

# CLIPPING ORDER IS CAUSING PROTESTS

## LONDON'S BUSINESS MEN UP IN AIR OVER OTTAWA'S ORDER TO CLOSE PLANTS

Many Cannot See Benefit—Must Keep Places Warm To Prevent Sprinkling Systems Freezing Up—Board of Trade Will Ask For Definite Ruling From Fuel Controller.

Before shutting down their plants, the fuel controller's order, local businessmen want a more definite ruling on the new regulations.

"Who is going to say how much heat is required in my plant to prevent injury to property?" is a question that has been raised in a dozen different directions today. Not a few heads of firms will themselves take up the matter with Ottawa.

A. B. Silverwood, president of the London Board of Trade, states that the secretary of the board is making inquiries to find how the new regulations will affect different industries and business concerns. He will probably hold a meeting of the board of trade tomorrow, and from it send a request to Ottawa for more specific ruling. This seems to be the chief of the closing up of industrial plants, business houses and offices of various kinds in Canada is that it only fair we should do so when the United States has taken this step, especially in view of the fact that the United States is furnishing our coal. So far as we are personally concerned, our plant probably comes under the ruling which exempts plants manufacturing perishable foods and other necessities from immediate "consumption." We are making comparatively little butter at this time of the year, and it is not ordered to be closed I would be very glad to do so.

Several heads of business and industrial concerns cannot see how shutting their doors for three days this week-end, and subsequently for "heatless Mondays" is a saving of coal, since it is absolutely imperative to keep the heat in a certain amount of heat to keep their sprinkler systems from freezing out, and the plants from freezing up. "If we have to use enough fuel for this, we might just as well keep up with our work," stated one head of a firm.

Concerning this point of view, T. W. McFarland, manager of the D. S. F.

### WHAT WAR COSTS UNITED STATES

Washington, Feb. 5.—Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of \$710,000,000 a month, nearly \$24,000,000 a day. More than half of this huge sum, or \$4,121,000,000, has been paid as loans to the Allies, and the balance, about \$3,000,000,000, represents American outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of the cost of the war against Germany.

### THE WAR SITUATION

Meagre information concerning the strike situation in Germany does not make clear whether the workmen returned to their tasks Monday, as their leaders had advised, after threats of force had been issued by the military authorities. Wilhelm Dittmann, Independent Socialist deputy in the Reichstag, has been sentenced to confinement in a fortress for five years by a court-martial by which he was tried on charges growing out of the strike movement.

Conferences in Berlin between statesmen and military leaders of the central powers are reported to concern the food question and the probable attitude toward Russia and the Ukraine.

German politicians feel, a report says, that the return to Berlin of Foreign Ministers von Kuhlmann and Czernin forecasts the breaking of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

Entente aviators again have bombed the German submarine base at Zeebrugge. Bombs also were dropped in the harbor of Bruges.

Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre have been bombed by German aeroplanes. There was no loss of life or property damage in Venice, but the other cities suffered casualties and property loss. Italian aeroplanes have bombed the enemy rear lines and railway traffic.

### FOE'S PIRATES SLEW 14,120 BRITISH NON-COMBATANTS

London, Feb. 5.—German U-boats, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, today, have done to death 14,120 non-combatant British men, women and children.

## DO SHOPPING ON FRIDAY; STORES CHANGE BARGAIN DAY THIS WEEK

Fuel Controller's Order Makes This Alteration Almost Necessary.

### WRONG DAYS SELECTED

Merchants Believe Saturday Should Not Have Been Included.

### WILL DO THEIR SHARE

Co-operation of Marketers and Buyers Needed to Make Day a Success.

London merchants, particularly, were shocked this morning when they learned of the fuel controller's order closing places of business on Saturday and Monday in the interests of coal conservation. Years of catering to Saturday trade has made Saturday the big business day of the week, and every weekly campaign in the retail stores has its focus in the week-end. Many merchants expressed the opinion that the same results could have been attained by a closing order affecting Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and they would have preferred to close on those days instead of on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Any criticism made, however, was not in the nature of fault-finding, and steps were taken immediately to adjust business to meet conditions. Huddled conferences were held by telephone, and it was generally agreed that if the people of the city and district would co-operate Saturday's business could be taken care of on Thursday, and Friday. The result was a decision to make Friday the big week-end business day, the merchants offering their special Saturday sales on that day, and trusting to the business sense of the public to take advantage of the occasion.

Many merchants discussed the advisability of keeping their places of business open on Friday evening to accommodate the people who are obliged to do their shopping after a week-end, and it is probable that this plan will be followed where possible. While the order for the conservation of power prevents the use of electricity for window displays, it does not prevent the use of such lights in a store as are necessary for the transaction of business. This rule applies on Saturday night as on other nights.

The merchants who considered the question agreed that the inconvenience caused by the fuel controller's order can be reduced to a minimum by the co-operation of all persons concerned, and believed that this would be forthcoming in view of the fact that the order was designed to be of general public benefit.

To accomplish this, it will be necessary to make Friday, instead of Saturday, the big day on the public market. Farmers who come to the market on Saturday can dispose of their produce as usual, but they will not be able to do shopping, except at drug stores, which can remain open Saturday, and at grocery stores, which can remain open until Saturday noon. It will be no hardship for the city people to visit the market on Friday instead of Saturday, and by coming to the market one day earlier the farmers will be able to dispose of their produce and do their shopping on Saturday.

One of the difficulties which cropped up was that affecting payments, and it was decided that employers, whenever possible, would fall in line and pay their help on Friday evening, thus saving the situation materially. If this is done, and it is believed that it will be, the situation will be no hardship, and business will be reduced to a minimum.

The merchants are going to move the calendar one day ahead so that the business is concerned and offer opportunity for the usual Saturday shopping on Friday.

### MANY HUNS KILLED IN BRITISH RAIDS

London, Feb. 5.—"We carried out successful raids last night south of Fleurybaix (southwest of Arras), and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden railways," says today's official report. "Many Germans were killed and prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us."

### BRITISH PRIZE COURT CONDEMNS THREE SHIPS

Nominally American, But Really German-Owned.

London, Feb. 4.—The prize court has condemned the steamers Kanakake, Hocking and Genesee, owned by the American Transatlantic Company, which were seized in 1915 while flying the American flag.

The president of the court condemned the vessels on the ground that though nominally American-owned, they were really German-owned, and that the claimant company was only a covering name for Hugo Stinnes, director of the German Vörmann Shipping Company.

SCENE AT BLAZE AT POTTERSBURG



Loss estimated at \$8,000 resulted from the early morning fire which broke out at Pottersburg. The fact that the water was shut off was doubtless responsible for the fire spreading and causing the destruction of three places of business.

## Business Places Which Are Not Affected By Fuel Controller's Close-Down Order

Newspapers.  
Drug stores.  
Stores selling food (until noon February 9 and 11).  
Restaurants.  
Hotels.  
Plants which must operate seven days per week to avoid injury to manufactured products.  
Plants manufacturing perishable foods and food necessary for immediate consumption.  
Plants engaged in making war supplies with special permit from fuel controller.  
Public utilities, such as railways, telephone and telegraph plants, power plants, public offices, hospitals, churches, charitable institutions.  
It is understood that any firm can proceed with its usual activities so long as it does not use heat or fuel in disregard of the fuel controller's regulations.

## SOLDIER'S WIFE DEMENED BECAUSE OF SUFFERING; WHO WILL CARE FOR HER BABES?

Pitiful Appeal Has Been Made to the Great War Veterans —I. O. D. E. Will Pay For Their Keep.

Secretary Cunliffe of the Great War Veterans' Association makes an appeal for aid on behalf of the four children of a soldier's wife who has become demented because of suffering.

The C. E. F. Chapter, I. O. D. E., will pay for the keep of the children if homes are provided for them. At the present time they are without heat, and they have not sufficient clothing to cover them.

Such an appeal is never made through The Advertiser in vain, and readers are requested to notify Mr. Cunliffe of their willingness to take one or more of the children for the present.

## BAD BLOOD IS DEVELOPING IN TEUTON CAMPS

Germans Taunting Austrians With Being Unable To Conquer Italians.

Italian Headquarters, Feb. 5.—Austrian prisoners, captured by the Italians in the recent offensive, when questioned regarding the situation in their country, depict it in dark colors. They stated food of any kind is scarce, while in Vienna, it is very hard to find bread, and the munition factories are obliged to discontinue operations owing to lack of coal. The number of deserters is daily augmented because offenders are not severely punished.

The most interesting part of the prisoners' recital concerns the bad feeling every day growing stronger between Germans and Austrians. The former openly scoff at the latter, taunting them for being unable to conquer the Italians without help. In a small village in the Trentino, several German soldiers are said to have kicked Austrians out of a hut where they sought shelter for the night.

## LOCAL HOUSE OPENS FOURTH WAR SESSION

Brief Session Portended and Elections This Summer.

### MANY PROBLEMS LOOM

Throne Speech Says Fuel, Food and Power Situations Will Be Considered.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—With the usual solemn ceremony the fourth war session of the Ontario Legislature was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Hendrie, this afternoon. The speech from the throne, already forecasted, does not portend a long session, and the proposed measure to provide for taking soldiers' votes comes to point to an election this summer.

Reference is also made to the development of the Chippewa-Queenstown power project as likely to provide for the electric needs of the hydro-district served from Niagara Falls, for some time to come.

The Government, it also states, has set aside territory known to contain great deposits, and is investigating with the intention of increasing thereby the fuel supply of the province. Though the day was one of the coldest of the year, the chamber was crowded with notables when the lieutenant-governor took his place on the day platform.

There are no changes in the seating on the Government side this session. To the left of Speaker the sessional leader of the Opposition, William Proudfoot, K. C., of course, moved up to the seat vacated by Hon. N. W. Howell. Next to him in order are Sam Clarke, C. W. Bowman, J. Elliott and George Herdman, who moves into the front.

The lieutenant-governor was attended by a traveling escort of Royal Canadian Dragoons and received at the entrance by a guard of honor furnished by the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the 7th Depot Battery, C. F. A., C. E. F., under command of Captain J. M. Crawley.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

For the fourth time you meet under war conditions. During the past year your efforts have maintained the struggle for freedom with unabated power and confidence. Though the burdens and sacrifices have been heavy, the compensating successes have been of substantial value.

Towards these achievements Canadians have contributed notably, and in many brilliant actions have added new lustre to their renown.

Devotion to the Cause.

The devotion of our people to the cause for which the mother country and her allies are at war was never more evident than it is today. Nowhere was so determined to consecrate all the resources we possess to the task of carrying the conflict to the enemy's door. With the war aims clearly set forth by His Majesty's Government we are in full accord.

Our thanks are due to Almighty God for the harvest of the past year, which was one of the most bountiful in the history of the province.

The Food Problem.

Among the difficult problems arising out of the war is the food shortage, which is continually assuming more serious proportions. Appeals for greater production have elicited a most encouraging response from the farmers of this province. In this effort my Government has in various ways actively participated. I desire, in this connection, to pay a tribute to the assistance given to agriculture by urban communities, and especially to recognize the patriotic work on the farms of pupils from all our provincial schools. The encouragement of the consumption of fish promises to be an important factor in meeting the food situation. To all our people I commend the exercise of exercising the strictest economy in the use of foodstuffs.

We are now receiving from overseas, in increasing numbers, Canadian soldiers who have completed their service. Continued on Page Three.

## HINDY STEALS KAISER'S STUFF

Tells German Editors He Will Be in Paris Next April.

The Glasgow, Feb. 5.—Travelers from Germany bring an account of a recent conference at Berlin at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the editors of 30 German newspapers and discussed the food situation with them. The editors told von Hindenburg that by next May there would be no food in Germany.

"My reply is," said the field marshal, "that by next April I shall be in Paris."

## London the "less" Has Had 'em All!

Meat-less days.  
Bacon-less days.  
Milk-less days.  
Power-less days.  
Train-less days.  
Water-less days.  
Fuel-less days.  
Sweat-less days.  
and  
Light-less nights.

## PROVINCE ACCEPTS WITH GOOD GRACE PLANT CLOSE DOWN AND HEATLESS LAW

Drastic Fuel Ruling Came As Big Surprise, But Attitude Throughout Ontario Generally Appears To Be One of Philosophic Acquiescence.

## DICTUM MEANS THOUSANDS IDLE BUT BIG SAVING IN COAL EXPECTED

Sir Adam Beck Says Hydro-Electric Will Not Be Greatly Affected by Heatless Mondays—Industries Using Falls Power Must Close—6,000 Workers Will Have Enforced Holiday at Brantford.

Brantford, Feb. 5.—The Brantford Merchants' Association this morning sent the following telegram to the fuel controller: "Merchants of Brantford hereby record strongest possible protest against including Saturday in three-day closing order, as half week's business is done on Saturday in 90 per cent of all cities and towns. No objections to closing any other three days."

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The general attitude of the people of Toronto—and Ontario, so far as heard from—seemed to be one of philosophic acquiescence in the dictum of the official powers at Ottawa in the matter of heatless days.

Toronto Surprised.

While some action to conserve fuel was expected by the coal trade in Toronto, the actual order was received with some surprise, and the local dealers were not inclined to say anything for publication. R. C. Harris, honorary fuel controller for Ontario, declined to comment on the order.

Dealers here estimated that the total saving of coal in Toronto will amount to 40,000 tons as a result of the three heatless days.

More than 12,000 employees will be thrown out of work in the several T. Eaton Company factories and in the stores in the city, according to an estimate given by an official of the company. He pointed out that, in the case of the young men and women, many of them are married, and their families will not suffer the same financial loss as those who are single.

No Saving to Hydro.

The "heatless" days will not mean any saving to the hydro, according to Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the provincial hydro commission. Electricity, he said, was not used for heating to any extent, and in some cases it was used temporarily, but only in a very small way, for the heating of factories.

No Saving to the Board of Trade.

The board of trade, did not care to express an opinion on the order, although it has made this order, it is a necessity, and must be borne, he said.

Many of the industries using Niagara electricity for power purposes, but they will have to close under the order.

## ORDER WELL RECEIVED BY BRANTFORD FOLK

Brantford, Feb. 5.—Some 4,000 workers were affected by the order of Fuel Controller Magnan, ordering a cessation of work on February 8, 9 and 10. The order, which was made to secure some soft coal. At least a ton was secured at \$15, the highest price here yet. The dealers are swamped with orders for hard coal from domestic consumers and with a temperature of 30 below, at 2 o'clock this morning, and with little coal on hand, there is bound to be a good deal of hardship, because of the scarcity of fuel.

Real Scarcity of Fuel.

There is no doubt as to the real scarcity of fuel here. A local wholesale firm had to close down for a time yesterday, while efforts were made to secure some soft coal. At least a ton was secured at \$15, the highest price here yet. The dealers are swamped with orders for hard coal from domestic consumers and with a temperature of 30 below, at 2 o'clock this morning, and with little coal on hand, there is bound to be a good deal of hardship, because of the scarcity of fuel.

## THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 10; lowest, 10 below.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 10 below; lowest, 21 below.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILD.

Forecast.

Today—Moderate to fresh west to south winds, fair and moderating.

Wednesday—Fresh south to southwest winds, local snow flurries, but mostly fair and milder.

The following table shows the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Victoria ..... 50 42  
Calgary ..... 50 12  
Winnipeg ..... 40 10  
Port Arthur ..... 40 10  
Port Stanley ..... 40 10  
Buffalo ..... 40 10  
Toronto ..... 40 10  
Kingston ..... 40 10  
Quebec ..... 40 10  
Montreal ..... 40 10  
Ottawa ..... 40 10  
Father Point ..... 16 14  
Minus (—) means below zero.

The weather is extremely cold from Ontario to our Atlantic coast, while in the West is turned much milder, with a chinook blowing in Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan.

A fresh westerly gale is sweeping over the Maritime Provinces.

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## TEXT OF THE HEAT RULING BY FUEL BOSS

The fuel controller's regulations regarding the heatless Mondays, as follows:

- These regulations shall apply to all that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying east of and including Fort William, and lying west of Riviere Du Loup, in the province of Quebec.

2. These regulations shall not affect railways, public utilities, telephone and telegraph plants, and premises, domestic consumers, and places, churches, charitable institutions, military and naval barracks, and plants of coal dealers, consular and other officials of the foreign government, maps and plants of the government, and the manufacture of war supplies which may have received special permit from the fuel controller.

3. On the following days, namely, February 8, 9 and 10, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall, except to such an extent as is essential to prevent injury to property, from freezing, burn coal or use power derived from coal for any purposes, with the following exceptions: (a) plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the product in process of manufacture; (b) plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods necessary for immediate consumption; (c) plants devoted to the printing and publication of daily newspapers.

4. For the period mentioned in paragraph 3 no coal shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing), for the purpose of supplying heat for (a) any business or professional office, except offices used by the Dominion, Provincial, county or municipal governments, public utilities companies, physicians and dentists, banks, insurance and other financial institutions (except for the purpose of accepting payment for obligations due), provided however, that the exemption of one or more offices in any building shall not exempt other offices in such building; (b) warehouses, wholesale or retail stores, other than drug stores and bona fide newsstands, premises where intoxicating liquor is sold or served, business houses, business buildings whatsoever, provided that for the purposes of selling food and other necessities, the exemption shall not apply; (c) hotels, restaurants, and other places where food is regularly served, but in which no intoxicating liquors are sold or served during the days specified.

5. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels or other places in which meals are regularly served, but in which no intoxicating liquors are sold or served during the days specified.

6. During the months of February and March, 1918, no golf country yacht, canoe or hunt clubs shall be open.

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