

WEATHER:
North and South Carolina—Fair, somewhat colder tonight; Saturday, fair.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

10 Pages
TODAY
ONE SECTION

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 18, 1918.

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INDUSTRIES PAUSE TO SAVE FUEL

AMERICA NOW EXPERIENCING PINCH OF WAR

First of the Five Fuelless Days Finds the Greatest Confusion

EVERYBODY UP IN THE AIR OVER RULES

Some States Suspend All Industries, Others Very Few. Administration Swamped. Exemptions to be Made

Washington, Jan. 18.—The first day's enforcement of the order closing down industry east of the Mississippi by denying it fuel was attended today by the greatest confusion at the Fuel Administration.

Demands for rulings and interpretations poured down in a flood. Although a large part of the administration staff was put on the work, it was physically impossible to keep track of, or reply to queries.

Consequently the country early this afternoon was still much in the dark as to some provisions of the order. Criticism of the order broke out again in Congress. Reports to the Fuel Administration told of wide interpretations of the mandate by industry, and conflicting rulings by local fuel administrators.

While some industries in one State were closed down completely, in some instances, the same class of business in other States went on as usual.

An additional list of exempted industries was prepared by the Fuel Administration but was not given out on the ground that it would create dissatisfaction and raise a renewed demand for exceptions making the order harder to enforce. Neither would officials give out rulings made to fit specific cases. Interpretations, it was said, were being made for individual cases only and that to give them out would create confusion.

The Fuel Administration made a ruling exempting all business connected with food.

The Fuel Administration changed its decision again and announced that it would give out for publication later in the afternoon the additional lists of exempted industries. The list was said to be a long one, covering all plants whose operation is considered essential to the conduct of the war and to the public welfare.

America felt the pinch of war today with its industries idle under the Fuel Administration's order issued to relieve the coal shortage and release fuel for ships loaded with supplies for the American army and the allies.

In the face of protests predicting disastrous consequences and a formal request from the Senate to stay its execution temporarily, the order was signed last night by Administrator Garfield with the approval of President Wilson.

As sent out to State fuel administrators, the order contained but few changes from the form of the abstract made public Wednesday, nor did it clear up to any great extent the confusion resulting from its lack of detailed interpretation.

By its provisions manufacturing plants east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana and Minnesota, with rare exceptions, will be closed for five days beginning today and virtually all business activity will be stopped on every Monday for a period of 10 weeks, beginning January 21. Through its application the Fuel Administration expects coal to move to essential consumers, including railroads, public utilities, and householders, shipping interests and producers of food, in whose behalf the order is issued.

A supplementary list of exemptions issued last night embraces various industries engaged in imperative war work. Ship yards working on navy construction, plants filling contracts for army and navy woolen uniforms, tent manufacturers and manufacturers of other products deemed necessary for immediate use of the military forces were named in this list. In the original order, an outline of which was made public Wednesday night, newspapers were unaffected by the five-day closing, but limited to holiday editions on heatless Mondays. Indication was given also that plants requiring heat to maintain themselves would be permitted to burn

coal for this purpose, but would not be permitted to operate. This was interpreted by many as applying to blast furnaces.

Protest came from business interests throughout the country and the storm in Congress continued today. Indications were today that a possible attempt might be made in the Senate to bring about the repeal of that section of the food law under which the order was issued, but many believed that any action in this direction would be too late.

Announcement that the use of all forms of fuel, wood, oil and natural gas, as well as coal, would be prohibited caused considerable confusion today and strenuous efforts are promised to wood, oil and natural gas and water power users exempted.

NORTH CAROLINA NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

The Number of Men Thrown Out of Work Was Relatively Small

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 18.—Under the very liberal interpretation which is being applied to the fuel conservation order in this State, A. W. McAlister, fuel administrator, says that no considerable number of men or industries will be seriously affected. A large number of manufacturing establishments in North Carolina are operating by hydro-electric power, and to that extent will not be affected by the order. The number of men who will be thrown out of employment during the five day period will be relatively small. No estimate has been made of the number of enterprises or employees who will be affected.

100 Out in Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18.—With the exception of the closing down of three printing houses, employing about 100 workmen, Raleigh was little affected today by Fuel Administrator Garfield's order. Cotton mills here and in this vicinity that use hydro-electric power exclusively are operating to day, in accordance with an interpretation of the Fuel Administration's order by the State Fuel Administrator. Generally Closed in Winston.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 18.—In compliance with Fuel Administrator Garfield's order, all local manufacturing industries except public utilities closed today. The gas plant is facing a shut-down unless a supply of coal is secured within the next few hours. The merchants will also observe the Monday closing order.

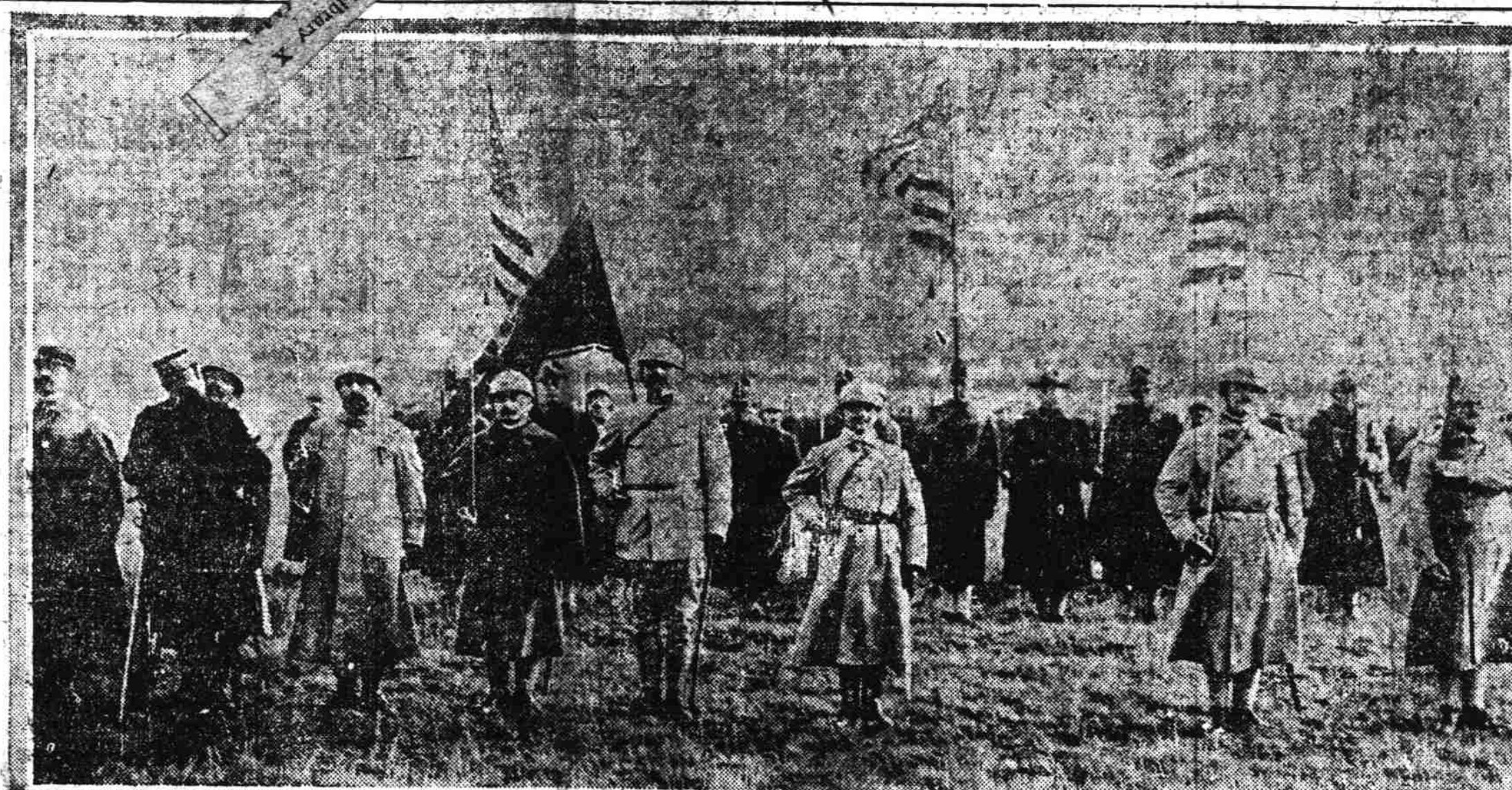
In Asheville. Asheville, N. C., Jan. 18.—Asheville's industries, operating by hydro-electric power, were running as usual today. Some factories burned wood to keep their buildings just warm enough to prevent sprinkler systems from freezing.

SENTENCE OF EDWARDS WOMAN IS REDUCED

Judge Connor Cuts Sentence From 30 to 10 Years in State's Prison

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 18.—Judge George Connor this morning set aside former sentence of 30 years in the penitentiary and gave Rose Edwards 10 years in State prison for her part in the killing of Angeles Moutos. Judge Connor directed that the order of commitment was not to be issued until February 15, when he will be in Fayetteville again and if at that time the friends of the girl have succeeded in finding some reformatory institution in which she can be placed, he would join in asking the Governor for executive clemency. The Judge stated that he wished very institution of the defendant to some reformatory of this kind rather than to the State prison, but that no reformatory for women existed in North Carolina.

ON THE AISLE—The American Flag the background at a sing-song of a field service section.



BOLSHEVIK REGIME CONFRONTED WITH NEW DIFFICULTIES

Threatened Break in Peace Negotiations and Ukraine Rebellion Cause Trouble.

ORDER ARREST OF RUMANIAN KING

Wants Ferdinand Put in Russian Prison—Lenine and Trotsky Beginning to Disagree

An apparent deadlock in the peace negotiations with the Central Powers, threatened war with Rumania and the hostility of the Ukraine are the difficulties faced by the Bolshevik government, to which has been added the assembling in Petrograd of the delegates to the Constituent Assembly. There is also a report from a Swedish newspaper that the relations between Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky daily become more strained.

Germany has refused to accept Russia's attitude concerning the right of the occupied territories of Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Esthonia to self-definition along lines advocated by the Bolsheviks. Until a general peace is reached the Germans say they cannot evacuate the territories. The Bolsheviks stand is declared by the Germans to be one sided and the Russian delegates are asked to agree to the German view. Foreign Minister Trotsky's answer is not yet known.

Rumania not having replied to the Bolshevik ultimatum to release Russian troops under arrest, Premier Lenine has ordered his soldiers to arrest King Ferdinand and bring him to Petrograd. The Bolsheviks are said to be serious in their intention to imprison the Rumanian king.

Ukrainian and Bolshevik troops have fought bloody battles in Odessa and near Poltava, and the Bolsheviks are said to be destroying railroads and bridges to hamper the advance of Ukrainian soldiers northward. The Bolsheviks announce the capture by their troops of Irkutsk, Siberia and Orenburg.

The Constituent Assembly, controlled by parties opposed to the Bolsheviks is to meet today unless the Lenine government again intervenes. Should it meet, it is anticipated in Petrograd that there will be disorder there. Most of the delegates to the Assembly are said to be in Petrograd. On the lower Pave, near Venice, the Italians have checked an Austrian attempt to dislodge them from their recently won positions and threaten the defenses of the Venetian lagoons. In a hand-to-hand conflict which lasted four hours, the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured 150 prisoners, some guns and war material.

There has been no activity on the Western front except the usual artillery fire.

ALLIED PEOPLES MUST EITHER GO ON OR GO UNDER

Premier Lloyd George Tells Labor of the Great Need for Men

GERMANY'S ANSWER FROM THE CANNON

Declares that Militarists Want Conquest—Says His and Wilson's Speeches Covered Ground

London, Jan. 18.—Premier Lloyd George addressing the labor delegates today said no man standing on the watch tower could deny the urgency of the need for raising men.

The Prime Minister said: "No democracy has ever long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it."

Mr. Lloyd George said that he and President Wilson without previous consultation—there was no opportunity—had laid down substantially the same program of demands for the termination of the war.

There was no man willing to make peace without complete restoration of Belgium and reparations, the Premier said. From Germany there had been but one answer, he added, and it came from Von Tirpitz's soul: "Never!"

"Our channel ports are not far from the fighting line and unless we are prepared to stand up to the people who are dominating Germany, Britain, British democracy, French democracy and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen."

Mr. Lloyd George said that his and President Wilson's war aims had been proclaimed throughout the Entente Allied countries. There had been hardly a voice of criticism save from a few who wished he had made more extreme demands. The Socialists of France, Italy and Great Britain, he said, had accepted them as very fair general demands.

The Premier said that Germany had answered "Never" to his demand for a re-consideration of the wrong of Alsace-Lorraine and declared that Germany would go until Mesopotamia and Palestine were restored to the tyranny of the Turks.

No single war aims conditions made by the British trade unions had been answered by any German authority, he added.

Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no answer from Germany on the recent Entente war aims. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were brought back for conferences, but Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann was not allowed to speak.

"Why?" asked the Premier. "Because the military power is dominant. The answer to be given will be given from the cannon's mouth."

"If any man here can find an answer..."

FUEL REGULATIONS AS ISSUED BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Administrator Garfield Outlines the Rules Governing the Holidays

CITES HIS AUTHORITY FOR ISSUING ORDER

Acting Under Presidential Order Approved by Congress—General Rule for Applying the Order.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The text of Administrator Garfield's order follows:

"Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security."

"The United States Fuel Administration acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress, therein referred to, approved August 10, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States hereby make and prescribe the following regulations:

"Section 1. Until further orders of the United States Fuel Administration, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders."

"Section 2. On the following days, namely January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the State Fuel Administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in section 1 hereof."

"Section 3. On the following days,..."

GARFIELD'S ORDER GENERALLY OBEYED THROUGHOUT SOUTH

Because of Use of Hydro-electric Power, Industries Are Less Affected

DIFFERENT VIEWS AS TO APPLICATION

Some Hydro-Electric Plants Close, Others Continue Operation—Florida is Hit Least

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 18.—Georgia industries generally with the exception of those using hydro-electric power, responded promptly today to the government industrial suspension order. Under a decision by L. G. Hardman, State Fuel Administrator, that hydro-electric power users were not affected by the order, a great number of the larger industries in Atlanta and North Georgia continued operation. Most of the industries were making arrangements to care for employees during the enforced suspension. At a meeting of the Atlanta chamber of commerce today, at which all business and industrial activities were represented a resolution was adopted and telegraphed to President Wilson, pledging their support.

Columbia Closes. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 18.—Local industries generally shut down this morning in obedience to Fuel Administrator Garfield's order. They hoped, however, to resume operation as soon as a ruling could be obtained from Washington on the ground that they use hydro-electric power. The fuel administration here declared the entire section was badly confused in regard to the order but that efforts would be made to carry it out to the letter.

Spartanburg Mills Stop. Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 18.—The principal industry affected in this section by the Garfield order is the cotton mills, every one of those institutions in Spartanburg and all South Carolina being closed today. Seven thousand cotton mill employees are idle in this county. The cotton mill manufacturers are meeting today to consider the questions involved.

Florida Little Hurt. Tampa, Fla., Jan. 18.—Tampa's chief manufacturing industry is cigar making and no power is used in any of these factories. The only fuel used is in occasionally heating the factories and ordinarily little heat is used during the winter. None were closed today, but a temperature of 42 is forecast tonight and they may be obliged to close tomorrow, manufacturers understanding they will not be allowed to use either gas, wood or coal to heat their plants.

Richmond Hit Hard. Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's order was rigidly enforced in Richmond today, all the manufacturing plants being closed.

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MILLIONS WORKERS STAND IDLE TODAY THROUGHOUT EAST

Yesterday's Chorus of Protests Has Passed Into Patriotic Submission

GARFIELD'S ORDER WILL BE OBSERVED

Labor and Capital Prepare to Co-operate in the Plan for Relieving Coal Shortage—Reports

New York, Jan. 18.—New York today entered upon the five day period of industrial suspension somewhat bewildered because of lack of authoritative information concerning details of the operation of the coal conservation orders but determined nevertheless to accept patriotically whatever hardships that may come.

While merchants' associations and industrial organizations joined in a mighty chorus of protest before the order actually was promulgated at Washington, there was a noticeable absence of criticism when the decree became effective. The New York Stock Exchange decided to remain open, while hundreds of retail establishments and big department stores planned to continue business as usual at least for the day.

Labor leaders, while deploring the order, asserted their loyalty to the government and made arrangements to raise funds for the relief of those thrown out of work.

A million workers will lose \$10,000,000 during the period in New York City alone, according to some of the estimates. The needle trades, as a class, will suffer the most from the shut down, it was said, being estimated that fully 500,000 women and girls are employed in this work. Others affected according to later figures are 40,000 carpenters, 60,000 in the garment trades, 10,000 machinists, 12,000 cigar makers, 20,000 clerks and 7,000 brewery workers.

The question of pay to employees during the days of idleness has been decided in only a few cases but there is a disposition on the part of many large establishments to do everything possible for the wage earners, regardless of the additional burdens.

Warnings have been issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to allow owners and managers of buildings in the city of increase in the fire hazard caused by lack of coal in keeping the sprinkling plants in operation. Unusual protective measures have been taken by the fire department to combat the menace.

Half Million Idle in Chicago. Chicago, Jan. 18.—More than one billion dollars in capital and some 500,000 workers are idle today in the Chicago district as a result of the conservation order of the Federal Fuel Administration, according to figures compiled by commercial bodies from the latest census reports.

The estimated loss of wages of workers in the district during the enforced idle five day period beginning today and the nine successive Mondays is \$17,000,000.

Business men and manufacturers had apparently decided to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the order following futile efforts of yesterday to obtain a modification of the edict.

Representatives of some of the larger factories and business houses said employees would be paid in full during the idle period and others proposed to allow half pay. Heads of a number of factories where the piece work system prevails said it would be impracticable to pay employees when not at work.

Managers of the downtown playhouses have decided to close their doors on Monday rather than try to run a show with the house cold. Several of the leading theatres announced that, contrary to their custom, Sunday night performances will be given. The Chicago board of trade and the big packing plants here will continue in operation as usual.

Two Million in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—Approximately 2,000,000 workers in Pennsylvania will be thrown out of employment during the five day shut down of industries affected by the Federal fuel administrator's order, according to statistics compiled by the State Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg. One million and a half workers will be similarly affected on the Monday holidays and the approx-

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