ARE YOU A HUMAN?
If not, don't read the page about humans by three of them, DANA BURNET, DON MARQUIS and TOM MASSON.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 31; lowest, 22.
Detailed weather, marl and marine reports on page 15.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 157. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COAL MEN GET READY TO FIGHT UNION DEMANDS

Nineteen Anthracite Companies Say Giving In Would Raise Prices.

REQUESTS REFUSED AT MEETING HERE

Conferences to Settle Dispute Will Begin in This City February 21.

20 PER CENT. MORE PAY AND 8 HOUR DAY

Employees Also Ask That New Terms Be Arranged Every Two Years.

Representatives of nineteen important anthracite coal mining companies after an all day session at 143 Liberty street yesterday made public a long statement in which the position of the operators in the coming struggle with the miners is set forth fully.

The miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, have been working for the last three years under an agreement with the operators. This agreement expires on April 1 and a new agreement is necessary to insure freedom from labor troubles for a definite period.

The miners have demanded many concessions from the operators in the new agreement, and on February 21 a conference is scheduled to begin in this city between representatives of the operators and of the United Mine Workers of America.

The statement made public yesterday by the operators indicates that they will fight hard all the points demanded by the miners.

No Strike Pending Outcome.

Pending the result of the conference there will be no strike, for at the meeting of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis last week President John P. White induced the mine workers to vote not to strike upon the expiration of the present agreement, but to remain at work during the negotiations.

The chief points at issue and the attitude of the operators are as follows:

The miners want a two year agreement, to begin and end at the same time as the agreement of the bituminous miners. This is rejected on the ground that it lacks stability; that the bituminous miners have lost more than 81,000,000 working days (enough to build the Panama Canal) in twelve years from walkouts during the bi-yearly negotiations, and that it threatens the police of the miners, operators and general public.

The miners want a 20 per cent. increase in pay. The operators quote the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as authority for saying that the average pay of anthracite miners has increased from $560 a year in 1901 to $762.30 in 1914, an increase of 36 per cent.

The miners want an eight hour maximum day. This, the operators say, would reduce the capacity of the mines and increase the dangers of a coal shortage.

The miners want a complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. The operators say they do not discriminate between union and non-union men now and that the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open shop principle.

Statement of Operators.

The statement of the operators follows:

"The anthracite miners ask for a two year agreement beginning and ending simultaneously with the agreement in the bituminous field—a business arrangement that is shown by actual experience in the bituminous field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators and general public.

"The United States Government reports show that the time lost by strikes and suspensions due to expiration of wage agreements in the bituminous coal field between 1900 and 1912 in the years in which new agreements were negotiated was 81,362,264 working days—a loss in earning capacity approaching the labor cost of digging the Panama Canal. The loss of time in those years in which no wage agreements were negotiated was less than one-tenth as great.

"In 1902, after a strike of six months duration, the President of the United States appointed a commission consisting of Judge George Gray, chairman; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor; the Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, Edgar E. Clark, then head of the railway conductors; Thomas H. Watkins, a coal operator, and Edward Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, and instructed them as follows:

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1902.
To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

GENTLEMEN: At the request both of the operators and the miners I have appointed you a commission to pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, so as, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to

Continued on Eighth Page.

Wilson Ends Tour, Sure Defence Plans Will Win

His Last Plea Is for Biggest Navy in World—President Convinced He Is Stronger With Voters Than He Believed.

MAKES THREE FINAL SPEECHES IN ST. LOUIS

President Wilson, winding up his national defence stumping tour yesterday, was firmly convinced that the middle West is enthusiastic for preparedness.

He believes the sentiment of the people will force Congress to pass his defence programme within a month.

He also feels that he is stronger personally with the voters than he has been led to believe.

Mr. Wilson is convinced too that he has dispelled the idea that he is too proud to fight and too stiff to talk out to the people.

It is understood by members of the President's party that Mr. Wilson will soon start on another stumping tour. This will take him through the South, as far West as Denver and to Minneapolis.

In his three speeches in St. Louis yesterday the President said that the American navy has the greatest amount of coast area to defend, therefore it should be made the greatest navy in the world.

The President declared that he is willing to match the business capacity and moral strength of American business men against the world.

America is for peace. America has drawn no fine points of international law, but has merely asserted her rights, said Mr. Wilson.

U. S. AT PEACE, WANTS TO STAY AT PEACE

President Tells St. Louis Audience of America's Spirit.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—In his speech at the Coliseum to-day President Wilson said in part:

"I came into the middle West to find something, and I found it. I was told in Washington that the middle West had a different feeling from the portions of the country that lie upon either coast, and that it was indifferent to the question of preparation for national defence.

"I know enough of the middle West of this great continent to know that the men who said that did not know what they were talking about. I know the spirit of America to dwell as much in this great section of the country as in any other section of it, and I have found the men of these parts love the honor and safety of America as much as Americans everywhere love it, and are ready to stand by it.

"I did not come out to find out how you felt or what you thought, but to tell you what was going on. I came out in order that there might be an absolute clarification of the issues which are involved in the questions immediately confronting us; because I, for one, have an absolute faith in the readiness of America to act upon the facts just as soon as America knows what the facts are.

"Now the facts are very easily and briefly stated. What is the situation? The situation is that America is at peace with all the world and desires to remain at peace with all the world. And it is not a shallow peace. It is a genuine peace, based upon some of the most fundamental influences of international intercourse. America is at peace with all the world because she entertains a real friendship for all the nations of the world.

"It is not, as some have mistakenly supposed, a peace based upon self-interest. It is a peace based upon some of the most generous sentiments that characterize the human heart.

"You know, my fellow citizens, that this nation is a composite nation. It has a genuine friendship for all the nations of the world, because it is drawn from all the nations of the world. The blood of all the great national stocks runs, and runs red and strong, in the veins of all America, and America understands what the genuine ties of friendship and affection are.

"If great issues were involved which it was our honorable obligation to defend we should not be at peace, but we should plunge into any struggle that was necessary in order to defend the honor and integrity of the nation. But, we believe, my fellow citizens, that we can show our friendship for the world and our devotion to the principles of humanity better and more effectively by keeping out of this struggle than by getting into it.

No Need of Peace Talk.

"So far as America is concerned no man need go about amongst us preaching peace. We are disciples of peace already and no man need preach that gospel amongst us. And I, in my individual capacity, am also a disciple of domestic peace and security, but suppose that my neighbor's house is on fire and my roof is of combustible shingles, is it my fault if the fire eats into the wood, if the flames leap from timber to timber?

"Is it my fault because I love peace and security that my doors are battered in and reckless men make light of the peace and security of my house? The danger is not from within, gentlemen, it is from without, and I am bound to tell you that that danger is constant and immediate, not because anything new has happened, not because there has been any change in our international relationships within recent weeks or months, but because the danger comes with every turn of events.

"Why, gentlemen, the commanders of submarines have their instructions, and those instructions are consistent for the most part with the law of nations, but one reckless commander of a submarine, choosing to put his private interpretation upon what his Government wishes him to do, might set the world on fire. There are not only Governments to deal with, but there are wants of Governments, there are not only the contacts of politics, but those infinitely varied contacts which come from the movement of mankind, the movement of the quiet processes of the every day world.

"There are cargoes of cotton on the seas; there are cargoes of wheat on the seas; there are cargoes of manufactured articles on the seas, and every one of

Continued on Second Page.

KNOWS TEIPER SLAYER; POLICE STILL HOLD SON

Ready to Bring Charge of Murder, Says Buffalo Prosecutor.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—While no arrest has been made District Attorney Dudley says he knows who murdered Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper and her son Frederick and perhaps fatally injured her daughter Grace Sunday night. Mr. Dudley spent to-day obtaining additional links to the chain of evidence, and an arrest on a charge of murder is expected at any time.

Grace Teiper, in the hospital with her skull fractured as a result of the attack, regained consciousness momentarily this afternoon and asked for her mother and her brother, John Edward Teiper, who is being held by the police.

The family attorney, Judge George A. Lewis, said: "Don't you know me, Grace?" and she answered: "Yes, Judge Lewis; but what happened to me? I want mother and Ed."

Detective Lynch then asked her "Who did this?" She replied, "Nobody," and lapsed into unconsciousness.

Authorities say that with the finding of John Edward Teiper's watch, claimed by him to have been stolen in the attack, in a field 262 feet from the scene of the crime and with the discovery of certain details relating to Teiper family matters they are ready for the trial of the man to be arrested.

"We have enough evidence to warrant holding Edward Teiper," stated the District Attorney. "The present arrangement with Teiper's attorneys to detain him at police headquarters is satisfactory. If his attorneys take any steps to obtain his release I will then decide what to do."

Edward R. O'Malley of counsel for Edward Teiper stated the present arrangement for the detention of Teiper would hold for another twenty-four hours. Following a trip to the scene of the murder and to Orchard Park near by, where they met Attorney O'Malley, District Attorney Dudley and Sheriff Stengel made arrangements to bring several important witnesses to the city for questioning, preparatory to shaping evidence for a trial.

CAN'T SPEND WILSON TIPS.

If They Do, Boys, Waitresses and President Break Law.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3.—Two waitresses, tipped $5 each by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and two messenger boys, tipped five and ten cents respectively by the President, were notified to-day that they must regard the tips merely as souvenirs or return them to the donors.

The notification came after Attorney-General Cosson had ruled that the spending of the money would constitute a violation of the anti-tipping law, which provides that both donor and recipient may be punished for the same act.

WILL FRAME TRADE LAWS FOR AMERICAS

International High Commission Meets in Buenos Ayres on April 3.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 3.—Preparations are in progress for the first meeting on April 3 of the International High Commission from the republics of North, Central and South America. The commission is to recommend uniform laws for the American republics affecting business and other international interests.

There will be nine representatives from each republic. Secretary M. Adoo will head the American delegation, which also will include John Bassett Moore, former Counsellor of the State Department, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

The commission is not official and can only make recommendations for uniform legislation.

The coal shortage, which has been causing apprehension in the Argentine for some time, has reached a stage in which the Argentine navy is affected. While there is no immediate apprehension of the necessity for the navy to go into active service, it nevertheless is a matter of thought to Argentinians that should such a contingency arise the present supply of coal would be insufficient to take the vessels out of port.

The two new American built dreadnoughts, Moreno and Rivadavia, with their batteries of twelve 12 inch guns each, would be powerless to serve as more than stationary forts in harbor under the present conditions. The stock of coal now on hand is sufficient only to provide for the ventilating and lighting plants of the big ships. The Government coal stores, from which the vessels' needs ordinarily would be met, are empty.

The steamship Oregonian, which sails for New York to-day, will carry Capt. Dunton and the crew of the schooner Baker Palmer, which was wrecked at sea. The schooner left Norfolk with a cargo of coal on December 11. It broke in two amidships in a heavy gale and its crew were in the lifeboats for two days before they were rescued by the schooner Rhine, which brought them to Buenos Ayres. All the crew were saved.

EX-CASH BOY NOW ALTMAN DIRECTOR

Richard Jackson, Who Began at $2 a Week, Raised to Directorate.

IS 42, BUT LOOKS ONLY 36

All of the Eleven Other Directors of Big Store Made Start at Bottom.

There's a man named Richard Jackson in New York. They say of Jackson that he was never heard to speak of yours truly, No. 1. Jackson stops at Altman's, the store that doesn't have to put its name over the door. He has been stopping there for twenty-eight years.

The other day the eleven Altman directors got together to elect a twelfth director. All of them had been cash boys, messengers, clerks or drivers when they first went to Altman's. The president of the company himself, Michael Friedsam, had started as a messenger boy. Therefore no one was surprised when Mr. Friedsam got up and said:

"Gentlemen, no driftwood. We burn our own fuel here. That vacant chair has got to be filled from Altman material. Go down to the basement after it if you want to, but don't go outside these four walls."

So the eleven directors did go down to the basement—to the basement of twenty-eight years ago, that is. And they brought up their old working mate Jackson, Richard Jackson.

Made Start as Cash Boy.

Jackson is 42 years old. He looks about 36. When he was 14 he got a job as cash boy in the department store at Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street, Altman's. To-day he is a director of the firm and manager of the advertising department.

As a matter of fact Jackson wasn't worth a cent when he got that place as cash boy. But they had to pay him something, so they paid him $2 a week. At the time he was mostly red hair and freckles. To-day he is mostly efficiency.

Jackson was never married. When a reporter for THE SUN was using a twenty ton derrick of metaphorical construction yesterday to drag a few facts out of Jackson about himself this was the only one that he would admit.

"Then you don't think, Mr. Jackson," inquired the reporter, "that the married state is essential to a man's success?"

Jackson being something of a success himself, it was only natural to expect a negative reply. But strange to say Jackson made an affirmative reply. He did think the married state essential to a man's success.

"Most of the successful men I know are married," said he.

And there you have Jackson. He either couldn't remember himself or did not view himself in the light of a success.

It's the System, Says Jackson.

"It's the system," said Jackson, "not the man."

And there you have him again. If it hadn't been for the system Jackson never could have reached the place he has. Some think it is the man who makes the system. Not so Jackson. Or if he does, he would not admit it.

Jackson worked as a messenger boy after he was sixteen. Then he was put in the general office. There was a sign in that office which said in effect: "Mind your business!" And Jackson did. He minded it so well that he very soon became a clerk in ordinary. Then he became a clerk extraordinary.

One day the advertising manager quit and his assistant was moved up to the place. Somebody had to take the assistant's chair. The officials looked around and their eyes lighted on Jackson, as usual minding his business. Jackson got the chair.

Very soon after this the name of Jackson fell into as frequent use as the cry of "Cash Boy!" Jackson had a way of fixing things that needed fixing. If any department manager wanted to get rid of any particular line of goods he told Jackson about it. The next day the buyers flocked in. If any department showed a falling off of business Jackson was informed, and that department immediately began to show a picking up of business. He had the knack. System? He may believe so, but everybody else believe it's Jackson.

Doesn't Burn Midnight Oil.

It is the popular belief that all successful men burn the midnight oil. Not so Jackson.

"How long do you work, Mr. Jackson?" he was asked by the derrick.

"From 9 in the morning until 6.30 at night."

Jackson believes as a rule that a man should forget his business when he leaves it.

"He comes back fresher and with more vim," said he.

If any struggling clerk wants to pattern after Jackson he will take a long vacation every year. What is more, he won't subscribe half of his year's wages for a correspondence course. He will pick his books as his own good sense dictates. But the books will not mean as much to him as will the association with and the observation of his superiors.

Seven years before Jackson began to hang his cap on a hook in Altman's basement Mr. Friedsam began the same practice. And, if there is anyone who does not know it, that is where every one of the twelve Altman directors once hung their hats.

"We're a semi-cooperative family," said Mr. Friedsam yesterday. "If anybody comes here and tends to business he comes for life. If he has to quit school to begin work we complete his education for him or her and do it on our own time. That is why we have the Altman school, the Altman system."

"What is the greatest educational deficiency in the students you get?" Mr. Friedsam was asked.

"Spelling and arithmetic," he said. "Nobody can spell nowadays. Nobody can add a column of figures. When I was a clerk in Altman's office we used to add up figures all day and make only two or three mistakes. To-day our employees add up one column of figures and make two or three hundred mistakes. That's why we use adding machines."

But to return to Jackson. He lives in Hoboken, a fact which naturally incites his friends to humor. Of all the Jackson-Hoboken jokes on the Altman books the most illuminative is probably this: "Jackson' Hoboken' Oh, he's too modest to live in 'New York.'"

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY, Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and Stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

FIRE SET FROM BOMBS DESTROYS CANADA PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS; TWO WOMEN AND FOUR MEN KILLED

The Dominion Houses of Parliament at Ottawa; and below, to left, Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier, and, to right, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, who escaped from the burning building.

Minister of Agriculture Burrell Seriously Cut by Falling Glass.

MEMBERS TRAPPED IN FLAMING HALLS

Many, With Women Guests at Session, Jump From Windows.

ROOF OF HOUSE OF COMMONS FALLS IN

German Spies Blamed for Series of Explosions in Corridors.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4 (Friday), 2 A. M.—Fire of incendiary origin, spread by means of a series of chemical explosions, destroyed last night the $5,000,000 Parliament buildings, rated as the finest Gothic structure on this continent.

Four men, two of them firemen, were killed this morning by falling walls.

The bodies of two women guests of the wife of the Speaker of the House at last night's session, were taken out before the flames destroyed them.

Three waitresses in the Commons restaurant are missing and are thought to have perished.

Members of Parliament, trapped in the flame and smoke filled corridors, jumped from windows or, catching hold of hands, dashed through the inferno to safety, although some were severely burned.

Employees said that the fire started from a mysterious explosion in the reading room and was followed by a series of explosions in the corridors.

No doubt exists in the minds of members and Senators that the fire was the work of German spies.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. A. K. MacLean, who were the last members to leave the Commons chamber, are emphatic in asserting that the terrible rapidity with which the blaze swept through the corridors was the result of a series of chemical explosions. Mr. Burrell was badly cut by falling glass.

Fire Quickly Spreads.

In less than five minutes after the first alarm the whole great structure was in flames, and it was a wonder that hundreds of lives were not lost.

At 1.30 this morning the House of Commons had collapsed and the flames were eating into the Senate chamber and library.

The Canadian Parliament buildings were famed as the finest Gothic pile in America. They were erected in 1867 at Confederation and have been greatly enlarged since. It is estimated that their cost was over $5,000,000.

In the Parliamentary library, which is now in peril, there are nearly 1,000,000 volumes and many documents of national and historic value. Valuable paintings presented to Parliament by the late Queen Victoria are lost.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The members had just returned from dinner and many of them had their wives as guests along.

Scarcely had the alarm been given than the halls were filled with a suffocating smoke. The members and employees dashed for windows and exits.

The entire fire fighting force of the city turned out, but the fire had made such extraordinary progress that it was impossible to even check its headway.

Prime Minister in Peril.

Sir Robert Borden was among scores who barely escaped with their lives. The Prime Minister was working in his office totally unconscious of his peril when an official burst open his door and shouted to him to fly for his life. Sir Robert rushed from his room endless and hatless through a volume of smoke and falling glass to safety.

Several members of Parliament, who were in their rooms on the top floor of the building, were cut off by fire and smoke and had to jump to safety in firemen's nets. Half a dozen waitresses in the restaurant were rescued by the fire fighters in an unconscious condition.

Sir Sam Hughes arrived in the room within a quarter of an hour after the first alarm and assumed command of the work of rescue. The Second Seventh Regiment and two companies of engineers rendered valiant assistance to the firemen. First reports said that some of more or members of Parliament were lost, but in the rush it was found that all members had safely escaped.

At 1.30 this morning Fire Chief Gibson has stated that there was little hope of saving the buildings from complete destruction. This will mean a loss of $10,000,000 and many very valuable books and official documents.

Tells of Explosions.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, one of a well known labor member, was in his seat in the Commons reading room when all of a sudden there was a light explosion, followed by a fire that seemed to sweep through the room as if the floors had been saturated with oil.

"Half a minute before the alarm there was not a sign of smoke," said the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, "but an instant after the alarm

WRECKED ZEPPELIN FOUND IN NORTH SEA

British Trawler Refuses to Aid Crew, Fearing It Would Be Overpowered.

DIRIGIBLE SINKS SHIP

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Grimsby correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"The German Admiralty's claim that the Zeppelins which participated in the latest raid on England returned safely seems to be disproved by a report brought to Grimsby by the crew of the steam trawler King Stephen, Capt. Martin. The fishermen say that early on Wednesday in the North Sea their attention was attracted by flashes of light, apparently from a ship's signal lamp. They made for the spot and found a huge mass of wreckage. They stood by until the light improved, when it was seen that the wreckage was that of Zeppelin L-19. The cabins and a part of the envelope were under water, but a large part of the envelope was floating. On the platform on top of the envelope seven or eight Germans were seen. These hailed the trawler in English, calling:

"'Save us! Save us! We will give you plenty of money.'

"The men on the platform were soon joined by other Germans, who appeared from a compartment apparently leading from the interior of the envelope until some twenty or twenty-two men were visible.

"The fishermen also heard the sound of hammering from inside the envelope and concluded that there were other men below, either trying to make repairs or to escape.

Refuses to Help Germans.

"As the trawler carried only nine hands, and the Germans numbered between twenty and thirty, Capt. Martin decided that it was not safe to take so many enemies aboard, particularly as the trawler was unarmed. He feared that his crew might be overpowered by the Germans. The captain therefore proceeded to report the position of the airship to the proper authority, adequate assistance being sent afterward, and put into Grimsby.

"It is believed that the Zeppelin was one of those participating in the raid of January 31. The fishermen had been at sea several days and were not aware of the raid."

The *Daily Mail* approves the action of Capt. Martin in refusing to take aboard the crew of the disabled Zeppelin. It says:

"The Zeppelin crew was in no immediate danger. Baby killers cannot be trusted. Every British sailor would rescue foes from distress, however numerous, if duty could be expected to behave honorably, but the Huns have proved to the world that nobody dare trust their honor."

The tug Frenchman, which arrived at Hull to-day, reported receiving a message from the tug Hollsman, in which the captain of the latter reported seeing a disabled Zeppelin in the North Sea. The Zeppelin was flying distress signals.

It will be recalled that the L-19 was shot at while over Ameland, a Dutch island in the North Sea, travelling homeward. One version was that the dirigible seemed to have lost her way in a fog, and was shot at by the Dutch coast guard while flying very low a hundred yards off shore. Sixty shots are said to have been fired at the Zeppelin, which appeared to have been hit, and which disappeared to the northward.

It is suggested that the same Zeppelin sank the Franz Fisher.

Zeppelin Sinks Ex-German Ship.

The small steamship Franz Fisher, employed as a coasting collier, after having been captured from the Germans, was sunk by a Zeppelin in the North Sea last Tuesday night, according to a statement made by a Newfoundlander named Hillier, who was a member of the crew. Hillier arrived at Hartlepool to-day.

According to the survivor the Zeppelin appeared overhead the Franz Fisher while the vessel was anchored. The airship dropped a bomb which struck the Franz Fisher amidships. The steamship sank within two minutes. The captain and twelve members of the crew were drowned.

Hillier and two others sank with the steamship. Coming back to the surface they managed to get hold of lifebelts floating in the water. They heard others shout, but were unable to help them. The shouts gradually ceased. The three were rescued by a steamer.

This is the first time that a vessel has been destroyed by a Zeppelin, previous exploits of this nature having been accomplished both by allied and German aeroplanes.

Simultaneously with the general cry of the majority of British newspapers urging allied reprisals for the latest Zeppelin raids a strong movement is steadily gaining impetus for a thorough threshing out of the subject in Parliament. Efforts will be renewed to have the Government explain just what has been done and is being done to protect the country from such raids as brought death and destruction to six counties in northern England last Monday night.

The following resolution will be moved at the reconvening of Parliament by William Joynson-Hicks, member of the Commons from the Brentwood division of Middlesex:

This House humbly represents to his Majesty the desirability of placing the air service of the country on a firmer and stronger basis and regrets that up to the present adequate arrangements have not been made to guard the country from invasion by hostile aircraft.

To this and other resolutions to be moved by representatives of the counties affected by the latest raid replies will be made by First Lord of the Admiralty Arthur J. Balfour and Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the War Office. In the House of Lords Secretary of War Lord Kitchener is expected to define the Government's policy.

NEW MEASURES TAKEN.

British Plan Defensive and Offensive Steps to Stop Raids.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Times* understands that the Government is taking various steps in consequence of Monday's air raid. Some of them are new measures of offence and defence and are obviously of a confidential character, but "there is no question that the widespread visitation has produced an outburst of useful activity on the various departments concerned.

"The unsatisfactory arrangement by which the War Office controls the defences of London and the Admiralty the coast line of the rest of England is not likely to continue."

The Bishop of London in a sermon to-day said:

"The doings of the Zeppelins call for vengeance."

Lord Rosebery in a hot letter to the *Times* demands that the Zeppelin raids be avenged by similar incursions against Germany.

SULTAN'S HEIR A SUICIDE BY ENVER PASHA'S ORDER

Prince Said to Have Killed Himself When Dictator Discovered Plot to Open Dardanelles to Allies as Peace Move.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 3.—In connection with the reported suicide of the Turkish heir apparent, Prince Yussuf Izzedin, the correspondent of THE SUN is informed through diplomatic channels that he was either assassinated or that he was compelled by Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, to commit suicide.

The Germans, according to the information received by the correspondent, discovered that the Prince, with the complicity of the Sultan, had fathered a well organized plot by which it was intended to open the Dardanelles to the allied fleets so that a separate peace between Turkey and the Entente might be negotiated.

The Germans, under the pretext that reenforcements were urgently needed in Armenia and Mesopotamia, withdrew the Turkish troops from the Dardanelles. These were then replaced by 20,000 Germans, destined for the expedition against the Suez Canal. Simultaneously, at the instigation of Enver Pasha the heir apparent was put out of the way and the Sultan imprisoned. The Sultan's palace is surrounded by Germans.

Enver Pasha had decided to dissolve the Parliament and assume the dictatorship, and possibly to depose the Sultan, but was dissuaded by the Germans, who feared a revolution.

Particulars of the assassination of the heir apparent are not yet known. It is reported that Enver Pasha personally notified the Prince of the discovery of the plot in which he was alleged to be involved and compelled him to commit suicide. The physicians certified to the fact of suicide.

A revolution is now threatening. It also is feared that there will be a mutiny of the troops.

VON SANDERS IN CAUCASUS.

He and Not Von der Goltz Reported at Head of Turkish Force.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Bucharest report says that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders has been appointed commander in chief of the Turkish forces at the Caucasian front. He was formerly commander of the First Turkish army and was in charge of the fortification of Gallipoli.

Despatches last week reported that Field Marshal Von der Goltz had been appointed to the command of the Caucasian armies. A later report also mentioned him as being shut up at Erzerum with 50,000 Turkish troops.

Turks Claim Victory in Persia.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—Constantinople despatches received today report the defeat of the Russian troops seventy-five miles southwest of Teheran by a large body of Turks reenforced by 14,000 Persians. Large quantities of ammunition and component are said to have been captured.

BRITISH CREW FIGHTS BOARDERS FROM U BOAT

Survivors Reach England With Story of 3 Killed Off Morocco.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Survivors of the crew of the British steamer Woodfield, which was sunk off the Moroccan coast by a German submarine, arrived here today with the story of a fight on the steamer's deck with the submarine's crew.

The submarine, which was one of the large and fast U boats Germany has been operating in the Mediterranean, sent out a boarding party after overhauling the Woodfield. This was met by the Woodfield's sailors with shives and pistols as it came over the side. The ensuing fight lasted for three hours, the U boat being unable to bring its guns into play for fear of hitting its own men.

The steamer's crew lost eight killed and fourteen wounded before they gave in to the superior arms of the raiders, and were turned into small boats to pull for the Moroccan coast.

In Morocco they were captured by a Spanish Moor tribe and delivered when the Woodfield Shipping Company paid their ransom. They reached Plymouth yesterday.

According to German papers, the Woodfield, of 2,306 tons, was carrying thirty-three automobiles, several motor trucks and other war material to London.

Germany May Raise Potato Prices.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 3.—The possibility that the maximum price of potatoes, which is 55 cents for 100 pounds, will be increased to 80 cents is arousing heated discussion, especially because the 1915 crop amounted to 54,000,000 tons, while only 15,000,000 tons are needed. The present price is insufficient to bring potatoes to the market and therefore there is a shortage.