

WEEKS DECLARES KAPLAN IS MOST IMPUDENT OF MEN

Witnesses Before Senate Investigation in Lively Tilt with Members.

CONTRACT WITH THEMSELVES "As Good or Better Garments"

From Shoddy as From Wool, Eisenman Says.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Army supply contracts through the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense to concerns in which committee members are interested, were investigated Wednesday by the senate military committee.

Charles Eisenman, vice chairman of the supplies committee, and a retired clothing manufacturer of Cleveland, and Samuel M. Kaplan of New York, one of the dollar a year volunteer members, were the principal witnesses. The latter's testimony was confined almost entirely to a contract with the Basis Sorting Plant, Inc., of New York, in which his brother, Ira I. Kaplan, has a third interest, for sorting army clothing scraps, which was said to promise profits of \$400,000 annually. The contract recently was cancelled.

Work Highly Praised.

Work of the supplies committee was highly praised by Mr. Eisenman, who said it had negotiated orders for supplies worth \$800,000,000 for the quartermaster general's office. He defended the committee's practice of approving contracts with firms of members, explaining that in such cases interested committee members were excluded from the negotiations.

Senator McKellar wanted to know if this was not an evasion of the law, but Mr. Eisenman insisted that the committee's practice was followed to conform to the law. The committee members, Eisenman stated, were selected from men in the business who had proved successful and that contracts with their firms were made because of the future use of the country's manufacturing facilities was necessary.

Both Eisenman and Kaplan had lively clashes with committee members. Senator McKellar admonished the latter, who emphatically resented having his motives impugned, to speak respectfully, and Senator Weeks heatedly declared he was "about as impudent a man" as he had ever seen.

Statements of Quartermaster General Sharpe regarding shortages of army clothing, and failure to receive cloth ordered through the supplies committee were contradicted by Eisenman. He asserted that supplies of cloth were delivered on time and faster than it could be manufactured by the factories under General Sharpe.

Shoddy for Wool. Eisenman told the committee he had recommended and the quartermaster-general had approved reducing the wool content in overcoats, blankets and other clothing and substitution of wool substitutes, or "shoddy," saying the quality was not impaired and that as good or better garments were secured.

The scrap sorting contract, both Eisenman and Kaplan asserted was intended to give the contractors a profit of only a half cent a pound, all over that to be returned to the government. He protested against its recent annulment by General Sharpe, who said the price of six cents a pound for sorting was excessive.

Eisenman, Kaplan and other members of the supplies committee will be recalled later. Tomorrow the committee will hear Michael E. Driscoll, superintendent of the Raritan (New Jersey) Woolen mills, regarding cloth contract negotiations with the committee.

CECIL SPRING-RICE RETIRES FROM HEAD OF BRITISH MISSION

London Ambassador at Washington Granted Permanent Leave. HIS SUCCESSOR NOT YET NAMED

Washington, Jan. 3.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who has been British ambassador in Washington since May 6, 1913, called at the state department Wednesday to say he was going home on leave of absence. That was as far as the official statement on the subject went, but it is known that further information to be given out from London will confirm the reports that come through English newspapers of a general and sweeping change in the British diplomatic representation in most of the larger capitals.

The purpose of the reorganization, it is learned, touches the personnel of the embassies rather than the policies of the British government in its relations with its allies, and it is expressly stated in an authoritative quarter that there is to be no change in the policies connected with the prosecution of the war.

Sir Cecil has desired for some time to be relieved of the heavy duties of the Washington embassy as soon as such a change could be made without detriment to the service. It is known now that when Foreign Minister Balfour came to the United States last spring the ambassador tendered his resignation to take effect at the convenience of the foreign office, and has been awaiting its acceptance since that time.

No statement can be made as to the time the change will take effect or as to the succession to the ambassadorship, but it is expected that this information will not be long deferred. In the meantime Colville Barclay, counselor of the embassy, probably will serve as charge d'affaires. Sir Cecil came to Washington to succeed Ambassador Bryce, who was retired on account of age, in conformity of the practice of the British diplomatic service.

orship, but it is expected that this information will not be long deferred. In the meantime Colville Barclay, counselor of the embassy, probably will serve as charge d'affaires. Sir Cecil came to Washington to succeed Ambassador Bryce, who was retired on account of age, in conformity of the practice of the British diplomatic service.

HOOVER ADVISES SUGAR MONOPOLY AND FOOD POOLS

Administrator Examined by Senator Lodge for Senate Investigators.

HOOVER CLASHES WITH REED Sugar Supply Three Hundred Thousand Tons Short of the Estimated Demand.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Government purchase and sale to consumers of all sugar used in the United States and control of the amounts and kinds of food to be served in public eating places, were advocated by Food Administrator Hoover in testimony before senate committee investigating sugar. He said additional legislation conferring upon the food administration such powers should be enacted by congress.

Food conservation came up only casually during an all day examination of Mr. Hoover, but the administrator revealed that results from conservation plans formulated for hotels and restaurants had been disappointing because of the deliberate failure of some to cooperate with the administration. Those seeking to help had been forced to abandon their efforts, Mr. Hoover said, in order to meet competition. The witness believed housewives generally were conforming to the conservation recommendations.

Questioned by Lodge. Chairman Reed, of the committee, who has been the chief critic of the food administration in the senate, did not question Mr. Hoover Senator Lodge conducting the examination most of the day. Late in the session, however, Senator Reed and Mr. Hoover engaged in a rather heated discussion when the witness asked to have admitted to the committee records the statement on the sugar situation which Mr. Hoover sought to submit before the holidays and which later was made public at the white house.

Chairman Reed said he wanted to examine the statement overnight, and that the question of admitting it to the records would be determined later. Mr. Hoover finally declared with an apparent show of heat that he did not care whether it was introduced or not.

Hoover and Reed Clash. Mr. Hoover said the sugar supply for next year promised to be three hundred thousand tons short of the estimated demand, but it was hoped to solve the shortage by conservation and limitation of supplies to manufacturers of non-essential foodstuffs. While he thought it might be necessary to limit the per capita consumption to three pounds a month, the witness said he did not consider the principle of limitation of personal consumption sound because it tended to cause discontent among the people.

The administrator explained his desire to have the food administration's view of the sugar situation presented early in the investigation by saying that there was plenty of sugar in the country was not proved by the facts as he knew them and tended to offset the administrator's campaign for conservation. He said he regarded as vital that his statement should counteract the testimony as quickly as possible and thought his own.

See also the situation would be more convincing than that of Geo. M. Rolph, head of the administration's sugar division in urging government purchase of sugar.

Huge Profits. Mr. Hoover explained to the committee that through that method alone could refiners be paid an equitable price. He said some beet factories are making huge profits at the 7.25 cents a pound agreed upon for beet sugar, but on the other hand a factory in Michigan and "some or two" in Colorado actually are losing money at that price. His plan, he said, is for the government to purchase from beet factories at different prices based on the cost of production, buy cane sugars at prices on the same basis, pool the entire lot and sell to the consumer at one price.

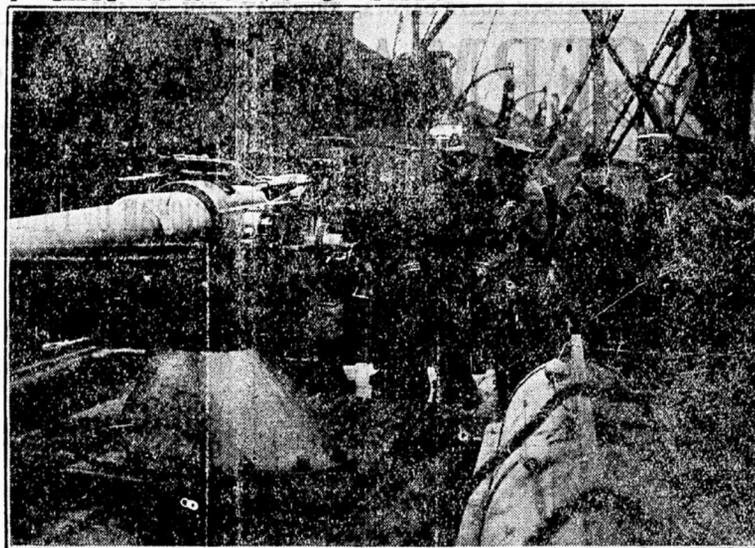
The witness denied that the Cuban price had been fixed by a committee formed of refiners at a price advantageous to them. The prices, 4.60 cents a pound, he said, was fixed by the state department and the Cuban government.

Defends Food Board. Mr. Hoover defended the food administration's action in naming the president of the American Sugar Refining company, an officer of the Arbutle Refining company and Mr. Rolph as the American members of the committee saying this country could be represented properly only by refiners. "We are primarily dependent in these times on patriotic men who understand their businesses," said the administrator.

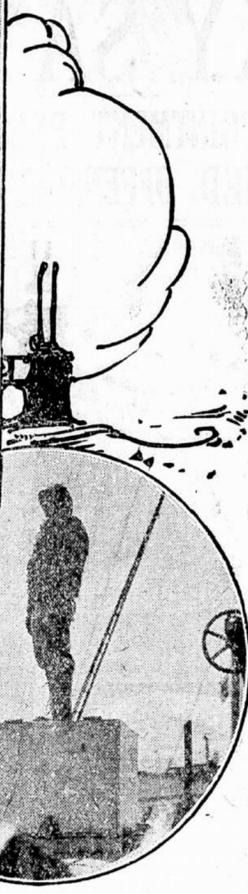
Much was said today of economic soundness of price fixing. Sen. Lodge cited authorities to show that it had failed and read some of Hoover's testimony at the hearing on the food bill, in which he was quoted as saying price fixing had been a failure in England.

Price Fixing. The witness explained that when he so testified England did not control commodities on which it attempted to fix prices. He argued that price fixing of government controlled commodities was advisable to meet an emergency. Mr. Hoover maintained that the food administration's action on

MERCHANT SHIPS and YANKEE GUNNERS



KING GEORGE INSPECTING GUN CREW ON AMERICAN SHIP



LOOKING FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES ON A WINTER VOYAGE.

CHICKEN FANCIERS PROPOSE DOUBLE SHIFT AS WAR BIT OF PEERLESS AMERICAN HEN

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 3.—A proposal to withhold eggs from the market during the spring period and to divert them to hatchery purposes in an effort to double the 1918 poultry output was taken under consideration here today by poultry breeders from various parts of United States and Canada who are attending the Minnesota state poultry association show and the national meeting of the Rhode Island Poultry Club.

Speakers pointed to the necessity of substituting poultry for beef and pork and declared that only a rigid conservation of eggs in the hatching season could prevent a poultry shortage. "During the hatching season we must give up eggs at breakfast and use them for establishing back yard poultry ranches," said G. H. Towler, secretary of the state association.

sugar has prevented prices from doubling. Replying to the testimony of Claus A. Spreckles, president of the Federal Sugar Refining company, that raw sugar was going through New York from Cuba to Canada when no sugar was to be had in New York, Mr. Hoover said four or five thousand tons did go through to a Canadian manufacturer who was paying higher prices. The attention of the Canadian government was called to the matter, the shipments were stopped, and the manufacturer dealt with for violating his price agreement. Mr. Hoover will be examined further tomorrow.

consideration, and some thought even has been given to the possibility of having soldiers assigned to these tasks if the civilian organization proves impracticable.

Transfer of Locomotives. From the west and south, where congestion is not so serious and weather less inclement was planned by Director-General McAdoo and his staff, with the equipment will come a number of employees from these districts to assist the over-burdened east. An immediate embargo on movement of a number of non-essential products also was discussed.

Despite the weather freight actually is moving faster than before the government assumed management, according to reports from interstate commerce commission inspectors. Congested switch yards are being cleared without regard to old priority orders.

McAdoo in Consultation. Director General McAdoo devoted almost his entire time today in consultation with members of his advisory board and Fuel Administrator Garfield. Tomorrow he will discuss the labor situation under government operation with heads of the four railway brotherhoods who were invited to confer with him. They will be told of the pressing necessity not only for retaining all present workmen, but for drawing new employees into the service, and for sustaining a high order of efficiency under the government's operation plan.

Wages probably will not be discussed at the conference except in a general way, but the brotherhood heads may be told that the entire problem of readjusting wages will be taken up by the railroad administration as soon as the more important operating and traffic questions are disposed of.

Jobs Will Continue. Officials are anxious that railroad employees shall not get the impression that any wholesale curtailment of jobs or salaries is in prospect. Although a number of railroad agencies which are not considered essential now that competitive conditions have been abolished may be eliminated, it is con-

sidered probable that the employees will be transferred to other branches of the service. This re-arrangement applies particularly to traffic solicitors, publicity bureaus and legal advisers.

EXPEDITION ORDERED. Garfield Ruches Coal to Shivering New England.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Further orders to expedite the movement of coal into New England were agreed upon Wednesday by Fuel Administrator Garfield and the director-general of railroads. Both mines and railroads will be affected by the new instructions.

GOTHAM SCHOOLS CLOSE. Lack of Heat Gives Children a Vacation.

New York, Jan. 3.—Lack of heat caused the closing of more than fifty schools in the greater city Wednesday. It is believed most of them will be able to resume their class schedule today.

East side residents who have been dependent for fuel on yards where coal is sold in bucketful quantities, today attacked truck drivers at four of these places after being told there was no coal for sale. At one yard the rioters forced their way through the gates and carried away five tons of coal before police could interfere.

A. H. Wiegman, federal fuel administrator for New York issued an order curtailing electric lighting 25 per cent in office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, clubs, restaurants, stores, lofts and mercantile buildings.

Steam heating is to be entirely limited during certain hours.

TRAINS CUT HEAVILY. Pennsylvania Cancels 104 Weekday Trains—51 Sunday.

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 2.—To clear tracks, conserve fuel and release crews and locomotives for the movement of necessary freight, munitions, government supplies and troops, the Pennsylvania railroad today announced that on January 6 it will put into

effect a general reduction of passenger train schedules on the lines east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo. A total of 104 week day trains and 51 Sunday trains will be withdrawn and the schedules of other trains will be altered.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio have agreed to consolidate their service between New York and Washington and operate their trains on alternate schedules.

COAL RUNS OUT. Forty Three Schools in Philadelphia Short of Fuel.

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 3.—Forty-three public schools in this city failed to open after the Christmas recess as a result of the continued severe cold weather. About 25,000 pupils are affected. Lack of coal forced the closing of most of the schools.

LAFOLLETTE HIT IN A TEST VOTE ON LOYALTY PLEA

Combination of Parties Beats Candidate of Socialists and Pacifists.

WISCONSIN'S FIRST EXPRESSION ON WAR

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—Louis Pons, Republican, running on an "America first" platform, defeated Edmund F. Melms, Socialist, in a special election in the eighth senatorial district. Pons will fill the seat vacated in the state senate by Frank Reguse, who was expelled last spring by the legislature for an alleged disloyal remark.

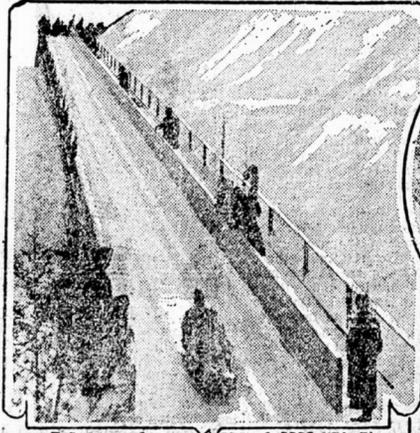
Pons was elected by a majority of 237 votes, excluding the soldiers' vote. Pons' victory was brought about by a combination of loyalists in the Republican, democratic and socialist parties against Melms, who ran on the anti-war socialist platform adopted in St. Louis.

Fighting Pons up to the close of the polls was the Victor Berger-Lafollette combination, which counted on most of the socialists, pacifists and dyed in the wool Lafollette men to support Melms.

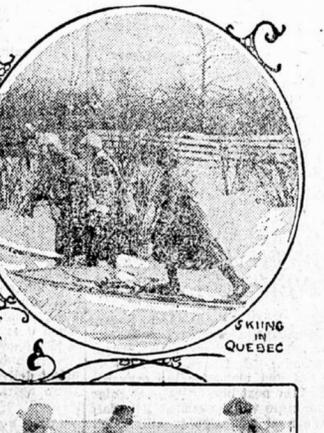
The issue brought forward in a hot campaign extending over two weeks was loyalty. Pons' victory is considered a state wide victory for Americanism. It was the first opportunity that has come to the electors in any district of Wisconsin to stand by President Wilson since the declaration of war.

The outcome has a bearing, it is believed on the United States senatorial situation in Wisconsin.

CANADIANS—YOUNG AND OLD—NOW WELCOME WINTER SPORTS



TOBOGGAN SLIDE FROM QUEBEC CITADEL



SKING IN QUEBEC



START OF A BOB-SLEIGH RACE



CURLING

UNCLE SAM SENDS MEN TO REPLACE DEFECTED ALLY

Troops Rushed Forward as Fast as Trains and Ships Can be Supplied.

ALLIES TO FURNISH HELP Great Decision Reached in Paris Conference of Inter-Allied Nations.

Washington, Jan. 3.—General reorganization of the ordnance bureau with experienced business men at the head of important divisions under the chief of ordnance, was announced Wednesday by the war department.

Washington, Jan. 3.—An engagement by the United States to send a great army against the Germans in time to offset the defection of Russia was discussed through the publication by Secretary Lansing of a review of the work and recommendation of the American mission which recently participated in the inter-allied war conferences at Paris.

American fighting men are to cross the Atlantic as rapidly as they can be mustered and trained. France and Great Britain on their part undertake not only to join in providing ships to carry them, but to see that any deficiencies in arms and equipment are made up on the other side.

Pool Fighting Resources. This was one of the great decisions reached at the conferences through which the co-belligerents planned to pool their fighting resources and move as a unit toward driving the Germans and their allies out of conquered territory and crushing the Teutonic world domination scheme. There is to be coordinated efforts not only in fighting on land and sea, but in production at home and in the vast ship-building projects upon which depends the vital problem of maintaining uninterrupted transportation in spite of submarines.

Machinery Speeds Up. Even before Col. House and his associates on the American mission reached home the machinery to again speed up war preparations here had been set in motion. The day's announcement is seen the legislative reorganization of war department control embraced in the formation of the new war council of general officers, of renewed efforts to speed up the shipping board's merchant building program, and possibly of the decision of the administration to take over all the nation's railroads without waiting for action by congress. Other indications of the new pressure applied since the House mission returned are manifest about the navy and war departments, but most of the things over which cannot be discussed publicly for military reasons. It can be stated authoritatively that definite steps to make good the pledges given to the allied leaders by Col. House have already been taken.

Unified Ship Tonnage. Under a resolution adopted by the inter allied conference a unified use of ship tonnage was agreed upon which would permit "the liberating of the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops." A policy to govern the use of neutral tonnage was agreed upon. Port facilities at debarkation points for American forces were inspected and steps taken to permit the return of vessels to their home ports with the least possible delay.

Move in Steady Stream. The decision to keep American troops moving to Europe in a steady stream marks another advance in the government's war plans. Originally it was proposed to use all available tonnage for the transportation of supplies and munitions, and to send no soldiers over until they had been given a year's training. This was changed when Marshal Joffre came to the United States with word that France wanted at once any number of Americans who could come to put the Stars and Stripes on the firing line and hearten the French soldiers, wearied by their long battle against the invader.

CONGRESS BACK ON JOB AT NOON MONDAY

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Congress, in recess since December 13, reassembled at noon today, after its holiday vacation prepared to proceed with a big legislative program. Both houses will adjourn after brief sessions tomorrow out of respect of Senator Newlands of Nevada, and Representative Rathrick of Ohio, who died during the recess, and the first important business is scheduled for Friday, when President Wilson is expected to address a joint session to outline legislation for the government operation of railroads.

FOOD EXPORTS OVER BILLION IN EXTENT DURING YEAR 1917

Washington, Jan. 3.—Exports of foodstuffs in 1917 were valued at nearly \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$207,000,000 over 1916. Statistics announced by the department of commerce show, however, that there was a decrease in actual quantity, higher prices accounting for the increased valuation.

Breadstuffs exports were valued at \$590,000,000; meat and dairy products \$355,000,000, and cottonseed oil \$17,000,000. Shipments of wheat, flour, corn, oats, cotton and cottonseed oil all decreased. Exports of beef and lard increased.

BLOOD POISONING Hamlin's Wizard Oil a Safe First Aid Treatment

How often lockjaw and blood poisoning result from the neglect of a slight scratch or little cut! Hamlin's Wizard Oil is a safe and effective first aid treatment. It is a powerful antiseptic and should be applied immediately to wounds of this kind to prevent danger of infection. It is soothing and healing and quickly drives out pain and inflammation in cases of sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, bites and stings. Just as reliable, too, for stiff neck, sore feet, cold sores, canker sores, carache and toothache.

Get it from druggists for 30 cents. If not satisfied return the bottle and get your money back.

Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Whips, pleasant little pink pills, 30 cents. Guaranteed.