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The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 19 1918—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,583 TWO CENTS

NEED FOR BIG REINFORCEMENTS IS URGED BY LLOYD GEORGE

WILL DEMAND A RECKONING IN FUEL ORDER

Ominous Talk in United States of Recovering Power Liberally Bestowed.

SENATE'S WILL DEFIED

Held That if Movement to Help Railroads, Partial Closing Would Have Done.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. Copyright, 1918, by Evening Post Co.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Grim and bear it. That's the only thing the nation can do, for the congress is impotent and the executive is immovable. Fuel Administrator Garfield's order stands, and the force of law is behind it. In disregard of a vote of 10 to 19 by the senate, solemnly requesting a suspension of the drastic fuel order, Dr. Garfield promulgated his decree, the fortunately with several modifications from the original, and indications that state fuel administrators will have some latitude of interpretation that will lighten the burden.

But if the American people are disposed to make the great sacrifice that the order entails, their telegrams of protest which overwhelmed senators and representatives today are proof that they are in a temper which will soon demand a reckoning, an explanation more explicit than Dr. Garfield has yet given, and an accounting later on of what the radical measure really accomplishes in coal conservation.

What else the angry mood of the nation as reflected in the thousands of messages to the capitol indicates it is early to forecast. But ominous talk of repealing the fuel act and recovering from the executive the power so generously and perhaps thoughtlessly bestowed by congress last summer, was heard in the cloakrooms of the senate and house. Judging by the supineness of congress on previous occasions nothing much will come of it, nothing unless the people express their protest for change in even more pronounced fashion than they have. Patriotism, however, is so deep-rooted in America.

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'COLONEL' MACKLEM FURTHER INVOLVED

Cable From General Robertson, Says He Knows Nothing of Him.

RESPONSE TO INQUIRY

Secretary Turley Has Excerpt From Telegram to Ottawa.

The case of "Colonel" Macklem of now international fame has become more involved than ever, and yesterday Provincial Secretary Turley of the G.W.V.A. received from Dominion Secretary Knight the following excerpt from a cablegram to the minister of militia and defence from General Sir William Robertson, London, Eng: "I have never at any time had any communication, verbal or written, with Macklem or with any person on his behalf, neither do I know anything concerning this individual."

The cable is in response to inquiries made by the Canadian military authorities as to the authenticity of "Colonel" Macklem's right to the rank he has assumed and which he claims to have been recognized in a cablegram he received some time ago from Sir William Robertson.

Macklem is a soldier who has been severely wounded while on active service, and his inventive genius brought him to the notice of the imperial authorities nearly two years ago. Since then his movements have been subjected to considerable mystery and notoriety, which he has agitated and fanned, he never sought and never desired.

Secretary Turley stated yesterday that as Comrade Macklem was not as yet permitted entry into the United States he could not get in touch with his attorney, but that it would be possible for him to give power to an attorney in Canada to communicate with his own attorney in Detroit.

COON SKIN COATS. The largest and best assorted display of Coon Skin Coats in Toronto—regular \$150 value for \$120. And so the reductions run, growing more attractive as the prices advance in the more expensive coats—Dinsens, 140 Yonge street.

FUEL ORDER NECESSARY PRES. WILSON DECLARES

The Best Local Paper

The Toronto World is acknowledged to be the best local newspaper in the Toronto morning paper field. People buying newspapers want to get their own news—that is, the local news—first. The World gives it to them. Yesterday The Globe had 43 local items. The Mail & Empire had 33 local items. The World published 85 local items. The World contained four more local items than The Globe and The Mail & Empire combined.

HON. A. B. MORINE GOING BACK EAST

Former Public Service Commissioner Returning to Newfoundland.

BELIEVES IT HIS DUTY

Holds Seat as Independent, But is Intimate With Fisherman's Party.

Hon. A. B. Morine, of Morine & Morine, Kent building, a member of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, and formerly public service commissioner for Canada, is returning to Newfoundland. "I came here to act as consulting editor of the Dominion newspaper, and at that time did not resign my seat in the assembly, as it was not considered advisable to hold by-elections during the war," he explained last night. "A few months ago a coalition took place between the parties in the house. At the beginning of this year Premier Sir Edward Morris resigned, whereupon several members of the government also resigned. Then came the Reid charges involving members of the present government, and I think it is my duty to attend the house."

Mr. Morine explained that in 1914 he was elected as an independent, and has no connection with either of the parties in the present house. Asked about the circumstances connected with the arrest of Sir W. D. Reid in Newfoundland, Hon. A. B. Morine said that since its foundation Sir W. D. Reid had been president of the Reid Newfoundland Company, but he had been superseded by his brother, H. D. Reid, at the annual meeting, Sunday, Toronto. Reid apparently held the existing government in part responsible, perhaps, for favoring the charge.

"One result was that Sir W. D. Reid published charges against the former and present members of the government, and one of these, Hon. W. F. Coaker, caused Reid's arrest on the charge of criminal libel. The particular thing complained of was a statement that Reid had anything to do with the purpose of co-operation and confederation, and that he had been arranged by Reid; the implication appearing to be that Coaker had been manipulated by Reid. Coaker did in fact visit Ottawa early in 1913 and met the leading public men there, but that Reid had anything to do with the matter that they had in any way worked together."

Hon. A. B. Morine sat for Bonaville, Newfoundland, from 1886 to 1896, resigning to come to Toronto. He returned in 1912, and after two years' residence (necessary to qualify as a candidate) was re-elected for his old seat, by acclamation as an independent. During his last three years in the colony his connections were intimate with the fisherman's party, led by Hon. W. F. Coaker, then in opposition. The existing coalition government came about after he had come again to Toronto.

"The fisherman's party," said Hon. A. B. Morine, "is known as the fisherman's protective union. It was formed for the primary purpose of co-operation in trade. Its political activities, which were secondary, were for the purpose of protecting the interests of its members. It has achieved remarkable success, both in trade and politics, under the leadership of Hon. W. F. Coaker. It is questionable, however, whether the recent coalition has not done harm. A general election this year is due unless some legislation prolonging the term is introduced. It is understood, however, it will be held."

"What are the prospects of Newfoundland confederating with the Dominion of Canada?" he was asked. "That is a question I don't think anybody can answer," he replied. "There has been no test of the people of Newfoundland's feelings since 1869, when they voted against it. It has never subsequently been a direct issue at an election, and no party either for or against confederation has been formed since 1869."

Garfield Refuses Senate's Request for Five Days' Postponement—Order Causes Some Confusion on First Day of Operation.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The nation's manufacturing industry in the 23 states east of the Mississippi river was virtually suspended today in obedience to the government's order forbidding the use of fuel. Most of the plants engaged on war contracts were exempted from the order's operation in telegrams sent out last night, but few of them learned of it in time, and a great majority of them closed down with the other factories.

The country at large knew nothing of exemptions except the few announced last night, and it was not until late this afternoon that the fuel administration admitted officially that important war work was not affected by the order, and gave out a list of hundreds of factories that may continue work on government contracts only during the five days' closing period.

The day brought a statement of unequivocal support for the order from President Wilson and a vigorous defence by Fuel Administrator Garfield of the step and the government's purpose in taking it. Opposition to the order in congress apparently spent itself in debate in both houses. During the day Dr. Garfield replied to the senate's request of yesterday that the order be suspended for five days, disclaiming any purpose to be discourteous, declining to comply and again pointing out the necessity for enforcement of his order.

Food Administrator Hoover in a statement interpreted the order to mean that no check would be put on the operation of the order in such handling, manufacturing or distributing. All shippers, altho not included in the exempted list, will continue operation under a special ruling, as will

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HAS NO POWER TO CLOSE POOL ROOMS

Authority Must Come From Provincial Government, Says Mayor Church.

DOUBT OVER SHORTAGE

Chief of Police Hears Conflicting Stories Concerning Coal Situation.

The fuel situation is such that steps may be taken to better conserve the supply of coal now being received in Toronto. Mayor Church gave his personal opinion to the effect that a number of the pool rooms at least could be eliminated with benefit to the community. However, from a more public standpoint he wished it to be understood that the city council had little option in the matter of closing down pool rooms. "Our province," said the chief magistrate, "is that of administration of laws already in force. We have no power or authority to close down pool rooms. That rests with Queen's Park. What we can do is to see to it that the pool rooms are conducted with due cognizance of the health laws."

Should Cut Unnecessary Work. Provincial Secretary W. E. Turley of the G.W.V.A. expressed his opinion that all unnecessary appurtenances of existence in Toronto and other cities should give way to the intensive demands of the public interest.

Assistant Provincial Secretary Pratt of the same organization had heard some opinions to the effect that rumormongers and other aliens should be cut off from access to pool rooms, since they were to them the same sources of recreation that theatres were to the Britishers and Canadians. While in part agreeing with these sentiments, he stated that one fact must not be forgotten, and this was the great danger possible in the pursuance of a policy which permitted aliens to gather together in such places.

Able to Get Coal. Chief Grasset of the Toronto police was of the opinion that if the tenacity of the coal situation could be proven extreme measures should be taken in the matter. "I have heard so many different tales about the coal situation," said Chief Grasset, "that really I do not know what is which or which is what. A day or so ago a man asked me if coal really was scarce. It appears he was getting to the end of the coal in his bin, and asked a dealer if he could let him have any. Certainly said the dealer. And he let him have three tons.

In one of the rooms comprising the mayor's office a reporter remarked that a cluster light of six large bulbs was on full while he was in the room. The time of the day was 3 o'clock.

U. S. CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH WAR COUNCIL

New Board to Have Membership of Three, Named by President.

MUNITIONS DIRECTOR

Officer Will Control Production, Distribution and Transportation.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Radical changes in the government's war-making machinery are proposed in bills to establish a war council of three members, all powerful, under the president and to create a director of war munitions, approved today by the senate military committee. A bill for a director of munitions was placed before the senate today and that for the war council will be introduced by Chairman Chamberlain Monday when the senate reconvenes.

Approval of the administration is being sought for both measures, which have virtually the unanimous support of the committee. So far there has been no limitation of what may be the attitude of President Wilson. Proposals to have the secretaries of war and navy as ex-officio members of the war council were rejected today by the committee before the measure was put in final form.

As ordered by the committee, the president and above the cabinet in authority with power to supervise, control and direct all departments, bureaus and agencies of the government in the prosecution of the war. It is proposed that the council members shall have no other duties than to form and execute, with the president's approval and operation, the broad war policies and decide priorities and disputes between the different departments and bureaus.

The director of munitions, also a presidential appointment, will be the president of the war council, and the secretary of the war council will be the president of the munitions department. The director of munitions will have authority to control production, distribution and transportation of war supplies, under the policies of the president, and the secretary of the war council will be the substitute for that originally drawn by Senator Chamberlain for a department of munitions with a cabinet member as its head.

Senator Chamberlain said tonight he planned to get both measures before the senate as quick as possible, probably next week. Afterward, committee inquiry into the aviation, cantonment, sanitation and other questions of the army may be resumed.

MILLION DOLLARS IS COUNCIL GRANT

But City Aldermen Say This Must Be the Last Appeal.

PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Financing Will Be Left Entirely in Hands of Commissioner Bradshaw.

As was expected, the city council, at a special meeting held yesterday, voted \$1,000,000 as the city's contribution to the \$3,000,000 campaign of the local patriotic fund. The grant was made on condition that it would be the last appeal made to the city by the patriotic fund. The financing will be left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bradshaw, but he was instructed not to include more than \$500,000 in this year's estimates.

A large deputation of citizens interested in the fund were present in the council chamber. H. H. Williams, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir William Mulock, Archbishop McNeil, Senator Nicholas, Jos. E. Atkinson and R. J. Stevenson addressed the council, pointing out the needs of the fund. Clarence A. Bogert, president of the board of trade, assured the aldermen that a grant of \$1,000,000 would receive the full endorsement of that body.

Others in the council chamber were Sir John Eaton, John Pirbright, James Hryie, Col. W. S. Dinick, Col. Noel Marshall, C. V. C. N. Cadee, Robert Copeland, ex-controller Shaw, Bishop Reeve, Col. Cecil G. Williams, ex-Mayor Jos. Oliver, R. L. Baker, E. T. Stanley, Arthur Hewitt, Major G. A. Sampson, Mrs. Plumtree, Lady Eaton, George Bridgen, Thomas Roden, George Wright and Hamilton B. W. The city council, at the same meeting, also passed the usual by-law authorizing the city treasurer to borrow \$15,500,000 to meet the ordinary current expenditures of the city until the taxes are collected.

DEMOCRACY MUST GO ON OR GO UNDER IN THE WAR

Americans Perfecting Plans For Aerial Superdreadnoughts

Washington, Jan. 18.—Experts under the aircraft production board are already at work, it was learned today, upon an engine that is expected to surpass the Liberty motor in power, while retaining all the qualities for quantity production.

American experts have worked on the theory that a good big airplane is better than a good little aeroplane. They believe superdreadnoughts of the air will be masters of the air, and consequently the new engine being developed to run planes of increased size and fighting power. Months ago Gen. Pershing urged that American designers design a craft armed with six machine guns each, three heavy and three light. At that time no serious attempt was being made in Europe to get more than four guns aboard the plane. The navy department also is at work on designs for advanced types of seaplanes.

BOLSHEVIKI REPUDIATE RUSSIAN FOREIGN LOANS

Decree is Effective From Beginning of Last December—Holdings of All Interior Loans in Excess of 10,000 Rubles to Be Canceled.

Petrograd, Thursday, Jan. 17.—The executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' congress determined today to put before the constituent assembly the decree passed by the council of commissioners calling for the liquidation of all state loans made by the governments of Russian land owners and of the Russian bourgeoisie. The decree is effective from December 1 last.

The executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, which was expected to promulgate the decree, determined that it was better to permit the constituent assembly to pass on it. The decree provides: 1. For the annulment of all state loans, on which it is declared the December coupons shall not be paid. 2. For the annulment of all guarantees given by the government for the payment of open loans advanced by institutions and companies. 3. For the annulment, without exception of all foreign loans. 4. That short term bond issues of the state treasury are valid, but that no interest on them shall be paid altho they may remain in circulation the same as bank notes. 5. That persons in moderate circumstances who possess interior loans to a value not exceeding 10,000 rubles face value, shall receive from the state a lifelong annuity equal to the interest on the securities. 6. That citizens possessing such annuities securities for a sum exceeding 10,000 rubles, shall not receive any recompense whatsoever. 7. That deposits in state savings banks and interest on them shall be decreed inviolate. All securities or annuities loans which belong to savings banks shall be repaid by an acknowledgment of debt delivered by the Russian peasants' and workmen's republic. 8. That rules shall be formulated to reimburse and prevent loss to cooperative, municipal, domestic and other societies who possess repudiated securities if it is proved they were obtained before the publishing of the present decree. Other conditions propose a council of national economies to direct the execution of the decree, with assistance of the state bank, which must register the owners of state securities. It is provided also that special commissions shall be formed to decide the financial status of citizens, these commissions to be empowered to annul completely all savings not obtained by means of labor, even about such savings not exceed the sum of 5,000 rubles. They are also to determine what organs shall be considered democratic.

BRITISH SHELLED MOVING COLUMNS

Replied to Enemy's Batteries on Southern Slopes of Montello.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The following communication was issued by the war office today: Along the whole of the front there have been brief artillery actions and limited patrol activity. Our artillery made concentrations of fire on the reverses of Colcapirle and Col-Della-Beretta. The enemy's fire, which was more lively against the southeastern slopes of Montello, was answered by British batteries, which shelled moving troops between Mina and Canareggio.

On the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso and on the northern slopes of Monte Solarolo, enemy patrols were driven back with hand grenades.

PEACE DISCUSSION STILL MAINTAINED

Sessions Were Resumed at Brest-Litovsk Wednesday, Berlin Says.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

Settlement Reached of Problem of Relations of Ukraine Republic.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—(Via London).—On the resumption of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk on Wednesday, it was officially stated today, a settlement in principle of the questions concerning the future political relations of the central powers and the Ukrainians was reached during a private meeting with the Ukrainian delegates. After an address to the peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk on Wednesday by Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, the Russians agreed to a continuation of the discussions. The German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, addressed the delegates after Mr. Trotsky, and the delegates that they should begin discussing in a business-like manner four points proposed by the usian delegation. To this Mr. Trotsky agreed. The next sitting was fixed for the following day.

PROTECTED BY ALLIES

King of Rumania Evades Arrest Under Bolshevik Order.

London, Jan. 18.—King Ferdinand of Rumania, whose arrest had been ordered by the Bolshevik government, is now under the protection of the allies, according to a Petrograd despatch to The Daily Express.

Lloyd George Tells British Trades Unionists Reinforcements Must Be Found if German Militarism is to Be Crushed Decisively.

London, Jan. 18.—Addressing the final conference of the representatives of the trades unions affected by the man power bill, which passed the house of commons last night, David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, today gave the government's reason for the necessity of raising more men for the army, and also referred to length to his own and the recent speech of President Wilson regarding the war aims of the entente allies and the United States.

After thanking the representatives for the spirit in which they had met the government the premier said there was no other alternative for raising men, except either by raising the military age or of sending wounded men back and back again to the firing line. As to the urgency of raising more men Mr. Lloyd George said that he and his colleagues, who are on the watch tower, could not deny it, and that unless the need had been urgent they would not have brought forward the demand now.

"There are men who thought it should have been done before," said Mr. Lloyd George. "There are men who believe we ought to do it on a much more sweeping scale. There are a few who say we ought not to do it at all, and there are some who say both things simultaneously. Difficult Problem to Solve. "The government's view is this: It would be folly to withdraw men from the industries one pour sooner than the need arose. On the other hand it would be treason to the state, treason to our country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if, when the need did arise, we had not made the demand now."

"I assure that all of you here in your hearts believe that the war aims declared by that great labor conference represent the minimum of justice which you can possibly accept as a settlement of this terrible dispute. If we are not able to defeat the German forces, if we are not able to resist the military power of Prussia, is there any man here in the possession of his wits who believes that one of your terms—the least of them—would be enforced?"

"I am not talking about the demands of the impetuous; I am not talking about the demands of the extreme war men who want to grab everything and annex the earth and all of the heavens; I am not talking about the moderate demands of the most pacifist souls in this assembly. Try to catch that cheque at the Hindenburg bank, returned dishonored. Whatever terms are set forward by any pacifist orator in these lands, you will not get them cashed by the Kaiser or any of these great magnates unless you have got the power to enforce them."

"Restatement of Aims. "I felt very strongly that the time had come for restating our war aims and for restating the demands of the moderate opinion of this land and all other lands. Almost simultaneously the same ideas came to President Wilson, and without any opportunity of previous consultation, because there was none. "President Wilson and myself laid down what was substantially the same program of demands for the termination of this war. How has that program been received? Throughout the whole of the allied countries it has been received with acclaim. There has hardly been a voice raised in criticism except from a few men who wish that I had made more extreme demands. "The Socialists of France, the Socialists of Italy, as well as the Socialists of this country, have in the main accepted them as very fair general demands to put forward. "What has been their reception in Germany? I beg you to consider this, especially those who think that we are responsible for perpetuating this horror. I would not have this war, for one second, on my soul if I could stop it honorably. The only enemy comment has been: 'Behold, how England is weakening! Go on and they will come down.' "Again there has been no response from any man in any position in Germany that indicates a desire on the part of the ruling powers in that land to approach the problem in a spirit of equity."

Justice for Belgium. "We demanded the restoration of Belgium. Is there one man here who would make peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and repatriation for its wrongs?" "Cries of "No." "What is the answer from Germany?" Mr. Lloyd George continued. "There has been but one answer and it came from Von Tirpitz's soul—'Never.' "There was a demand for the reconsideration of the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the answer from Germany—'Never.' "When I suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be re-

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