

WEATHER:  
North and South Caro-  
lina—Fair tonight and  
Friday; little change  
in temperature.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

Everybody PUSH  
Wilmington. If you  
can't PUSH, PULL.  
If you can't PULL, get  
out of the way.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 17, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## GARFIELD SUSPENDS WORK IN FACTORIES THROUGHOUT EAST

All Non-Essential Operations  
to Cease Friday for Five  
Days

### A SWEEPING ORDER TO CONSERVE FUEL

Industries Closed to Save  
Fuel—Every Monday for  
Ten Weeks to be Observed  
as Holiday.

### A DELAY ASKED.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, today introduced a resolution in the Senate to suspend the fuel order for five days.

Senator Hitchcock introduced his resolution after conferring with other Democratic leaders in the Senate who have apprehensions of the wisdom and effect of the order.

Senator Hitchcock's resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Fuel Administrator of the United States be requested to delay for five days the order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States in order that protests may be heard, investigation made and information presented."

Washington, Jan. 17.—Suspension of operation of America's manufacturing industries east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana and Minnesota for a period of five days, beginning tomorrow, was decreed by the Fuel Administrator in an order issued today designed to relieve the serious coal shortage. The order even includes munitions plants, and excepts only industries producing food and those requiring continuous operation to maintain their business.

A preferential list of consumers of coal in whose interest the order was drawn, is prescribed including railroads, householders, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, strictly government enterprises, public buildings and food manufacturing.

As a means of additional relief the order provides that industry and business activity generally, including stores, schools, saloons, theatres and office buildings shall observe holiday or Sunday conditions each Monday thereafter for ten weeks. Even street car lines will be on a Sunday basis on Monday's beginning January 21 and up to and including March 25. Concerning selling fuel will be permitted to operate until noon on the heatless Mondays and stores selling drugs will be allowed to remain open as usual.

The Lever bill, under authority of which the order is issued, provides a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for violation of its provisions and warnings were given that it would be strictly enforced.

To prevent industrial unrest, it was said the government might make a formal request that affected industries pay their employees during the time they were idle. The first plan was to make the order effective today, but officials decided that too much confusion would be caused by the fact that thousands would start to work this morning without knowing that the plants had been shut down.

## GARFIELD TELLS WHY HE ORDERED MILLS TO STOP

Declares it Was Necessary in  
Order to Protect Necessary  
Users

### CALLED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE

Committee Returned to Sen-  
ate to Take up and Possi-  
bly Pass Resolution to  
Delay the Order

Washington, Jan. 17.—Fuel Administrator Garfield was asked today by the Senate coal investigating committee to appear for examination regarding his order.

Dr. Garfield went before the committee shortly after 2 o'clock and told his reasons for issuing the order. The fuel and railroad situation, he said, made the action imperative.

"The purpose of the order," said Mr. Garfield, "is not to interfere in the slightest with the unloading of coal at the mines. This is made clear in the amplification of the abstract."

A modification decided on this morning, Dr. Garfield said, put all consumers in the preferential list on an equal basis with no preference shown to any one class.

Dr. Garfield said that the plan was to permit certain war industries to operate despite the order.

Shipbuilding, Administrator Garfield said, was one of the industries that it was vitally necessary to keep running. If the industries which are to be exempted were classified in the order, he said, it would cause a storm of protest and embarrass the Fuel Administration.

Dr. Garfield said Secretaries Baker and Daniels were preparing such a list.

The list of exempted industries, Dr. Garfield said, would include those immediately necessary in the conduct of the war. Aside from shipping and airplanes, he said, he did not know what the list would contain.

The order was made necessary, Dr. Garfield said, by transportation conditions, which had made it impossible to supply industries and at the same time furnish homes and public utilities.

The necessity for moving ships, he said, was so great that drastic measures were compulsory.

"I have been discussing this with business men for a month," said Garfield. "If companies fail to pay wages for these idle days they will not be doing their part."

"I certainly hope," said Senator Reed, after the hearing had progressed for an hour "that you will see fit to modify this order, Dr. Garfield. Its economic effect is appalling."

"This order was issued because of a lack of coal for private consumers and utilities. This was not caused by lack of production, but as we all know by conditions, we have faced since December 8," said the Fuel Administrator who evidently referred to weather conditions affecting consumption and railroad traffic.

Senator Reed, adjourned the hearing at 3:20 o'clock and the committeemen returned to the Senate.

While Dr. Garfield was being examined by the Senate coal committee, the Senate agreed to postpone further debate on the Hitchcock resolution until 4 o'clock.

### Valuable Property Sold.

A deed was filed for record today transferring from T. V. Moore to James Anders and others the lot at the northeastern intersection of Eighth and Dawson, 87 by 82 in size. The consideration named in the deed was \$3,000.

had not been drawn when Mr. Garfield made his announcement and when the Fuel Administration issued an abstract of what it was expected time to be given out much before this afternoon and there was some doubt as to whether its text would be ready for publication in the evening papers today.

## SIX KILLED IN STORM.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Six men were killed and three injured on the United States steamship Michigan when the ship was caught in a heavy gale at sea. It was officially announced today. The men were killed and injured by the falling of a cage mast, the first accident of its kind in the navy.

The dead are:

- Osben Capers Belyeu, Carl
- Frederick Marshrens, Clarence
- Eugene Book, Frank John Prinz
- and Julian S. Bell, all seamen,
- and John Engellio Chico, a fireman.

The injured are Edward Thomas McDonald, left leg broken; Gordon Solomon, both arms broken; Virgil V. Biggers, thigh cut and head and ankle injured. All the injured are seamen.

## ORDER WILL NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECT NORTH CAROLINA

### State Fuel Administrator Mc- Allister Gives His Views on the Question

### STATE'S FACTORIES ARE NOT INCLUDED

### Mills Run Largely by Water Power or Hydro-electric Power—Cost More to Close Than to Run

(Special to The Dispatch.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 17.—State Fuel Administrator A. W. McAllister, construed the order of the United States Fuel Administrator regarding the use of fuel by manufacturing plants for five days, beginning January 18, 1918, and on Mondays, beginning January 28, 1918, and including Monday, March 25, 1918, does not apply to manufacturing plants that use hydro-electric power exclusively, and permits such plants to use fuel necessary for heating them. This construction will apply in North Carolina unless the order is construed differently by the Administration at Washington.

Mr. McAllister states that his reasons for thus construing the order are that a large majority of manufacturing plants in North Carolina that would be affected even when shut down, have to keep up enough steam to protect their sprinklers and to prevent freezing, and that apart from this consideration, the operatives of manufacturers, if closed, would probably consume more coal than the factories themselves, in which they are employed use for the purpose of heating. On account of the fact that such a large proportion of the manufacturing plants in North Carolina use water power or hydro-electric power, the order will not seriously affect the manufacturing industries of North Carolina any further than it is necessary for the companies furnishing hydro-electric power to discontinue on the days prescribed, such part of their power as is produced by fuel.

### WOULD SUSPEND ORDER.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A movement for suspension of Fuel Administrator Garfield's order until after its necessity is established by investigation, was set afoot today in the Senate.

A resolution for that purpose was prepared by Senator Galinger, Republican leader.

The resolution by Senator Galinger was prepared after conference with other Republican leaders who were determined to prevent, if possible, having the coal orders go into effect.

News of the agitation evidently got to the ears of the administration leader, because Fuel Administrator Garfield hurried to the capitol.

## GIRL BLOTS OUT MEMORY OF THE KAISER



Supplied with a large stock of posters and display placards describing the war savings stamp movement, the Junior League invaded the business section of New York with a view of enlisting the co-operation of the business people of that section in the "Thrifty Campaign." They succeeded in getting all the merchants to display posters in their windows and are determined to continue their work until the service of every merchant in the city has been enlisted in the campaign to raise \$100,000,000 in New York district through the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

### AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

London, Jan. 17.—The American sailing vessel Monitor has been sunk by a submarine near Fuerteventura, one of the Canary islands, a dispatch from Las Palmas to the Wireless Press reports. The crew was saved.

The Monitor sailed from the African coast with a cargo of wood. She was a schooner of 187 tons, built in 1901 and owned in Gloucester, Mass.

## A MUTINY AMONG SUBMARINE CREWS AT GERMAN BASE

Thirty-Eight Officers Report-  
ed Killed at Kiel Jan-  
uary 7

### NUMBER OF RETURNING BOATS IS DECREASING

Mutiny Started Among U-boat  
Crews and Spread to Cruis-  
ers—Men at Kiel are  
Reported Dissatisfied

London, Jan. 17.—A mutiny among submarine crews at the German naval base of Kiel January 7 is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Geneva. Thirty-eight officers are said to have been killed.

The Geneva dispatch quotes advice received there from Basel, giving details concerning the mutiny. It is said to have been begun by submarine crews and later to have spread to portions of the crews of cruisers stationed at Kiel.

Some of the men who joined in the attack on the officers took part in the earlier mutiny at Kiel, the dispatch reports. It adds:

"Although the mutiny was local, it shows that German naval men are dissatisfied, especially in the submarine service, as the number of boats returning to German ports is decreasing every month."

Switzerland Recognizes Finland.  
Bern, Jan. 17.—The Swiss government has acknowledged formally the sovereignty and independence of Finland.

## PROTESTS AGAINST GARFIELD'S ORDER FLOODING CAPITAL

Business Men Everywhere  
Aroused Object to Closing  
of Plants

### GOVERNMENT TO BUY COAL CONSIGNMENTS

Cost \$25,000,000 to Take  
Over Fuel of Suspended  
Factories—Garfield to  
Have the Ruling Power

Washington, Jan. 17.—Protests against the fuel administration order closing down industrial plants began pouring into the White House and Congress today from all over the country. Business men everywhere aroused at the prospect, objected to its enforcement and suggested many other remedies.

It developed today that under the fuel administration's plan, the government will buy all coal consigned to the suspended industries. These transactions will be conducted through the Treasury Department and it is estimated will cost the government about \$25,000,000. State fuel administrators will re-distribute the coal to food plants and other industries permitted to run.

A series of rulings of interpretations to be issued in connection with the order is expected to make the situation more clear.

Under a provision which it was decided this morning to insert in the order, the government will become the purchaser of virtually all coal produced in the five-day closing period. The coal will be sold to the government, which will be directed to turn it over to fuel administrators under the bill of lading attached. The Treasury Department will set aside \$25,000,000 for the purchase of this coal.

Coal in transit to industries which will be closed, will not be purchased by the government but merely will be diverted by State fuel administrators and turned over to consumers who come within the preferential list. The coal will be paid for by the ultimate consignee who will remit directly to the mines in which the coal originates.

The rulings to be issued in connection with the order will be general in scope. Fuel Administrator Garfield has reserved to himself the power to make interpretations and State fuel administrators will be permitted to make only special rulings to fit cases of the gravest emergency. These will be subjected to review by the Fuel Administration.

Protests began to pour into the Fuel Administration offices early this morning.

Other departments of the government regarded the fuel order with varying attitudes. The War and Navy Departments, however, had been consulted and were in accord. While it was felt that some order was necessary to meet the situation some officials believe the effect might have been obtained by means less drastic in effect to the country's economic fabric.

Some confusion was evidenced in the result expected on the government's war program.

The Council of National Defense was anxious over whether cloth factories supplying the government with material for uniforms and overcoats would have to shut down.

"If factories supplying materials essential to the war program are closed down, the result will be very detrimental," said Charles Eisenman, vice chairman of the supplies committee.

### Lloyd-George's Son Coming.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—The Post says that Major Richard Lloyd-George, son of the Premier, will go to America with Earl Reading, high commissioner in the United States.

### UNITED STATES' POPULA- TION.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The population of continental United States on January 1 was 105,008,000, as estimated by Treasury Department experts. An increase of 1,719,000 in population from January 1 last year is shown.

## NEW YORK GREET FUEL ORDER WITH FRANK CRITICISM

News Was Received With  
Surprise and in Some  
Cases Consternation

### WILL AFFECT THREE MILLION EMPLOYEES

Wage Loss in Empire State  
Estimated at \$102,528,-  
150—Emergency Meet-  
ings by Unions.

New York, Jan. 17.—Surprise and in many instances frank criticism that greeted the first news in New York of the drastic measures promulgated by the National Fuel Administration for the conservation of coal, today found officials, employers and employees studying the provisions of the order, their possible effects on the city's industries and the manner in which they would be enforced.

Fuel administrators frankly admitted they were not prepared for such a startling announcement from Washington and that it would be some time before they could familiarize themselves with the complex details of the plan. Opinion among business men and officials, as to whether results would be beneficial, or otherwise, was widely divergent. Many criticized the orders as unnecessary and as furnishing no real solution of the problem, while others were inclined to the belief that stern measures were needed to cope with the situation and that the savings of coal, while working hardships on thousands, would be worth the sacrifice.

In the opinion of industrial statesmen, approximately 3,000,000 were employed in New York State with an average of 100,000 in each of the 30 counties. Of this number, more than 1,900,000 live and work in this city. The wage loss for the 7 days, according to conservative unofficial estimates, will be \$102,528,150.

Many large establishments, it is said, are preparing to pay their employees in full or in part, as a patriotic effort. Small industries, unable to carry their employees on the payroll during the days of idleness, will be forced to bear the brunt of the burden here.

Officials of various trade unions have issued hurry calls for emergency meetings throughout the State to consider ways and means for the relief of members who may be left without funds. Some concern is expressed for the thousands of women needleworkers in this city, who are paid only for the labor actually performed. News of the suspension of trade caused consternation on the East Side and other sections of the city where wage earners have their homes.

Philadelphia Willing.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Industrial and labor leaders in Philadelphia, although regarding Fuel Administrator Garfield's order as extremely drastic, expressed their willingness today to cooperate in every way possible. Most of them said the order would mean the loss of thousands of dollars; that some of the working forces may be disorganized and that some unrest among workmen might result, but that the main consideration was to "win the war, no matter what the cost."

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said that "whatever is done, we will take our medicine." He added that the closing of the Baldwin plant would mean the loss of seventeen locomotives for each day of idleness. It is estimated that 10,000 industrial establishments and 200,000 workmen in Philadelphia will be affected by the order with a wage loss of \$1,000,000.

### CAUSE FOR ARRESTING RUMANIAN MINISTER.

London, Jan. 17.—The version of the incident that resulted in the arrest of Rumanian minister, Diamand, given by the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News, says that Rumanian troops surrounded a Russian regiment and with it some Austrians, thus breaking the conditions of the armistice on the Eastern front. The Rumanians stopped the Russian supplies, disarmed the Russian soldiers and arrested the regimental committee. The whole incident, the correspondent says, suggests a German agency because nothing would suit the Germans better than an excuse to break with Russia over a breach of the armistice instead of over an important point in the peace negotiations.

It is insisted by the correspondent that the visit of the Allied and neutral diplomats to Premier Lenin constitutes a de facto recognition of the Bolshevik government. He says the general tone of the conversation at the meeting was friendly.