PSB 1457

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and much colder to-day; strong westerly gale; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 20.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 135. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 56 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS | In Greater New York.

COAL FAMINE MAY TIE UP INDUSTRIES HERE 3 DAYS WEEKLY; ZERO FORECAST; NEW BLIZZARD SWEEPS TO THE EAST

All Trains Out of Chicago Annulled, Department Stores Close and Snowfall Blocks Streets---Zero Weather Covers a Wide Area.

LOCAL COAL CONFERENCE ASKS PART CLOSING OF NON-ESSENTIALS

Pennsylvania Withdraws Passenger Trains for West---Twentieth Century Limited in a Snowbank---Freak Storm Here Gives Aid for a Single Day.

New York city was warned last night that the blizzard which has paralyzed the Western and central States will bring snow and below zero weather here. Rapidly lowering temperature last night, after the morning's freak thunder storm, gave weight to the prophecy. The thermometer dropped 20 degrees in twelve hours.

Hopes of coal for New York, based upon the melting of ice in the harbor by the rain, faded in the shadow of the approaching storm, which spells stalled trains, frozen cars, more ice in the harbor, impassable streets, almost insuperable handicaps to getting fuel for the metropolis, which has no reserve.

New York's plight is regarded as so desperate that A. H. Wiggin, Reeve Schley, Harry T. Peters and other members of the Fuel Administration emphatically urged upon P. S. Noyes, the representative Dr. Harry A. Garfield sent to New York yesterday, the necessity of some sort of an order restricting the consumption of coal. The consensus of opinion was that all industries should be closed three days a week for three weeks. Mr. Noyes will report to Dr. Garfield, who will take such action as he sees fit.

Alfred H. Smith, director of railroads in the East, is alarmed at the reports which came to him from the central States and by the forecast for New York. Fearing a seventy-two hour tie up, he called a conference of railroad executives to-day to grapple with the problem as it develops.

"Indications are that no passenger trains can be started from Chicago Sunday," said Mr. Smith last night. "No freight is moving, and few passenger trains. The prospect for improvement does not appear."

All trains out of Chicago were annulled last night. Pennsylvania system trains leaving New York were annulled at Philadelphia. The New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited is snowbound at Elkhart, Ind. The Pennsylvania stopped selling tickets to points on the main line between Pittsburg and Chicago and Pittsburg and St. Louis.

The crippling of the railroads tells strikingly the story of the worst blizzard of the winter. Many new low records of temperature were set. The thermometer recorded 37 below at O'Neill, Neb.; 14 below at Chicago; 16 below at Detroit; 19 below at St. Louis. At Cairo, where it meets the Mississippi, the Ohio River is frozen across. San Antonio, Tex., reported 12 degrees above zero. Gulf ports suffered from a cold wave which will cause great damage to winter truck and fruit crops. Snow fell in New Orleans and there was a freeze in Florida.

CAPTAIN KILLS 4; ROBS BANK; SHOOTS SELF

Survivor of Camp Funston, Kan., Holdup Identifies L. R. Whisler.

LEFT NOTE TO A WOMAN

Order for Finger Printing Caused Slayer to End His Life With Rifle.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 12.—Identification to-day of Capt. Lewis R. Whisler by Kearney Wornall, sole survivor of the murderous holdup of the camp bank last night, in which four men were killed, as the man who perpetrated the crime and Capt. Whisler's subsequent death by suicide have convinced United States army authorities here that the search for the slayer is ended.

Capt. Whisler killed himself by firing two bullets from an army rifle into his head. His death came after Wornall had recovered consciousness at the base hospital and told the questioning army officers the story of the tragedy in which the Captain had killed with an axe his victims, including C. Fuller Winters, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, an intimate friend of the slayer. Then an order was issued that all Captains at the cantonment report at headquarters to have their finger prints taken. It was then that the shots from Capt. Whisler's office were heard.

A note was found with the body. It was written to a woman whose name the authorities have refused to divulge. It said:

"I have been thinking of committing suicide for a long time, but I have never had a good reason. Yesterday I went out and made myself a reason."

Slayer Borrowed Hatchets.

The room in which Capt. Whisler's body was found was smeared with blood spots. Two blood soaked towels were found in the room and the table was spotted with blood.

Capt. Whisler had borrowed two hatchets from a supply company on Thursday, according to officials, and yesterday he borrowed two more.

Army officials to-night declined to say whether any of the money the robber is supposed to have obtained was found in Capt. Whisler's room.

Wornall, who recovered consciousness this morning, told the authorities that the murderer was an army Captain whose face he recognized and who, he said, was a close friend of Winters, head of the army bank.

Wornall in describing the tragedy said a man came to the door of the bank about 8:30 o'clock last night and rapped insistently. He was admitted, and covering the five men with his revolver forced Wornall to tie the hands of the four men, after which he tied Wornall's hands. The man then proceeded to loot the bank safe and had reached the door when Winters said to Wornall:

"You recognize him, don't you?"

Wornall answered that he did.

The murderer turned to Winters and said: "You know me, do you?"

"I sure do, you black scoundrel!" was Winters's reply.

Kills Four Helpless Men.

Wornall says at this point the man hesitated and then suddenly leaped at them, swinging his hand axe. He struck the helpless men down, one by one. Wornall was the last struck. When he recovered consciousness he managed to untie his hands and made his way into the open air, where he was discovered by a sentry.

Relatives and friends of Capt. Whisler were unable to-night to advance any theory as to what impelled him to commit the murders and robbery. Capt. Whisler's former wife, from whom he was divorced about a year ago, and a son, 14 years old, reside in Salina, Kan. His parents live at Goodland, Kan.

Capt. Whisler fought in the Spanish-American war and later saw considerable service in the Philippines. During the Mexican border trouble he attempted to form a regiment in Kansas, but the plan was not carried out. When the war with Germany came he entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned Captain. He was about 40 years old.

Mrs. Whisler to-day received a letter from her former husband, in which he said he was in good health and spirits. The letter, she thought, was written yesterday, although it was undated.

Case Regarded as Closed.

It was announced by army officials that Wornall's identification of Capt. Whisler would be taken as conclusive and that the case would be regarded as closed. Identification was made from a photograph.

Wornall's condition continued to improve rapidly to-night and physicians expressed the belief that he would recover. He has a number of deep cuts about the head and face, inflicted apparently by the broadside of the axe.

Officials of the army bank completed checking up the money in the bank to-night and made their report to the divisional commander. The exact amount of money obtained in the robbery was not disclosed, however.

Some army officers declared to-night that only a small sum was taken. Their opinion was that Capt. Whisler was short of funds and planned to take only enough for his immediate needs. Their theory was borne out by Wornall's statement that when the man entered the bank he said he was "short of money and hated to do it." Another fact tending to confirm their theory is that the body of Mr. Winters was found lying on top of a large number of bank notes which had been scattered promiscuously over the floor in front of the safe.

Cash amounting to $475,000, which would have been deposited in the army bank, was sent from Kansas City yesterday and was scheduled to reach the bank late yesterday afternoon. However, the shipment was delayed and did not arrive until to-day. When the robbery occurred it is believed there was between $10,000 and $11,000 in the bank.

The dead are:

C. Fuller Winters, vice-president of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

John W. Jewell of Springfield, Mo., editor of the Camp Funston *Trench and Camp*, and associate owner with his

Continued on Second Page.

Germany Might Give Up Territory Gained

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Addressing the Polish Society of Berlin, Prof. Hans Delbrueck of the University of Berlin, who on several occasions has made important statements regarding future peace, said that Germany might completely renounce territorial acquisitions both in the East and the West.

Honesty, he added, was desirable, not on pacific grounds, but on those of higher political sagacity. The practical proof of the correctness of this conception, he contended, was to be found in the success of the British policy with respect to South Africa.

FRANCE O. K.'S AIMS OF ALLIES

Approval of Stand Taken by Wilson and Lloyd George Voted in Chamber.

SOCIALISTS ALONE DEMUR

Speeches Held to Form Clear Outline of Only Feasible Terms of Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. *Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.*

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies last evening registered its support of the war aims of the Allies as enunciated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. It approved by a vote of 395 to 145 Foreign Minister Pichon's declaration of the French foreign policy, which was in full accord with the positions of England and America on all points.

The opposition came from the Socialists and some of the Radical Socialists, who held that the French Government was not wholly in agreement with its two great allies in regard to the Russian situation. They insisted that the French Socialists should be allowed to confer officially with the Russian socialists. Albert Thomas, leader of the French Socialists, demanded that the French Government should take the initiative in a joint statement of war aims by the Allies.

Foreign Minister Pichon replied that the Government would not accept any demand by the Socialists. He analyzed the manoeuvres of the Maximalists and declared that neither France nor her allies would be dragged into peace negotiations through Petrograd. Only direct, concrete proposals from Germany would be considered.

In reaffirming the general principles of the Allies as stated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson three points, said M. Pichon, are essential to a just and lasting peace: respect for treaties, a territorial settlement based on national rights and limitation of armaments.

With respect to the proposed league of nations, he added, it could be effectively established only after a victorious conclusion of the war. As to Alsace-Lorraine, he declared, France desired its restoration without a plebiscite.

With the exception of the Socialist newspapers the Foreign Minister's statement has received general support.

MAJ. GARDNER HAS PNEUMONIA.

Senator Lodge's Son-in-law in Serious Condition at Macon.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 12.—Major A. P. Gardner of the 121st Infantry, formerly Representative from Massachusetts, is ill of pneumonia at the base hospital and his condition is causing some uneasiness.

Major Gardner, a son-in-law of Senator Lodge, recently was reduced from Colonel, which he held as division adjutant, at his request so he could be assigned as a line officer and go to France. He was the first Congressman to resign to enter the army when war was declared.

TRAVEL IN GERMANY NOW A REAL ORDEAL

Sarcastic Letter Reveals Discomforts of War Time.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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LONDON, Jan. 12.—The joys of railroad travel in Germany are portrayed in a sarcastic letter published by the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, in which the writer wonders how people can complain of the lack of heat in railway cars when they remember how important it is not to scorch their costly boots upon hot pipes. He thinks it a great advantage to travel in a car with broken windows, owing to the need of fresh air when so many of the passengers are smoking beech leaves and hops. What does it matter, he adds, if the floor is dirty, since it is clean in comparison with the swamps of Flanders.

The absence of foot mats, he points out, is welcome evidence of offical economy, and when people say that the railway carriages are like pigsties they are only comparing themselves to pigs. As regards the state of the smoking cars the writer can only suggest that it might be well to provide the non-smokers with gas masks.

People complain, he says, that the trains are late twenty minutes, or an hour, or an hour and a half. This is folly, for they never before knew the unspeakable joy they feel when they do at last arrive. Again, people complain that the trains are slow, although often in the past they pined for the good old days of the stage coach. Now those times have returned; passengers can get out and walk when their feet are cold and get in again when they are warm.

West Point Hazer Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—West Point Cadet John E. Waudlich of Mercersburg, Pa., has been dismissed for hazing.

Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv. Wash. D. C., ef. Jan. 13 at 9:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 11:15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham 9:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Reservations 1184 Edway, N. Y. C.—Adv.

BRITAIN READY TO TREAT WITH LENINE REGIME

Informal Relations to Be Established With Radical Ambassador.

BOLSHEVIKI BACK DOWN

Russian Radicals Consent to Continue Peace Parleys at Brest-Litovsk.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The first step toward the recognition of the Lenine-Trotzky Government in Petrograd was taken here to-day, when it was decided by the British Government, the *Daily Mail* reports, to establish informal relations with Maxim Litvinoff, a long time resident in England, who was appointed some time ago the Bolshevik Russian Ambassador at London. It is explained that this action is to be taken for the purpose of enabling the British Government to obtain useful information regarding conditions in Russia.

The position is, the *Mail* says, that so long as Lenine and Trotzky retain the de facto power in great Russia it would be unwise to adopt an attitude designed to shut off Great Britain from receiving communications of possible value and from supplying information, if, for example, Lenine and Trotzky should eventually be inclined to give heed to the counsel tendered them by the allied Governments through the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

An Austrian propaganda of widespread proportions is in progress, Amsterdam learns, in favor of annexations. Many meetings have been held in various parts of Austria and resolutions have been sent to Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister now at Brest-Litovsk, protesting against the proposed renunciation of annexations and demanding the military and commercial union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland, with the Central Powers' domination of the Danube route and the Eastern shores of the Adriatic and the regulation of the strategical frontier toward Italy.

Radicals Give In.

As was generally expected here, the Russians at Brest-Litovsk have backed down in their demand for the removal of the negotiations to Stockholm or some other neutral city. At the meeting of the conference yesterday Leon Trotzsky, head of the Bolshevik delegation, proposed that the present armistice between Russia and Germany be prolonged for another month. The Central Powers accepted the proposal. Regarding the refusal of the Central Powers to transfer the discussions to Stockholm he said:

"To remove from the Quadruple Alliance a pretext for breaking off the peace negotiations on technical grounds, the Russian delegation accepts the demand to remain in Brest-Litovsk in order not to leave unutilized any possibility in the fight for peace. In renouncing its proposal regarding the transfer of negotiations to neutral soil the Russian delegation proposes continuation of the negotiations.

He added that the Bolshevik Government had been consistently independent in its peace policy, and that there was no reason to assume Entente diplomacy would be able to oppose the conclusion of peace more successfully on neutral soil than in Petrograd. The Bolshevik policy was conducted without the secret methods; the old diplomacy, like many other things, had been abolished by the Russians in their victorious revolution.

Weakness Not Permanent.

Moreover, M. Trotzky continued, the Russian delegation could not pass over another point, which had been mentioned by the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling.

"I refer," he said, "to the portion of Count von Hertling's statement (before the Reichstag Main Committee), in which he referred, in addition to Germany's just intentions, to Germany's powerful position (machtstellung). The Russian delegation does not deny that its country, owing to the policy of the classes until recently in power, has been weakened. But the world position of a country is not determined by its technical apparatus alone, but also by its inherent possibilities—as, indeed, Germany's economic strength should not be judged by her present conditions and means of supply.

"The Russian Government, however, wrote the word peace at the head of its

Continued on Third Page.

Start the Week Right by Aiding "Sun" Fund

SUNDAY is a fine day not only for prayers and good resolutions but for good deeds. Think of the soldiers boys over in France, then send your contribution to THE SUN Tobacco Fund.

The excellent concert of the New York Banks Glee Club, assisted by Miss Carolina White, dramatic soprano, and David Bispham, barytone, takes place at the Hotel Astor to-morrow night. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson's stirring war song, with music by H. R. Humphries, the club's director, will be sung for the first time.

A few other fund features of the near future, which are listed on page 11, are: Friday next, Valcour Revue, McKinley Square Casino, 169th street and Boston road; Dramatic reading by Miss Mannheimer, Waldorf-Astoria; January 23 and 24, Silver Society's fifth specialty cat show, Hotel McAlpin; January 28, Pekingese Club of America's ninth annual specialty show, Plaza Hotel; Every Day, fund boxes in United and Schulte cigar stores receive certificates and coupons.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

ROADS WORRIED BY NEW STORM

Expect South and West to Recover Quickly From Effects of Weather.

COAL GETS RIGHT OF WAY

Priority Orders Nullified for Present—Red Tape Cut on Tariff Notices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Railroad Administration to-day met the storm conditions prevailing throughout the country with informal instructions to railroads to move coal first wherever possible and to redouble energies to keep locomotives in running order.

High winds, low temperatures and snow in the middle West caused the fear that passenger traffic in that section and west of Chicago would have to be abandoned, and Director-General McAdoo instructed railway officials to follow the course which local conditions required.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director for Eastern lines, reported to the Director-General late to-day that meagre advices from the West indicated the continuance of passenger service depended on abatement of the storm to-night. Wires were down, box cars blown from the tracks or unroofed, and all trains late. A number of passenger trains already were stalled, it was reported. Further reports from railway executives at Chicago were awaited to-night.

In the East traffic conditions were much better, but officials were worried over the eastward movement of the storm. The disruption of traffic in the West and South was only temporarily serious, it was pointed out, since congestion could be cleared up quickly when normal weather is restored, but in the East it would take weeks to eliminate the storm's effect. Traffic in the East was reported as moving a little faster, although great quantities of coal still were held up.

Lift Embargoes on Paper.

Mr. Smith was instructed to-day to lift embargoes on print paper, to cooperate in getting it from the mills to the New York and other publishers, some of whom were in straits for paper. Immediate relief is to be afforded in the paper situation and it will be placed ahead of everything except coal and food.

The railroads' policy of eliminating priority orders was reaffirmed to-day when officials refused the request of steel and oil interests for special preferential movements. Until the congestion is cleared no shipments may have a clear priority right, officials explained.

Assurance that all railroad employees would be considered in any future readjustment of wages was given to-day by railroad officials to F. Finnison, vice-president of the Union of Maintenance of Way Employees. He presented no wage demands.

Tariff Notice Time Shortened.

The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day cleared the way for railroads to haul freight over the shortest routes and establish new receiving or delivery points by reducing from thirty days to one day the period of notice to be given before changing tariffs.

Roads also were authorized to haul freight over new routes at rates for which shipments were accepted without observing the usual long and short haul provisions of the interstate commerce act. The commission reserved the right, however, to order revision of rates at any time.

Additional tabulations of railroad earnings in November, made to-day by the commission, based on returns from 153 roads, showed net revenue from railway operations was $87,057,000, as compared with $104,897,000 in November, 1916. Reports are expected from thirty-two additional roads.

LONDON BEEF SUPPLY FALLS FAR SHORT

Tardy Customers Find Shops Sold Out.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—There was a great rush of customers to the butcher shops here this morning, long lines forming at each market several hours before the opening with the intention of making sure of the Sunday roast, which many persons were unable to obtain last week. Even the early arrivals, however, had to be satisfied with smaller portions of beef than usual, while the late risers found that the shops had been sold out.

Smithfield markets contained a little more meat than in the last week end, but the supply quickly was bought, and by 11 o'clock nothing was left but rabbits, poultry and game, which brought high prices. Rabbits, which a few months ago sold at from a shilling to eighteen pence each, were bought readily to-day at from three to four shillings.

There were similar crowds of purchasers for the margarine and butter supplies, which were exhausted in many of the London shops early in the forenoon.

MEATLESS WEEK FOR FRANCE.

Government Plans Stringent Measures to Conserve Supply.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The institution of a meatless week each month is under consideration by the Government in order to preserve the stock of cattle in France.

The two meatless days each week that were ordered last year failed to restrict consumption, as so many persons bought enough meat to last over the forty-eight hours. This will not be possible in a meatless week. In addition the Government could control preparation and distribution more effectively in the longer period.

AWAY FROM WINTER'S COLD.
Visit Pinehurst, N. C., for Rest & Health.—Adv.

Nationwide Plan to Limit Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Immediate application of the Fuel Administration's plan for curtailing the use of coal by the less essential industries was in sight to-night as a means of relieving the coal famine in the East. Some industries may be asked to shut down for three days a week.

To relieve shortages in Ohio and Michigan Dr. Garfield to-day directed operators in the Pittsburg, Fairmont, Kanawha, Kenova, Thacker, eastern Kentucky, Jellico and Ohio districts to give preferential shipment for ten days to coal for the two States.

Lack of coal caused the loss of 3,818 working hours in paper mills during December, the Federal Trade Commission reported to-day in its monthly statement on the paper industry.

CUT RED TAPE; GOT TO FRANCE

Commander "Made Good" by Ignoring War Department Regulations.

HE DIDN'T ASK ADVICE

Baker in Quandary Whether to Reprimand or Commend Col. Jadwin.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Col. Edwin Jadwin of the National Army was notified some time ago that the Government wanted his railway engineer troops in France at the earliest possible moment. Col. Jadwin didn't wait to ask "if" or "why," but went to work to carry out the Government needs, and without asking anybody's advice organized and equipped his regiment all by himself.

For several weeks Col. Jadwin and his self-made regiment have been at the front, but it was only recently that the terrible fact was discovered that Col. Jadwin had cut "red tape" and had disregarded all the usual formalities and regulations attached to a feat of this kind.

It appears that when Col. Jadwin received his order he found equipment and supplies to be in a hopeless muddle. He also learned that if he went about things in the regular way he would have to ask the permission of "Tom, Dick and Harry" in Washington to do this and to do that. So instead he went ahead on his own hook and in the shortest possible time he reported to the War Department: "My regiment is ready for foreign service."

Now it is up to Secretary Baker to decide whether Col. Jadwin should receive special commendation for what he has done or should he be punished for disregarding red tape regulations. While this is being decided Col. Jadwin and his men are already in France, and it may be considered that they are worrying little as to what they are thinking in Washington.

SOUTH SEA FIRMS "JOYFUL."

Express Satisfaction Over German Colonial Policy.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Advices received here from Berlin say that Colonial Secretary Solf has received a telegram from an association of South Sea firms expressing their "joyful satisfaction at the appointment of a Governor for New Guinea and at seeing this proclamation of a vigorous colonial policy in unshakably holding fast to the possession of our richly blessed South Sea colonies now in the enemy's hands."

Dr. Solf replied with thanks to his South Sea well wishers and added: "I, too, express the hope that the German flag soon will wave again over our fine South Sea colonies so that the German spirit of enterprise will be given opportunity to continue to open up our so promising South Sea possessions in the same successful manner as heretofore."

58 BELGIANS SLAIN AS SPIES; 5 FEMALES

Germans Have Executed 170 Since January, 1917.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Word has been received here at the Belgian official quarters of fifty-eight more official executions in Belgium. This brings the number of Belgians executed since January, 1917, to 170, among whom were at least two women, three girls from 14 to 16 years old and several boys under 20.

All of the executed Belgians were assumed by the Germans to be guilty of spying, and in many cases arrest, condemnation and execution took place within three or four days, so no serious inquiry could have been made.

Under the rule of the late Gov.-Gen. von Bissing 100 executions took place in one year, according to the German official reports. Gov.-Gen. von Falkenhausen has increased this record threefold, and he ceased publishing the names of the victims in order that they could not be identified as martyrs by their compatriots. As a further precaution the executed persons have been buried inside the prison walls.

Militarizes Wires and Mails.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Minister of War has made known his intention to place all the postal and telegraph service under the War Department, militarizing the entire service.

STORM ADDS TO FREIGHT TIEUP

Blizzard Develops Just as Headway Was Being Made to Ease Congestion.

ALL PLANS GO BY BOARD

"Clearance Week" Set for Tomorrow Made Impossible by Blocked Lines.

A veritable blizzard howling out of the west that had reached Buffalo and Pittsburg last night, paralyzing freight and passenger traffic in its path, threatens an advance upon New York to-day which will overturn the well laid plans of A. H. Smith, Assistant Director-General of Railroads, for relieving railroad congestion. Reliable reports received by Mr. Smith at the New York Central offices in the late afternoon suggested a possible tieup of the roads in the affected area for seventy-two hours.

There was disgust and more apprehension about the assistant director's offices yesterday as the reports filtered in. Storm at this juncture will nullify a week's hard labor to speed up coal and grain movements. "Freight clearance week," set to start to-morrow, will be turned into a bitter hoax, and the embargo scheme announced to be effective Tuesday will merge into a general embargo of tied up lines and blown down wires.

A temperature of 14 below zero was reported from Chicago, with snowfall increasing. Early in the morning Chicago reported a 20 per cent. improvement in movements of cars east, with fuel arriving at nearly normal rate. The later report showed all Chicago roads at a standstill, roofs of several cars blown off, passengers being transferred from stalled trains. "All traffic abandoned," was the report.

Through Trains Annulled.

Incoming through trains on the Erie were last night reported twenty-four hours late. Through trains left on schedule time. Pennsylvania train No. 23, which should have left Manhattan at 5:04, was annulled. It was announced that service on the Fort Wayne route west of Pittsburg was discontinued. Sleeping cars were taken from the Pennsylvania's train No. 7, the Mercantile Express, which leaves New York at 5:30, and from train No. 19, which left for Chicago at 8:30. Trains Nos. 114 and 72, from St. Louis for New York, were taken off. It was said last night that train No. 5, the Pennsylvania Limited, due to depart for Chicago at 11:04 A. M., would not be operated to-day.

Progress Was Being Made.

Similarly, improvement of westbound traffic to the West was noted until the blizzard came. The Pennsylvania had increased its movement by 700 cars. The Erie was maintaining its average. The Central fell behind 200 cars. Eastbound loads on all lines increased 165 cars. In the New York territory reports showed an abnormal number of cars at Harlem River waiting westbound movement. The Long Island railroads had 1,031 cars, 390 of them coal, bound for the West.

Then along came the storm reports. The meaning of the staccato telegrams was very plain to the railroad men. They saw their well built plans for relief go into the discard and another severe freight congestion pending. Chicago's empties cannot come through. Chicago's grain will be tied up. The empties in Jersey and at Harlem River points cannot be moved.

Two important meetings of railroad executives will be held to-day at offices in the Grand Central Terminal. The embargo, the storm and operating plans for the future to ease the congestion will be discussed.

So far as the coal supply is concerned, there was some consolation in the figures given out from Mr. Smith's office. They showed that at New Jersey tidewater coal terminals at 6 A. M. yesterday 83,450 tons of anthracite and bituminous had been dumped from cars into pockets; 56,750 tons had been loaded into barges for moving, and in cars at tidewater points there were 167,250 tons, with 260 barges waiting a load. Twenty-four hours from tidewater there were 140,800 tons. Two barges were sunk during the night with a loss of 3,000 tons, most of which may be recovered.

New York does not get more than a fraction of the above listed coal supply, but the following figures show the tonnage transported from South Amboy, Port Reading, Port Johnson and St. George: Anthracite, 10,196; bituminous, 19,676. There are ready to load from these ports and from Elizabethport 3,965 tons of Bituminous and 12,567 of anthracite for New York.

Much of News Is Negative.

St. Louis reported a blizzard raging for two days and a supply of cars at coal mines of only 47 per cent. In Pittsburg the situation respecting coal was little changed. Coal mines had a 65 per cent. supply of cars and coke ovens 60 per cent. Thirty mines were reported idle on the Norfolk and Western on account of a breakdown of electric power machinery and low water in streams. High winds at Hampton Roads resulted in light coal dumping, 29,829 tons, against 32,844 for the day previous. New England was fitted out with good supplies from this point, but trouble was expected from unfavorable weather.

Mr. Smith's report for the New York committee territory stated that conditions were abnormal with respect to the number of eastbound cars cut out short of their destination for handling through New York terminals. At Harlem River there were 1,524 westbound cars. New England traffic boomed, but conditions at Newark showed slight improvement. The movement of cars through the Pennsylvania tunnels has increased the

Continued on Second Page.

THREE CLOSED DAYS A WEEK URGED HERE

A threat to close all places of amusement and non-essential industries three days a week for two weeks in New York and all other large cities in the Eastern district was held over last night at a meeting of the Fuel Administration officials in the Union League Club.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that P. S. Noyes, representing Fuel Administrator Dr. Henry A. Garfield, would return at once to Washington, where he would make certain recommendations to his superior and also consult with the Fuel Administrators of other States in the East. No one in authority would state whether these recommendations would urge the proposed drastic measures to conserve fuel.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, who was present at the meeting, said no decision had been reached because both he and Mr. Noyes considered that extreme measures if taken should not be confined to New York alone but should take in all big cities and the Eastern States.

"It is now up to Dr. Garfield as to what measures will be taken to further conserve coal," said Mr. Wiggin, "and no additional orders will be issued by local administrators."

The recommendation for a three day working week came at the end of a four hour conference at which Mr. Noyes, specially sent to New York by Dr. Garfield to learn at first hand the exact facts in regard to the fuel situation here, received the data and heard the opinions of twenty-five experts representing every phase of New York's coal industry and coal administration.

Among the conferees present were Mr. Wiggin, Reeve Schley, city administrator; Harry T. Peters, chairman of the State Conservation Committee; J. W. Searles, chairman of the railroad coal pool; Alfred H. Smith, director of railroads for the East; Joseph A. Hall and Frederick E. Gunnison, respectively fuel administrators of The Bronx and Brooklyn; City Chamberlain Johnson, representing Mayor Hylan, and Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke.

It was urged by practically all of these men that the situation for this city is hopeless unless some time can be given industry to catch up with its

Continued on Second Page.

CHICAGO SNOWED IN; TRAINS ABANDONED

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Chicago took over a sector of the Arctic circle to-day. Its commercial and industrial blood was frozen in its veins. The city had 50 per cent. recovered from the blizzard of last Sunday when the new storm, with the added cruelty of a mercury drop to minus 14, came upon it.

Not a passenger or freight train will leave Chicago terminals for at least twenty hours, according to a prediction made to-night by operating officials of railways entering this city.

No storm so far reaching in its effects ever before afflicted the city. Fire Marshal O'Connor, speaking of snow buried hydrants and impassable streets, issued a statement calling on the public for aid, and asserted that the menace of a conflagration was the greatest since 1871. Fine snow fell all last night and all to-day.

There are no trains, no taxicabs, no coal, no milk, no produce market, no cattle, hogs or sheep received at the stock yards. No school next week, no department stores since 3 o'clock this afternoon and innumerable minor "closes." There was even no further work of the city's snow shovellers, owing to the bitter cold.

Department Stores Close.

Department stores, which were not doing any business anyway, closed at 3 P. M. to conserve fuel. President Davis of the Board of Education announced that the public schools would be closed all next week, but instructed that 60,000 school boys report to their principals as usual on Monday morning with shovels and other appropriate implements to attack the snow blockade.

Unless tracks leading to the Chicago stock yards are cleared by to-morrow many head of live stock now in cars on the outskirts of the city, will be in danger of freezing or starving to death, it was said to-night. Thirty-six cars of live stock are said to have been stalled in the switch yards since yesterday morning.

One of the few through trains to arrive was a Pennsylvania special, which arrived eighteen hours late with eight locomotives hauling it. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the taxicab companies, whose drivers suffered terribly from the cold, were called in.

Owners of sleighs were offered high prices, but there are few in the city. One livery company was offered $25 a ton for the use of a sleigh to haul coal. Packers offered similar high rates to