

WAR COUNCIL BILL WILL COME BEFORE THE SENATE TODAY

Prospects of Spirited Discussion in Upper House Over Measure.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD BY LEADERS

Speeches in Support of the Administration Are Being Planned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The controversy between the administration and members of the senate military committee over proposals for a war cabinet and director of munitions will be brought before the senate tomorrow, with prospects of spirited discussion.

Senator Chamberlain plans to rise to a question of personal privilege and reply at length to President Wilson denunciation of the senate's recent statement that every department of the government had broken down in the war as a distortion of truth. Several speeches on behalf of the administration also are planned.

Procedure Planned. In a series of conferences among senate leaders today, plans of procedure in the forthcoming contest over the legislation which the president opposes were crystallized. Tonight administration spokesmen expressed confidence that the military committee's bill never even would be brought to a vote, it was determined today not to oppose Senator Chamberlain's motion for reference to his committee of the war cabinet bill.

Afterward, however, it is proposed to refer the bill also to the naval affairs committee for study regarding its effect on the navy.

Democratic Leader Martin conferred during the day with leaders of both factions and also with several prominent republican senators. A futile effort was made to dissuade Senator Chamberlain from making his speech.

Beyond formal reference of the war cabinet bill to the committee, no action is expected to be taken to check discussion it is planned to adjourn the senate at the close of the day until Monday.

Gives Out Telegram. The white house today gave out this telegram received by the president from former Representative John J. Fitzgerald, who is chairman of the house appropriations committee:

"Investigation during entire session of the war department under great difficulty. Opening paragraph Northcliffe's book on the war is a masterpiece of propaganda. Officials desire and should have encouragement and sympathy rather than be hampered by constant nagging and criticism."

Members of the house in conference tonight voted 75 to 19 in favor of the creation of a department or bureau of munitions and ordnance with a director appointed by the president. There seems discussion of the war council proposal, but no attempt was made to put the conference on record in regard to it.

No Quorum. When the vote was announced the point of no quorum was made and the conference adjourned, leaving the way open for another discussion of the subject when another meeting is held. The resolution voted on was introduced by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting floor leader, as a substitute for the McCormick-Lenroot resolution considered last week. It follows:

"Whereas, in the conduct of the existing war the republicans members of the house of representatives have taken the position that there should be no partisanship but that all Americans should be united in the support of the government in pressing to a successful conclusion, and in voting ungrudgingly the administration all the resources and powers to that end and will continue so to do and."

Whereas the need of a united (Continued on Page Two.)

HEADS OF ALL RAILROAD LABOR ORGANIZATIONS INVITED TO CONFERENCE

Railroad Wage Commission Sends Out a General Invitation.

HEARINGS MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The railroad wage commission tonight sent invitations to heads of all railroad labor organizations and representatives of unorganized labor, to attend a conference here Friday to work out procedure in an extensive investigation into railway labor conditions. Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives, advisory committee, will represent the management at the hearings.

The first hearings of labor leaders will be held Monday, and chiefs of the four brotherhoods probably will be heard first. Frederick W. Lehmann, counsel for the committee, will conduct the examination of witnesses. Director-General McAdoe tomorrow will confer with A. O. Wharton, representing the machinists and shompen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. W. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists and S. E. Herberling, president of the Switchmen's Union, will be heard. Special emphasis will be laid by Mr. McAdoe on the necessity of obtaining more machinists and shompen for repairing locomotives and broken cars.

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT ON BIG SCALE IS AGAIN PRESAGED

Opening of Weather and Actions on Both Sides Seem to Indicate Coming Activity—Situation in Austria-Hungary Is Declared to Be Still Acute.

With the reported amelioration in the political unrest in Austria-Hungary and a continuation of silence as regards the internal situation in Germany, the notable feature of the world war is the apparent resumption, and on a somewhat large scale, of the military operations on the western front in France and Belgium.

Although for the moment these operations, viewed from the cold facts as announced by the various war offices, do not transcend in importance the usual small operations by raiding and reconnoitering parties which have been in progress since the severe wintry weather began, leading between the lines of the communication it is not difficult to see that the maneuvers now in progress on various sectors are in the nature of trying out processes of a marked character.

Big Fighting Presaged.

From the North sea to the Swiss frontier the lessening in the rigors of winter has permitted the belligerents again to send forth their men in enterprises which seemingly forecast the intention shortly to resume fighting activity more extensively.

For weeks the big guns along the entire front have been roaring in intensive duels on numerous sectors, but the infantry has lain idle owing to the deep snows and later to the morasses which formed as a result of the thaw.

On their extreme right in northern Belgium, the Germans have carried out an "important raid" and gained a footing in French advanced trenches east of Neuport, while along nearly all of the front in Flanders the artilleries have increased the volume of their fire.

Grows Stronger Daily.

To the south, around Lens, Arras and St. Quentin, the fighting, although still by comparatively small forces, daily is growing in strength, while eastward along the Chemin Des Dames, past Verdun and thence to the Swiss border, the French and Germans are continually engaged on various sectors in artillery fighting and in infantry activities considerably above normal, as compared with the early days of the war.

On the front in Italy the change in the high command evidently has not resulted as yet in any betterment of the strategic position of the Austro-German armies. From the Asiago plateau eastward to the Piave river and thence southward to the Adriatic sea the Italians again have been victorious in numerous minor operations raiding enemy positions and bringing back prisoners, machine guns and materials, or holding in their tracks Austro-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

SMALL ENCOURAGEMENT FOR KAISER IN ACTIONS OF BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Leaders Support War As Only Means of Obtaining Peace. WITH GOVERNMENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 23.—There has been small encouragement for the German emperor and the powers in the proceedings of British labor party thus far. The leaders of the party show a determination to take a strong line in support of the war as the only means of obtaining a democratic peace, and in this they appear to have the loyal support of a majority of the delegates. Each delegate as he arrived at the convention yesterday or today, was handed a circular entitled "British labor's war aims" which was a copy of the message sent to Russia in the name of British labor a few days ago. This message is the keynote of the whole present policy of the labor party. Its war aims show no very great divergence from the statement by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and other allied statesmen. The pacifist minority will make strenuous efforts to win over the conference during the discussion of resolutions dealing with the question of peace, but there is no reason to believe that the conference will go any distance with them.

President Wilson figures as one of the labor party's prophets at this year's convention. In the opening session today his name was mentioned no less than six times, in each case in connection with his recent war aims speech, which was described as essentially to same point of view as the British labor party's. The fraternal delegate of the French socialists gained hearty applause when he said: "President Wilson has declared on behalf of the common people of the whole world the terms which the common people want. This statement has now been agreed to by every allied government, including the Russian Bolsheviki. In the face of this unanimity of opinion the central governments are silent, but their people are restless and disturbed and before long they, too must come into agreement."

SENSATIONAL UPHEAVAL IN THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT IS STARTED

Mayor Hylan Demands the Resignation of Police Commissioner. POLICEMAN NAMED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—An upheaval in the New York police department, the most sensational in years, was caused by Mayor John F. Hylan today when he demanded the resignation as police commissioner of Frederick H. Bugher, whom he appointed to the office on January 1. Mr. Bugher promptly complied with the demand and established a record for brevity of service as police commissioner.

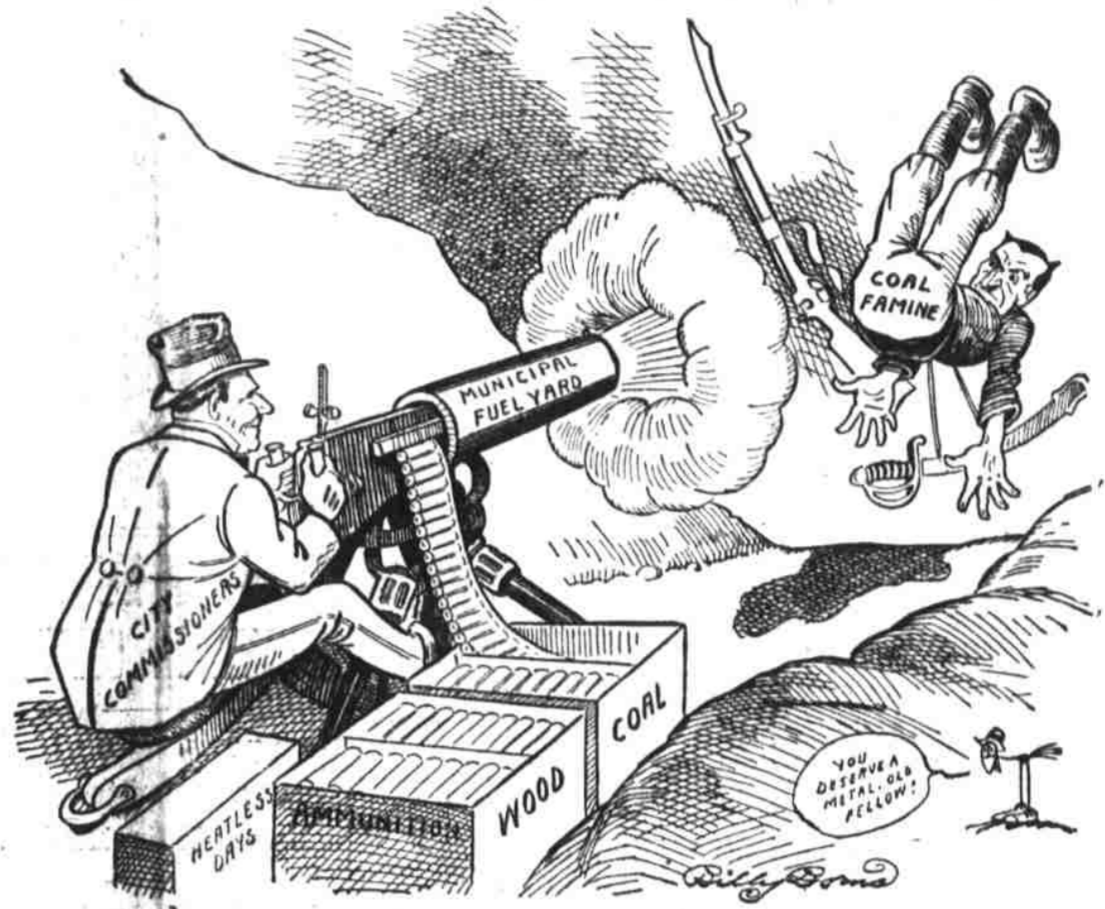
Mayor Hylan established another precedent when he appointed a uniformed man as acting commissioner, selecting for the post Lieutenant Richard E. Enright. The law which provides for a civilian head for the police department was complied with by giving Enright a leave of absence. Enright, for many years head of the police lieutenants' benevolent association, has had a picturesque career on the force. He is forty-six years old and was appointed a patrolman in 1896. He reached the rank of lieutenant nine years later, but never got beyond that grade. He is a bachelor, lives in Brooklyn, and is reported to be afflicted with Tammany Hall.

The ostensible reason for the removal of Bugher was his failure to suspend members of the motorcycle squad on charges of levying tribute on motorists accused of violating traffic regulations. Bugher declared however, that he was about to place these men on trial and that the real reason for his dismissal was his refusal to submit to dictation by the mayor in the matter of appointments, and his determination to keep politics out of the department.

TRAIN WRECKED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 23.—A passenger train on the Western and Atlantic road was wrecked eight miles from this city tonight, several people being injured and engines and three cars demolished.

The Gun that Does the Work



OFFICIAL EMBARGO ON ALL FREIGHT EXCEPT FOOD, FUEL AND MUNITIONS PRACTICALLY IN EFFECT IN THE EAST

Director-General McAdoe Announces Embargoes on Three Trunk Lines and These Three Roads Affect Practically All Transportation East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers—Zone System for Coal Planned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An official embargo on all freight except food, fuel and munitions practically in effect tonight east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, as a result of Director-General McAdoe's authorized embargo today on three western trunk lines. Although the restriction was applied formally only to the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio east of Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia and Reading, other railroads accept little freight today, particularly if it was destined for eastward movement.

This situation probably will continue for several days, until milder weather permits railroads to begin to move the great quantity of general freight accumulated during the past two weeks of winter storms.

Contributing Factors. Factors contributing to the unofficial eastern embargo were the priority of movement for coal and foodstuffs and the continued preference in coal deliveries given to domestic consumers, ships and certain industries which were exempted from the fuel administration's general closing order. The ban on coal consumption officially lifted at midnight last night, but scores of manufacturing plants, unable to divert coal from the stream flowing to the more essential industries, remained closed or prepared to suspend operations in a day or two when their available coal stocks are gone. This fact, and the knowledge of many shippers that ordinary freight had little chance of prompt delivery, tended to curtail shipments of general freight. To reduce railroad mileage in hauling of coal, some sort of a zone system of coal distribution probably will be put into operation by the railroad and fuel administrations within a week. Plans for such an arrangement were discussed today at a conference between Director-General McAdoe and Fuel Administrator Garfield, both of whom announced later that they were working in entire unison in developing a plan of greatest efficiency for coal transportation.

Slight Improvement. Although weather remained cold

over most of the east today, the lack of new snowfall enabled the railroads to make a slight improvement in the traffic situation. The flow of coal eastward to the Atlantic seaboard and New England, was somewhat greater and the supply of empty cars to mining regions was large. Nowhere was there any near approach to normal conditions, however, and railroad administration officials pointed out that the full effect of the low coal production and distribution would not be felt for several days.

The number of ships awaiting bunker-coal at Atlantic ports was smaller today but freezing coal in the cars still hampered dumping and ice in harbors interfered with lighterage. The supply of empty cars to the Pennsylvania anthracite regions was nearly normal though the central Pennsylvania bituminous district got only about half its usual number. About fifty mines in the Pocahontas field of West Virginia and Virginia suspended work today, and the coal supply of West Virginia got about two-thirds its normal car supply.

The dumping of coal at tidewater was particularly retarded today at Hampton Roads where southern railroads heretofore has rendered thawing apparatus unnecessary. Weather conditions at Norfolk were reported to be as worse than for many years, and a number of ships were held up for lack of coal.

Temperatures ranged not far from the zero mark over much of the country tonight, but warmer weather was in prospect later in the week, and it is expected that officials will look for much improvement in transportation.

The embargo put into effect today will not apply to shipments of munitions or other war supplies specifically approved by the war or navy departments and the shipping board. The traffic directors of these departments will furnish to railroads definite information on shipments which they wish to move promptly.

Zone System. The contemplated zone system of coal distribution is based on a plan prepared some months ago by Francis

S. Peabody, chairman of the coal committee of the Council of National Defense. The plan is to have each producing district serve a certain prescribed territory as near to the mine as possible, so as to do away with cross-hauling and make transportation more economic. Fuel administration officials estimated that at least twenty per cent of present hauling can be dispensed with when the scheme is working properly.

Many contracts will not expire until April and if zoning is established, some provision will have to be made to care for them. It is likely an effort will be made to shift contracts in such a manner that the interests both of the seller and the consumer will be conserved. Under a new form of contract devised by the fuel administration shipments by zones will be made compulsory.

Many of the less essential industries, it was indicated today will find it hard to get coal supplies for many weeks to come. With the expiration of the five-day curtailment order, they are permitted to burn what they have on hand, except on Mondays, but the fuel administration's continued enforcement of the order insofar as it establishes a preferred list of consumers automatically cuts off shipments to the less essential plants.

Fuel administration officials could not say today just what has been the effect of the five-day curtailment order, but that more ships have been supplied with bunker coal and that complaints from household consumers of a lack of coal have been fewer in number.

It was ruled today that in preventing the use of fuel on Mondays the fuel administration did not intend to interfere in any way with the operation of automobiles. State fuel advisory committees were sent the following instructions today in this regard:

"There is nothing in the order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted."

MANY MORE SOLDIERS IN FRANCE BY NEXT JUNE

Secretary Baker Declares That Troop Movement Has Made Much Progress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—While declining to comment directly upon the statement attributed to President Wilson, that there will be twice as many American soldiers abroad next June as had been originally planned, Secretary Baker said today:

"The program of the department has been a constantly developing one and many difficulties and limitations have been removed or overcome. I cannot discuss numbers of men in France or anticipated to be in France at any particular time, but we have made substantial progress."

When General Pershing sent his first battalions into the trenches with veteran French troops, formal announcement of the fact was made here, coupled with the explanation that these units were rounding out their training course. A similar announcement, either directly from General Pershing or from the department, is expected when American troops finally take over whatever sector of the battle line it is that they are destined to fight in.

Recent press dispatches from General Pershing's headquarters have shown that a considerable part of his force, at any rate, was now regarded as fully trained. The war department has had little to say on this subject. There have been no hints dropped as to when the American front would be established, but the impression is gaining strength here that the day is not far distant.

INSANITY AND DEATH THE FATE OF TWO PLOTTERS

Trial of Von Rintelen Brings Out Details of Big German Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Insanity death overtook two missing members of the band of German who plotted to destroy food and munitions ships leaving American ports, it was disclosed in testimony at the ... here today of Franz Von Rintelen German naval reservist, and twelve others charged with conspiracy.

Police Lieutenant Barnits testified that Herbert Ebeling, alleged to have been a man who took the fire bombs aboard steamships in "cigar boxes" in Bloomingdale asylum, and Max Klein, who aided in the best efforts of the police to capture him, had died in a hospital a few weeks ago.

Inspector Tunney, chief of the bomb squad, asserted one of the plotters told him that Ebeling had placed dynamite pouring from the mouth of the pit told what had happened and every possible relief measure was promptly undertaken.

ONE CLERK KILLED. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—One United States mail clerk was killed and three other postal employees and four passengers were more or less seriously injured today when the Manhattan Limited and another train bound for New York on parallel tracks sidetracked each other with a few feet of the Girard avenue bridge over the Schuylkill river in this city. One of the mail cars was cut in half by the accident.

SEVENTY-NINE MEN ARE BELIEVED DEAD IN MINE

Eleven Others Escape Following Explosion at the Acadia Collieries.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—Seventy-nine men are believed to have perished in an explosion early tonight in the Allan shaft of the Acadia Coal Company's collieries at Stellarton, N. S. Eleven men at work on a higher level at the time of the explosion made their way out safely, but the others were on the lower level and were entombed. Eight bodies have been recovered by rescue workers who risked their lives in desperate efforts to save their comrades.

The explosion occurred just after the night shift had gone to work. Dense smoke pouring from the mouth of the pit told what had happened and every possible relief measure was promptly undertaken.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—One United States mail clerk was killed and three other postal employees and four passengers were more or less seriously injured today when the Manhattan Limited and another train bound for New York on parallel tracks sidetracked each other with a few feet of the Girard avenue bridge over the Schuylkill river in this city. One of the mail cars was cut in half by the accident. More than a score of passengers were slightly hurt in the collision which was caused, according to Pennsylvania railroad officials, by the dropping of the brake rigging on the mail coach of the Manhattan Limited.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMP CONDITIONS SHOWN IN REPORT

Surgeon-General Gets Report of Health Conditions at All Camps.

COLUMBIA CAMP IS HIT BY MENINGITIS

State Gets Large Amount of Cotton Seed.—Soldiers Speak Two Languages.

By S. R. Winters.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The surgeon general of the army is in receipt of a report giving details as to the health conditions at national guard and national army camps. Measles as an epidemic is dwindling, pneumonia shows a gradual decline, meningitis is still menacing, while scarlet fever continues to be troublesome.

Camp Wheeler reports thirty-seven cases of pneumonia, with Camps Beauregard and Doniphan with thirty-one cases each. Camp Kearney has sixteen new cases of scarlet fever, while other camps only report scattering cases.

Measles is more prevalent in the national army than in the national guard camps. Camp Grant has 177 cases and Camp Gordon 118. In other national army camps, the new cases are relatively few.

Pneumonia in epidemic form is prevalent at Camps Pike and Travis. The mortality at Camp Pike has been high, while Camp Travis has seventy-three cases. Measles reports fifty-one new cases, and Camp Pike forty-five.

Meningitis Menaces. Camp Jackson, where a number of North Carolinians are located, is fighting to conquer meningitis. There are fourteen new cases reported compared with thirteen cases for the former week. The disease seems to be restricted to this South Carolina camp. The total deaths from pneumonia in the national guard number sixty-six, while 190 have died from the disease in the national army.

Two Languages. The master of two languages is the distinction of a regiment from the New Hampshire infantry that is in training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. The men speak both English and French. The regiment was recruited in the territory bordering on the Canadian line and their facility for speaking two tongues is especially desirable for service "over there."

The state of North Carolina had received at mills for crushing 158,511 tons of cotton seed and cotton seed products from August 1, December 31, 1917, within the period 113,178 tons. Georgia more than that quantity at the mills.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNION PACKING HOUSE AWAITING AN ANSWER

Have Asked Conference With Packers Through Mediation Commission

SEEK ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representatives of the union packinghouse workers awaited tonight an answer to their request for conference with the packers, submitted today to the president's mediation commission. The commission planned to transmit the request tomorrow, and in the meantime the packers and their counsel would not comment upon the development.

After presenting a letter containing their request, the spokesmen of the men said if the conference were refused, a final effort would be made to obtain arbitration under the agreement signed Christmas day and failing that, they would feel they had done everything possible to avert a cessation of production. What will happen then will depend on the president to whom the labor representatives have suggested that the government take over the plants for the benefit of the nation during the war.

In Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the men, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and other union leaders had a long conference with the mediation commission this afternoon. They reaffirmed their readiness to have the questions settled by an impartial arbitrator and declared they desired the arbitration to include only the original demands. They also agreed to settle under the agreement signed last month, which is alleged to have been broken by the packers.

HOLD HEARING FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house merchant marine committee will hold a hearing Friday on senate bills to appropriate \$5,000,000 to enable the shipping board to acquire land, houses and buildings for shipyard employees and to empower the president to create military zones around shipyards. Chairman Hurley of the board, and former Rear Admiral Bowles of the emergency steel corporation, will testify.

APPROVE REVISED ARTICLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Members of the Newspaper Manufacturers association met here today and approved the revised articles of incorporation providing for the formation of a new organization to take the place of the recently dissolved combination. J. A. B. Cowles was elected president and Morris H. Hoopes of Glass Falls, N. Y., vice-president.