

"Unconditional Surrender" is Maritime Strikers Demand

President Wilson Expected to Attempt Settlement of N. Y. Trouble.

ALL HARBOR TRAFFIC ENTIRELY TIED UP

1,200 Government Controlled Craft Abandoned By Their Crews.

New York, Jan. 10—Just as word was received here of expected action by President Wilson to attempt a settlement of the strike which has tied up all harbor traffic, officers of the Marine Workers' Affiliation went into conference today declaring that no solution would be accepted other than "unconditional surrender" of the boat owners whose refusal to arbitrate their employees' demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day precipitated the walkout.

The strikers met to deliberate a proposal of A. H. Smith, eastern regional director of railroads, in whose district 1,200 government-controlled craft were abandoned by their crews, for a 48-hour "armistice" during which the men would return to their posts pending an attempt to solve the strike problem "across the table."

In addition to declaring that "unconditional surrender" would be demanded, President DeLoach of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, asserted that "there will be no individual bargaining, not even with the railroads. It is the sentiment of the men that the strike must be settled in its entirety by both railroad and independent operators."

Governor Edge of New Jersey telegraphed the war labor board today that he confidently expected the board to demand that both sides submit their claim to it for arbitration and that the New Jersey state authorities stand ready to cooperate in any way.

At the same time William Maher, vice president of the Master Mariners and Pilots' Association, stated he had been informed the army transport service intended to prefer charges against two tugboat strikers in army service for laying up their tug without orders. He declared there would be no settlement of the dispute if these men were penalized.

Meantime, the railroad administration completed arrangements which were expected by nightfall, to re-establish on a normal basis the city's supply of milk and perishable foods.

At Mr. Smith's office it was stated that the re-routing orders had been put into effect this morning and with right of way given to the necessities of life, it was expected that actual suffering as a result of the strike would be reduced to a minimum.

Seven of the Lackawanna railroad's nine ferry boats, whose crews stood by the leaders of their own union and defied the strike order of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, were operating today. Staten Island was also given limited passenger services when uniformed policemen began operation of one of the municipal boats, with expectations of having another in service later in the day.

Railroad officials today were devoting their efforts to re-routing food for the city from points in New Jersey to points in New York state where it can be brought here by train. The food situation was described as more critical than even the "most pessimistic" can realize, in a statement issued by the office of Mr. Smith. It declared that the lives of thousands of persons in the greater city depended upon the success of the efforts to re-route food so urgently needed.

Uniformed policemen turned deck hands at dawn and enabled Staten Island shipbuilding to progress uninterrupted by extending the wharves to the yards on time. The policemen operated one municipal ferry boat between Manhattan and Staten Island.

Washington, Jan. 10—President Wilson was called on today by government officials to aid in the settlement of the strike of New York harbor workers.

Two reports on the situation were sent to the President in Paris by cable. One was from the White House and the other from Secretary of Labor Wilson, who explained the situation after a conference with W. Jett Lauck, secretary of the war labor board. Secretary Wilson also was working with the war labor board on a plan to end the strike and confidence was expressed that a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

Secretary of War Baker, who left here today for Ottawa to speak before the Canadian club tomorrow night, planned to stop over in New York to confer with government officials and labor leaders. Stanley King, Mr. Baker's confidential secretary, went to New York last night as special representative of the war and navy departments in an effort to adjust the differences. A report from him was expected here today.

Senators Calder of New York and Freshfield of New Jersey called on the war labor board today to urge action after receiving a message from Governor Edge of New Jersey, asking "immediate action to prevent continuance of the present lawless, chaotic conditions."

DENY FARE INCREASE

New York, Jan. 10—The City Board of Estimate today denied the request of the Interborough Rapid Transit company for an increase in the fare charged on elevated and subway lines from five cents to eight. The board also denied the request of the New York Railway company for an increase of the surface line fare from five to eight cents and three cents for a transfer.

SPARTACANS KEEP HOLD ON ALL VANTAGE POINTS

Rumor Announcing Capture of Police Headquarters By Government Proved Untrue—Fighting Brisk Near Newspaper Offices.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 9—7 p. m.—[By The Associated Press]—It was given out from official sources here this afternoon that the government forces had recaptured police headquarters from the Spartacists. It was learned this evening, however, that this statement was not true and that the headquarters is still in the hands of the Spartacan forces.

The office of the Wolff bureau has been abandoned for today during the past few days.

The Spartacists have been driven from the government printing office and the barracks of the pioneer guards in Koepenickerstrasse which was the scene of heavy fighting Tuesday.

The Chancellor's palace in Wilhelmstrasse, where the five members of the government have their headquarters, has been converted into an armed camp.

Charlottenburg, one of the largest communities of Greater Berlin, was without gas and water on Wednesday on account of strike of city employees. The surface street car lines are not operating and the subway is badly overcrowded.

The rumor that the Spartacists had occupied the imperial bank is declared to be untrue.

Determined attacks by the government forces on the plants of the Tageblatt and the Vossische Zeitung, which are still in the hands of the Spartacists, have been going on with short intervals of inaction since noon today.

The machine gun fire in the newspaper quarter is almost continuous. The government has a large number of troops in readiness and the attacks seem likely to continue to a decision.

The Wolff Bureau office was the scene of a short combat last night. The plant of the Vorwaerts is being carefully guarded by the extremists.

HUN AGENTS ACTIVE IN ISLE OF WIGHT LONG BEFORE THE WAR

Spies and German Agents Planned to Bombard Ports- mouth From This Landing Point, and Extensive Pre- parations Were Made to Turn the Island Into a Base for Submarines and German Raids.

London, Jan. 10—[Correspondence of the Associated Press]—Secrets of the war work of the British Secret Service now revealed show that German spies and agents of the German government were making active preparations even before the beginning of hostilities, to use the Isle of Wight as a landing place for German forces and for the bombardment of Portsmouth. One of the first precautions taken in August, 1914, was to place close restrictions on persons trying to land upon the island. From Havre to Southampton, along the south and southeast coast of England, nests of German spies and agents were engaged in desperate missions in the early days of the war. One of the urgent tasks of the British Secret Service was to stamp out the operations of these men.

For a long time the authorities were unable to discover the origin of Morse signals that were being flashed out to German submarines from the seafront at Penvenny. Special watch was kept on a certain cottage and, although no lights were shown, the patient observers finally solved the mystery. They learned that after dark several persons near an upper window manipulated what appeared to be the dial of an ordinary clock. A raid on the cottage disclosed that the clock dial was fitted with a dark prism. By focusing the prism on the strong headlight of a fishing smack anchored off shore it was possible to send forth signal flashes. These flashes were visible to the German standing on the beach, but out in the channel they could be read easily.

Between the coast and Tunbridge Wells, which was the headquarters

CLAIM CZAR IS STILL ALIVE

London, Jan. 10—According to a story sent by a special correspondent of the Morning Post at Anchorage, which it is necessary to treat with reserve—the former Emperor of Russia is alive. The correspondent telegraphs:

"A friend of mine, Prince M..... who has just arrived here from Petrograd, informed me that he had a long talk with Grand Duke Cyril on Nov. 18. The Grand Duke told him that he had just received a letter from Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the Emperor, who wrote that the Emperor and her daughters were still alive and that the Emperor had not been shot.

"The Bolshevik officer who was ordered to carry out the sentence of death told the Emperor that it was a matter of indifference to him who was shot. He had orders to produce a corpse—bullet in the head of a victim would make identification impossible."

"Count T....., who was present at the conversation, offered to sacrifice himself, saying he considered it was his duty to lay down his life for his sovereign. The Emperor protested vehemently, but was overruled by Count T..... and the officer. The Emperor escaped, but no one knows where he is at the present time."

80 DELEGATES AT CONFERENCE

Baruch and McCormick Will Be Called on For United States.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 9.—There will probably be 80 delegates at the peace congress, if the program presented to the delegates today by the French government is approved by the Supreme Council. There will, in addition, be extra delegates from most of the nations represented. These will be called into the congress when special subjects upon which they are experts are under consideration.

Lord Hardinge, former viceroy of India; Sir Louis Mallet, British ambassador to Turkey; and Sir Emma W. Howard, British minister to Switzerland, probably will appear for Great Britain as extra delegates. Bernard Baruch, Vance McCormick and other specialists will be called upon by the United States peace commission.

Changes in the plans already considered were suggested today. They concerned, principally, the number of delegates to be given the smaller powers. Most of those which declared war on the Central Empire will have three. These nations are Greece, Serbia, Rumania, Brazil and China. Poland and Czechoslovakia will have two each. Countries which simply broke relations with either of the Central Powers will have one delegate.

Neutrals will be represented when their special interests are taken up. The number of delegates to be apportioned to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be decided later.

TRANSPORTS ON WAY WITH TROOPS

Huron, Belgic, and Atenas Leave France With 6,000 Americans on Board.

Washington, Jan. 10—Departure from France of three transports, the Huron, Belgic, and Atenas, with about six thousand troops, including many sick and wounded, was announced today by the War Department.

The Huron is due at Newport News January 15, with one hundred officers and 3,000 men from the following units: Third Provisional Battalion, 58th Engineers, comprising Companies I, F and K, and Medical detachment; Casual Companies Number 121 to 125, 412 and 413 (Maryland); 414; Field Hospital Number 204 of the 491st sanitary train; Separate heavy mobile ordnance repair shop; 429 cook and wounded and 29 casual officers.

The Belgic is due at New York January 18 with the first and second battalions, 49th infantry, field and staff and medical detachments, in all 35 officers and 2,435 men; also casual companies 428, 429, 432, 435; Chemical warfare service, casual company number 3; (Camp Dix); and 37 casual officers.

The transport Atenas is due in New York January 19 with a detachment of headquarters troops from the 92nd division, (negro); a detachment of headquarters troops from the 117 (Camp Dix) and 35 casual officers.

The following organizations have been assigned by General Pershing for early conveyance: 12th balloon company; 420th and 423rd telegraph battalions; Ordnance Casual company number 2; transportation corps company 53.

SINN FEIN PLANS A CONSTITUTION

Date of Assembly Not Fixed Because Many Delegates Are Still in Custody.

Dublin, Jan. 10.—A constituent assembly, the date of which has not yet been fixed, will determine the terms of a constitution for Ireland. Sinn Fein plans for the assembly are delayed because 34 of those recently elected to the British Parliament are in jail.

The Sinn Feiners are confining their activities at present to securing the release of these members, and many meetings are being held throughout Ireland demanding that the imprisonment of these members be stopped and that the government will soon release them. Nationality, the leading Sinn Fein organ, says diplomatic considerations may prove effective, "but if the demand is ignored, the Irish people must act in a way the British government cannot ignore."

"The peace conference," it continues, "assembles Monday. There is no time to be lost. The National Assembly must act at once."

The paper urges that the British in Ireland be taken over by the Irish and those who cannot be prevented from carrying on their work must be captured. It declares that the present members of the county councils should be persuaded to resign, adding:

"The people can in a hundred ways outwit the operations of the British government in Ireland."

NORTHUMBRIA STRIKES MINE

London, Jan. 10.—The British steamer Northumbria, struck a mine off Middeleborough Thursday, and most of the crew is believed to have been lost. A boat with two survivors and eight dead has been washed ashore at Newport Abbot.

Four other boats which left the ship with survivors are thought to have been swamped.

The Northumbria, built in 1896, was of 4,215 tons, 260 feet long and was owned in Glasgow.

The transport Northern Pacific was pulled 30 feet more off the sand bar at Fire Island.

Foundation Of Actual Peace Congress Will Soon Be Laid

TEACHERS DISAPPROVE OF EDUCATIONAL BILL

Are Far From Being Satisfied and Are Up In Arms Against H. C. Morrison—Codification, First of Seven Mystical Points Merely Thin Camouflage.

Ever since Henry C. Morrison, assistant superintendent of the State Board of Education addressed the Bridgeport school teachers at the High school auditorium and told them that the so-called Morrison code now being distributed throughout the state is nothing more than a framed bill, and then gave them the "real" code of seven principals, discussion has been rife as just what Mr. Morrison is advocating.

The teachers claim that instead of talking on specific points Mr. Morrison has given them nothing more than generalities. Far from being satisfied the teachers are up in arms against Mr. Morrison and the educational bill before the legislature.

The first of the mystical seven points of the "real" code is to codify the laws relating to education. Codification is a mere matter of bringing all the laws that relate to schools together in one publication where they can be conveniently read. Anybody can do it. There is nothing that calls for speeches and a loud public noise about that. The teachers view this point, therefore, as an interesting bit of thin camouflage.

According to the teachers an increase in revenue for the schools of Bridgeport has always been obtained when their expansion demanded it, and they can't see where this point means any more than the others.

Securing uniformly good schools has always been the aim of the Bridgeport Department of Education and why Mr. Morrison brings this message to Bridgeport is a mystery to the teachers.

Mr. Morrison's words on distribution of eight months on the firing line where he was both wounded and gassed, Private Joseph Crocco of 492 Broad street appeared in the common council chambers at city hall today to register with the "Welcome Home" committee. Private Crocco was a member of Company K, 60th Infantry, Fifth Division, and was wounded in the Argonne forest fights and also gassed while serving on that front.

He said today that his own injuries never bothered him as much as when he came back from a raid into No Man's Land to find several of his Bridgeport companions either dead or seriously wounded. He said that he was flying side by side with Daniel Hooley of this city when Hooley was killed. Crocco said that on one occasion his company went over the top 212 strong and came back with just 45 men.

Another wounded hero registered today in the person of Michael J. Parker of 89 Lewis street. Private Parker was a member of Battery E, Second anti-aircraft battalion and was wounded in the drive on St. Michael.

Three hundred and ninety men have now registered with the committee and it is expected that this number will increase rapidly from now on.

CHAIRMAN HAYS READS REPORT

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Two women occupied seats in the Republican National committee at its meeting here today for the first time in the history of the organization. They were admitted to the inner councils of the party on proxies and enjoyed all rights of regular members. The action is taken to mean that hereafter women will be urged to take an active part in every branch of national Republican party.

They were Mrs. Josephine Corlies Preston of Washington, who held the proxy of S. A. Perkins, national committeeman from that state, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, who held the proxy of Herbert Parsons, national committeeman from the Empire state.

The committee began its all day long session at 10 a. m. with an executive business session. A roll call showed that every state was represented either by the national committeeman or a proxy.

Chairman Will H. Hays read a lengthy report in which he reviewed in detail his activities during his first year in office and analyzed the Republican victory at the congressional elections last November.

New members of the committee were elected to fill vacancies in several states, as follows:

Maine, A. J. Sweet; New Jersey, H. P. Keen; Virginia, C. B. Hemp; Wyoming, P. Sullivan.

TEMPORARY NAVAL FORCE

Washington, Jan. 10.—A temporary naval force of 225,000 enlisted men for the year beginning next July, was decided on today by the House Naval Sub-Committee. In beginning the work of framing the naval appropriation bill, this force is 25,000 less than was recommended by Secretary Daniels.

Cotton gained to Jan. 10, 10, 1918, 278 cents.

Representatives of Allied Nations Arriving Late Delay Meetings.

EXPECT BRITISH ON SATURDAY

Wilson Will Give Congress Full Report of What Has Been Accomplished.

Paris, Jan. 10—After nearly a month of waiting and preparation, conversations which will lay the foundation of the actual peace congress are about to start. American delegates feel that a great deal of progress might have been made before now if a full representation of the nations allied against Germany had arrived promptly.

The British plenipotentiaries now are expected to arrive Saturday. As many of the principal questions to be thrashed out in a preliminary conference concern most intimately the United States, Great Britain and France, there is some hope of fair headway being made while awaiting the official announcement of the full Italian delegation and the arrival of the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The Belgians will arrive next week.

The first few conferences between the Americans, French and British will probably develop just how much progress may be expected before President Wilson goes home next month. It is expected that when he reaches America, one of his first acts will be to address Congress and give a report on what has been accomplished. Some American diplomats here agree that the most Mr. Wilson can hope to report will probably be a general undertaking which would be based upon a set of principles which must be left to be applied by the peace congress. Physical conditions alone will probably prevent the accomplishment of more than this during the remaining six weeks of his stay.

Organization work has taken the Americans a month, and even now they are only partly ready. The French, of course, have their organization on the spot. The British have brought over from England a highly developed machine which is virtually ready to function. The Japanese will have to organize after reaching here, as will the Belgians and other minor belligerents.

These preliminaries will not necessarily delay the informal conversations, but they will hamper the working of "group spirit" conferences by which the principal belligerents expect to thresh out points with interested neutrals, non-belligerents or minor nations engaged in the war, and reduce their results to memoranda which are to go to the peace congress for inclusion in the final settlement.

President Wilson's feeling, on coming to Europe as early as he did, was that all the entente governments had made their preparations to get down to talking peace. He and the American commissioners have been disappointed by the delays. The American delegates are understood to feel very strongly that unless plans are made to permit the activities of peace to be resumed in warring countries, the demobilization of their armies may bring unwelcome problems.

The return of Mr. Wilson to the United States will reduce the American delegation to four, but it was explained today that delegations will vote as units, and that the President never had intended to sit continuously at the peace table.

All the progress that has been made since President Wilson's conferences with French, British and Italian statesmen. These conferences have approached only toward principles. In the conversations about to begin the progress that has been made with individual countries probably will be brought into the discussion and general agreements sought.

It had superior speed and gun power, opened fire.

Failure of the mystery ship to return fire at once baffled the German officers. They were quiet for fifteen minutes and then resumed fire. When the submarine came sufficiently close and was in good position to aim, the concealed guns of the sailing ship were brought into play and landed six mortal hits on the submarine, which was unable to fire an additional shot. Just three minutes after the first hit, the submarine was blown up by a shot which holed it just below the forecastle and caused an explosion which threw a vast column of water high into the air.

Later the same day another German submarine approached the Mary B. Mitchell and opened fire at a distance of about two miles. After the sixth round the mystery ship was stopped and a boat put off. To all appearances the craft was abandoned. The submarine approached the supposed wreck at full surface speed. Then it submerged for a time and suddenly rose to the surface again.

The gunners of the Mary B. Mitchell landed a shell just below the conning tower and pierced the side one foot above the water. A flash of brilliant blue flame and a dense yellow smoke came from the hole. Almost instantaneously another shell struck forward and the submarine was enveloped in black smoke and sank into the water, bow foremost, with a loud gurgling and hissing.

The Mary B. Mitchell was filled with wood to keep her from sinking, but this was doubtless the case, as other mystery ships were so equipped and were able to float in spite of any damage inflicted on them by torpedoes and shells. Their guns were frequently hidden behind doors in the sides of the ship which could be

"MYSTERY SHIPS" IN BRITISH FLEET

A Puzzle to Hun Commanders, These Boats Wiped Out a Large Percentage of Destructive Enemy Submarines, and Made Possible the Transporta- tion of Troops.

Falmouth, England, Jan. 10.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press]—The German submarines were sunk in one day by the Mary B. Mitchell, a sailing vessel, one of the "mystery ships" of the war now exhibited here. This craft was one of the decoy ships which played havoc with the U-boats. This vessel went into decoy service early in 1916, under command of Lieutenant John Lower.

All her officers and crew volunteered for the hazardous work. She was provided with a twelve pounder and two well-concealed six pounders.

She sighted the first submarine three miles away and loathed along awaiting a chance to bag it. The German craft followed at a safe distance for a time, but finally crawled close and after exchanging three or four

shots, the German submarine was blown up by a shot which holed it just below the forecastle and caused an explosion which threw a vast column of water high into the air.

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