4th Cl-1-3

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 10.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 155. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE OF SIEGE ORDERED TO END BERLIN STRIKE

Military Superior in Proclamation Says Trouble Must Cease.

MEETINGS UNDER BAN

Warning Given That No Distinction Will Be Shown If Arms Are Used.

MEN COMMANDED TO WORK

Stern Measures Adopted to Prevent Disturbances Through Empire.

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

LONDON, Feb. 1.—If the German Government acquiesced or connived in the industrial disorders in the hope that the strike mania would spread to other countries and become uncontrollable while they could be readily suppressed in Germany, as is believed by many persons here, it is now apparent that Germany was playing with fire.

A state of siege has now been proclaimed in Berlin, the commandant forbidding all meetings and warning the public not to assemble because if it should be necessary to employ force the authorities will not be responsible for the results. The warning follows:

"Having now introduced a more drastic state of siege I shall not have the population in doubt that I intend to suppress every attempt to disturb peace and order with all means at my disposal. I therefore warn every orderly citizen not to take part in any way in public meetings. Every one must quietly carry out his duties and keep away from crowds. If arms have to be used no distinction can be made between disturbers of order and those who are not taking part in such disturbances."

The official and semi-official press is now diligently representing that the strike movement has subsided, but advices via Amsterdam and Copenhagen say the situation is unchanged, and even the semi-official reports admit that the number of strikers is increasing, although the increase is small.

Movement Reported Spreading.

The movement is reported spreading to Silesia, Munich, Mannheim and Nuremburg war industries. Hamburg has been placed under martial law. Berne reports that the military authorities of Germany have begun systematic retaliations against the strike leaders, many of whom in Berlin, Spandau, Kiel, Nuremburg and other places have been summoned into the military service.

The Socialist party committee contradicts the report that it will assume the direction of the strike. Rumors that the Berlin bakers have joined the strike and that many shops have been stormed are not denied, although the newspaapers say cryptically that anxiety on this account is unnecessary.

Despite denials that the Socialists are participating in the strike leadership several conservative or semi-official newspapers throughout the country print substantially similar articles, evidently inspired, charging that the Socialists are responsible for the disorders and asserting that their activities amount to treason. These charges, with the Government's repressive measures aimed at the Socialists, especially summoning the Socialist organizers into the military service, are increasing the chasm between the working and other classes, never so apparent as now.

Promises Fail to Appeal.

The nation is convinced that it is impossible by continuing the war to acquire advantages commensurate with the losses and suffering. The promises of the military authorities of an early victory on the west front, the submarine subjugation of Great Britain and the prevention of American aid no longer appeal to the public, the vast majority being convinced that the continuance of the war means only the perpetuation of horrors and suffering.

Moreover the new Italian offensive has startled the German public, who had been led to believe that Italy had practically ceased to be a serious factor in the war. Despatches from Germany do not report any comment on the statement of Secretary of War Baker regarding the American forces in France, indicating that the German censorship has forbidden publication of the statement, fearing a bad effect upon the national morale.

The military authority of the Vienna *Neue Freie Press* warns Austria that the Italian offensive is certain to be most serious, requiring all the national power to prevent a great disaster. Zurich reports that a large number of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria are being removed to Bavaria because Austria is unable to feed them. This is producing bad effects in Germany and increasing the anti-Austrian feeling.

The food situation in Austria, it is reported, is visibly becoming worse every day.

COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

Organizations for Directing Strike Movement Prohibited.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—In addition to declaring a state of siege in Berlin, the commander-in-chief of Brandenburg province has dissolved the Council of Five Hundred appointed by the workmen to watch their interests during the strike. The commander also has prohibited the appointment of any organization for directing the strike movement.

There was a clash between strikers and the police in the northwestern part of Berlin Thursday. One policeman was killed and a dozen strikers were injured.

The fighting was brought about by an attempt on the part of a crowd of men and women to interfere with the street car traffic. Another policeman was injured seriously.

Minor disturbances are reported in other sections of Berlin and in the outskirts of the city. The afternoon newspapers have been compelled to reduce the

Continued on Third Page.

HUNGARY SINCERE IN EFFORTS FOR PEACE, PREMIER TELLS DIET

"We Never Strove, Nor Do We Strive for Conquests," Says Wekerle, Who Adds: "But We Desire to Maintain Our Alliance With Germany."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, in addressing the Diet to-day said: "Our readiness for peace is sincere and earnest. We never strove nor do we strive for conquests."

"We are ready to seek a just understanding which will lead to lasting peace and the security of that peace and of international agreements," Premier Wekerle added, according to advices reaching here from Budapest.

The Hungarian Premier asserted that the only conditions required were that the integrity of his country's territory should remain unimpaired and that it should have liberty to regulate its internal affairs. He continued:

"We will oppose attempts to sow dissension among us, but whether the near future brings us peace or unavoidable battle it is certain we desire to maintain our alliance with Germany as one of the most effective safeguards to peace."

Premier Wekerle said he hoped that the arrangement which Hungary was about to make with Germany would make secure his country's economic life.

"That large field of activity which we need for our strong development and our efforts to create close economic relations with Germany are not directed against other States," he concluded.

WORKERS URGED NOT TO STRIKE

Arthur Henderson Appeals to British Government to Conciliate Labor.

ADMITS NEED OF PEACE

Insists It Can Be Achieved Only by United Action of Working Class.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Arthur Henderson, labor leader and former member of the War Cabinet, who as a member of the Cabinet signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, embracing the engineers' trade, in which the Government agreed to meet the engineers in separate conference whenever necessary, to-night issued a lengthy statement appealing to the Government to adhere to this practice and avoid a strike, which he said would seriously imperil the output of munitions and other war necessities.

Mr. Henderson's address, which also was directed to the representatives of the engineers, strongly advised the workers, in the interest of the war, not to lay down their tools.

"We are all weary of war," said Mr. Henderson. "Immediate peace is the greatest need of the world, but peace cannot be achieved by one section of labor acting by itself. Peace will come when the working class movement as a whole has discovered by conference the conditions of an honorable and democratic peace worthy of the unimaginable sacrifices the people have made.

In Dangerous Temper.

"The temper of the workmen is most dangerous, the unyielding attitude of the Government is bringing the country to the verge of industrial revolution, and unless a more just and reasonable attitude is adopted I am seriously apprehensive that an irreparable break between an important section of industrial labor and the Government will result.

"In the past labor has responded with real patriotism, fully and freely. Is it too much to appeal to the patriotism of the Government? I strongly urge the Government to display a more reasonable spirit.

May Aid Reactionaries.

"Hasty measures of the kind contemplated may not only embarrass those of us who are trying to promote a moral and political offensive on the part of the working classes and destroy their unity. They also may give to the reactionary forces further opportunities to divide and weaken our efforts. Democratic diplomacy has begun. British labor first of all formulated its war aims. The Premier then declared his acceptance of the governing principles of our war aims, and President Wilson went even further in the direction we desire to see Governments moving and affirmed with great force and clearness the principles we laid down."

After reviewing the question at issue—the opposition of the engineers to the man power bill, which Mr. Henderson desired them to abandon—and declaring that the engineers were merely asking a continuation of the procedure instituted by Premier Lloyd George himself, Mr. Henderson said:

"I earnestly appeal to the Government that they should at once agree to a separate conference. Their present attitude is leading rapidly to trouble. They are risking the national cause for a point of procedure."

Mr. Henderson added that his knowledge of the history of the controversy convinced him that labor was justified in its stand.

Reverting to his declaration that an immediate peace was the greatest need of the world, but an honorable and democratic peace, Mr. Henderson continued:

"Peace must be made on these terms, and on no other. That is our policy. It will be presented as a moral ultimatum to the Governments from an organized democracy in all the belligerent Governments. I appeal in all earnestness to the workers not to wreck this great triumph of the international working class movement in the field of diplomacy by a precipitate action which can only end in discrediting and defeating the democratic cause."

FIRE IN STEEL SHIP PLANT.

Vessels Building for Government in Danger in Pacific Yards.

A PACIFIC PORT, Feb. 1.—Fire of considerable proportions was discovered to-night in the plant of a steel company where several Government steel vessels are being constructed and where two recently launched are being fitted out.

The plant adjoins another ship building yard where several steel vessels for the Government are on the ways.

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL PLANS

Two Upper Floors of Board of Education Building Flame Swept.

NEARBY TENANTS ROUTED

Hotel and Apartment House Vacated When Great Skylight Collapses.

The seventh and eighth floors of the Board of Education Building at Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue were swept by fire last night, and all the plans of the school buildings in Manhattan, both those in existence and those in contemplation, were destroyed. The loss was estimated at $100,000. After a stubborn fight that lasted two hours the firemen held the blaze on the two floors.

The fire interrupted a meeting of the teachers conciliation board committee on the ground floor. In the meeting were: Edward Mandel, principal of Public School 188, Manhattan, who is chairman of the committee; Dr. Henry R. Linville of the Jamaica High School, Ernest L. Crandall of the Washington Irving High School, Miss Isabelle A. Ennis of Public School 27, Brooklyn; Miss Anna Russell of Public School 19, Manhattan; Miss Jessie Bolburn, principal of Public School 61, Manhattan; Miss Olive M. Jons, principal of the Probationary School, Mrs. Josephine Fabricant of Public School 159, Manhattan; Mrs. M. S. Rees of Public School 144, Brooklyn, and J. Edward Mayman of Public School 64, Manhattan.

The teachers ran to the fourth floor, broke open the desk of acting Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller and took from it all the papers and other valuables they could find. Then they returned to the street to watch the firemen fight the fire.

One Fireman Injured.

As a matter of precaution the reserves from two police stations and three ambulances were called. One fireman, George Wilson of Engine Company 26, was slightly injured when a piece of cornice fell on his hand.

While the firemen were fighting the fire from their high perches another blaze was discovered in the anteroom adjoining the board meeting room on the second floor, Fifty-ninth street side. The firemen speedily put out this second outburst. The origin of the second floor fire was quite as mysterious as that of the top floor.

In the hallway of the building was an elevator man who declined to take the firemen to the upper floors. The watchman had not been located at a late hour.

Slid Down Hose to Safety.

Next to the building on the Park avenue side is the eight story New England apartment building, and on the Fifty-ninth street side the next neighbor is the Nassau Hotel, which had 170 occupants. The hotel's patrons came hurriedly to the street when the glass roof of the burning building fell in.

When the skylights fell in, Captain Bunk of Engine Company 40 and his men were dangerously near it. They scurried from the roof and slid down a hose line to the roof of the Nassau Hotel.

Long after the firemen had the blaze under control many tenants in an apartment house at 55 East Fifty-eighth street, although in no possible danger, left their homes and came to the streets, seeking taxicabs to convey them to hotels. Many of them paid premiums to get away.

The two upper floors were occupied by the Draftsmen's Department and the Building Bureau, and all the school building plans for the borough were kept on the two floors. Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department of the Board of Education notified the fifty draftsmen in his department, calling their homes last night, to appear this morning at his Brooklyn office, 131 Livingston street, and begin immediately making new plans. The plans for the schools in the other boroughs are kept in the borough offices and consequently are unharmed.

NEW PLOT CHECKED IN RUSSIA.

Bolsheviki Report Suppression of Move to Aid Kaledin.

PETROGRAD (Thursday), Jan. 31.—A counter revolutionary plot has been unearthed by the Bolshevik authorities in Petrograd. It was headed by Ensigns Sinebrukhoff and Wolkv, who were charged with enlisting officers' and soldiers to assist Gen. Kaledin, the hetman of the Cossacks.

Ensign Sinebrukhoff escaped. Ensign Wolk was arrested and killed by sailors who were taking him to the Smolney Institute.

Sixty other officers and soldiers have been arrested by the Bolsheviki.

WOULD CONTROL ROADS 18 MOS. AFTER THE WAR

Senate Committee for Rate Fixing by Wilson, Subject to I. C. C. Review.

ACTION IS A COMPROMISE

Members of House Begin Consideration of Measure and Will Hasten Passage.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Government control of the railroads of the United States will be limited to a period of eighteen months from the end of the war and the rate fixing power will be reposed in the President, subject to review and adjudication by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the terms of a compromise agreement adopted to-day by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce by a vote of 11 to 4.

The compromise suggestions were drafted by Senators Townsend (Mich.), Republican, and Robinson (Ark.), Democrat, who have consulted frequently with Director-General of Railroads McAdoo.

At a conference in the White House to-day with the members of the committee, the President made it known that he did not wish the Interstate Commerce Commission deprived of its power. It was with this idea that Senators Townsend and Robinson drew up the compromise clause, putting the power to initiate rates in the hands of the President. This power will continue during the period of Federal control instead of during the war, as has been suggested.

Two Knots to Untangle.

Following adjournment of the committee to-day, Senator Robinson, speaking for the sub-committee, said: "We had two hard knots to untangle. The questions most seriously dividing the committee were the period of Federalized control and the repository of the rate fixing power."

As a concession to opponents of the Administration the revisers provided that if either the carriers or the shippers should be dissatisfied with the rates they might appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is authorized to determine the justice of the complaints.

The eighteen months limitation also was a compromise. It was evident from the start that the opposition to unlimited control which the original bill provided could be defeated either in committee or on the floor. It was essential if the bill was to be passed speedily that an immediate concession be made. The result was the eighteen months period, although it is believed that if the opponents of indeterminate control had held out they could have forced a limitation of Government operation to one year from the war's end.

Expects Compromise to Stand.

Senator Robinson to-night expressed the view that the compromise which he and his colleagues had effected would stand the test of the coming debate in the Senate. He said that of the four Senators voting against the compromise three had voted "no" because they thought the rate making powers granted the President were too great, and the other because he thought they were insufficient.

Unless all signs fail, the House Interstate Commerce Committee will strike from the Administration railroad bill the provision for indefinite continuation of Government operation and will substitute for it a definite time limitation.

The committee held its first meeting to shape the bill to-day, but spent the session in discussion. An agreement was reached to vote to-morrow on the extension of Government operation.

Word has been received by Administration men on the committee that the indefinite continuation of control is much desired, and this may win a few converts to that side. It is a safe prediction, however, in the opinion of some members of the committee that the limiting amendment will be carried to-morrow by a margin of two or three votes at least.

Will Hurry Bill in House.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee was informed to-day that the Administration is desirous of having railroad legislation finished in Congress as soon as possible, so that other important financial and war measures may be adopted. Therefore, the railroad bill is to be rushed as fast as possible in committee and a special rule adopted to facilitate its early passage in the House.

After the committee disposes of tenure of Government control to-morrow the question of proper compensation will be taken up. Little opposition to the plan proposed in the Administration bill has arisen, and the general belief is that it will remain in the bill as it is now, with only immaterial amendments, if any are made at all.

An effort will be made to have inserted in the bill some provision for taking care of the short line railroads which have been left out of the Government system, although they were notified by the Director-General that they were under Government control and subject to his orders. The vote on this question will be very close.

Next Coalless Day Needn't Be Smokeless

IN order that we may keep the home fires burning, the office fires are to be banked Monday. To make sure that you will have something to put in your pipe, or a cigarette to light, better lay in your supply to-day.

You didn't enjoy the last smokeless day, did you? Did you ever stop to think that most of our soldiers in France would experience EVERY DAY the misery that may have been yours last Monday but for THE SUN Tobacco Fund and its patriotic contributors?

Make your purchases in a United or a Schulte cigar store and deposit your certificates in the fund's box. Why? See page 4.

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

PLENARY POWER GIVEN SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

Wilson and Allies Act to Put New and Prompt Punch Into Conflict.

CABINET MEMBER GOING

U. S. Officials to Be Transferred Soon to Vicinity of West Battle Zone.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet gave consideration to-day to new developments of prime importance relating to the cooperative policy of the United States and the Entente in the prosecution of the war. The Cabinet had before it a definite decision reached by the Supreme War Council, now in session at Versailles, and the result of the President's late conference with Col. House was also in evidence. The following programme of action is about to be put into effect:

The United States in agreement with the Entente Governments will grant plenary powers to the Supreme Council to execute vitally important decisions concerning military operations on the western front without referring such decisions to the respective Governments for approval or disapproval.

A member of the Cabinet has been selected to leave for France soon in order to be on the spot to expedite and assist the Supreme War Council's work.

Officials in charge of various phases of the nation's war operations will be transferred to the vicinity of the battle zone to help carry out America's role in the joint programme.

For Unity of Command.

It is understood that the Supreme War Council will owe its increased powers chiefly to the persistent efforts made along lines advocated by President Wilson. The President has been for unity of command on the western front, or the nearest approach to it, since the interallied conference met in Paris weeks ago. He has had the indorsement of both Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau of France for this plan, but Lloyd George and Clemenceau have not had an easy task in persuading their respective Governments that the new policy of giving the War Council plenary powers should be carried out.

In England particularly there has been a feeling that increasing the powers of the Supreme War Council would detract from the importance of the military leaders on the field and would tend to take the running of war plans out of the hands of the Governments themselves. As a result of this feeling the matter of plenary powers has been held in abeyance while the Supreme War Council conducted its operations with the provision that all matters should be referred back to the Governments concerned for their approval.

Both President Wilson and Col. House are understood to have maintained their stand against this practice. The reasons advanced were primarily that it involved delay and placed the American and Entente forces on the western front at a strategic disadvantage with respect to the Germans who operate under a high command empowered to make instantaneous decisions and carry them out.

Means Maximum Efficiency.

The German plans for an offensive and the preparations which have been steadily progressing toward this end have apparently convinced the Entente Governments that maximum efficiency was now essential for the defence. Consequently it has been decided not to first try out the plan of referring matters to the Governments by the Supreme Council with the understanding that further unity of action might be invoked if necessary later. Instead the new plan of increased powers for the Supreme War Council has been made effective at once.

The President's statement yesterday that this year would be the decisive year of the war is interpreted here to mean that the operations of the United States and the Allies on the western front must be successful in staving off German onslaughts from now until next winter.

The plans now in course of preparation are to maintain the defensive at the highest possible point of efficiency. The member of the President's Cabinet going to France probably will stay there two months or more. The American diplomatic representative will remain longer, according to present plans.

It will not be permissible to announce when any one of the American representatives actually leaves for abroad.

BRITISH FARMERS WARNED OF CRISIS

Told to Grow All Potatoes That They Could.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Addressing a meeting of farmers here to-day, Rowland Edmund Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the country was in a most critical position and approaching the rapids. If the farmers did not assist him and Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, the country would be swept over, said Mr. Prothero.

The farmers were told that they had to make drastic changes in their methods. There were only enough oats to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowance for mining stocks, Mr. Prothero continued. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding, and this shortage must last at least until this time next year.

Mr. Prothero advised the farmers to grow all the potatoes they could.

Baron Rhondda, who also spoke, said regarding the wheat situation: "The position in two or three months may be serious indeed."

Mr. Prothero said he was afraid all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be killed, while hunters would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

Baron Rhondda said that if the farmers only could get a million acres of potatoes under cultivation this year there would be no fear of starvation, and by starvation, he added, "I mean that starvation which is followed by disease and death."

GARFIELD SOON TO RESCIND MONDAY SHUTDOWN ORDER; FUEL SITUATION IMPROVES

ODESSA TAKEN BY BOLSHEVIKI

Orenburg, Once Stronghold of General Dutoff, Also Captured.

OLD FRONT ABANDONED

Rumanians Occupy Capital of Bessarabia at Request of Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Bolsheviki have "captured" Odessa, the most important city of southern Russia, with a population of 450,000, and Orenburg, the headquarters of Gen. Dutoff, commander of the Orenburg Cossacks. These "captures" may be political rather than military, as was the case in the occupation of Kiev yesterday after the firing of four shots.

Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, was occupied by a Rumanian force on Sunday in compliance with an appeal for aid sent to Jassy from the local Bessarabian Government.

Despatches from Samara announced the fall of Orenburg. After capturing the station of Syrt they advanced to Kargany, the last station before Orenburg, and Gen. Dutoff's Cossacks fled, abandoning their arms. Gen. Dutoff escaped.

It is alleged that the counter revolutionary troops in Orenburg used asphyxiating gas and explosive bullets against the Bolsheviki.

Odessa is the great seaport of southern Russia and the fourth city of the country in population. It is in the Government of Kerson, a short distance east of the mouth of the Dnieper River, ninety miles southwest of Kerson and about 400 miles northeast of Constantinople.

The city is of modern growth, well laid out and has a west European rather than a Russian aspect. The Imperial New Russian University, founded in 1865, is located there and had before the war more than 2,000 students.

Immense quantities of grain are exported from this port, as it is the natural outlet for the southwestern provinces of the empire. The last available census, that of 1901, shows that the population is nearly one-third Jews.

Kishinev, with a population in 1897 of about 108,000, is the chief centre of Bessarabia for trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides and tobacco. It is located on the Byk River, eighty-five miles northwest of Odessa and thirty miles from the Rumanian border. It has a motley population, consisting of Rumanians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars and gypsies.

Orenburg is situated on the right bank of the Ural River, in European Russia, a short distance west of the Asiatic frontier. It is a railroad junction of considerable importance and also a manufacturing centre.

When Gen. Kaledin, hetman of the Don Cossacks, aided by Gen. Kornilloff, started a revolution against the Bolsheviki, Gen. Dutoff was given command of that branch of the counter revolutionary army which was to proceed northeastward through Orenburg, capture Orenburg city, and thence go northward and endeavor to isolate European Russia from the food supplies of Asiatic Russia, especially Siberia.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI BUSY.

All Russia Congress Is Said to Have Been Called.

BERNE, Feb. 1.—A despatch received from Moscow by way of Kiev and Vienna says the anti-Bolsheviki have convened the Congress of All Russia to meet in Moscow February 3 to replace the Constituent Assembly.

The despatch adds that invitations have been sent to 105 representatives of the army and navy, 100 to the representatives of urban workingmen, 420 to peasants, 32 to village zemstvos, 62 to the boroughs and 52 to cooperative societies.

The Congress is to elect a Government which is to hold office until the new Constituent Assembly can decide on the future of the country. It is also proposed to enact an electoral law for the Constituent Assembly.

Virgin Islands May Go Dry.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Feb. 1.—The Government to-day introduced in the Legislature a measure prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale, giving away or having possession of intoxicating drinks within six months after approval of the bill.

FOE PREPARES BIG AIR DRIVE

Germany Bending Every Effort to Rain Frightfulness from Above.

PLANTS BEING CONVERTED

Blow on Western Front Expected to Be Accompanied by Sky Attacks.

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

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The development of aerial warfare in Europe in the coming spring on an unprecedented scale is expected. The more flying develops the more barbarous it becomes, extending its gruesome terrors to helpless women and children in the countries involved. Eventually, it is believed, this factor will render war impossible.

Germany has been preparing for this aerial offensive for eighteen months, in fact since the failure of her Zeppelin campaign, when the factories and plants for building dirigibles were turned over for the construction of airplanes for the great aerial drive in the spring of 1918.

A majority of the munition factories in every town in the centre of Germany is devoted to-day to this purpose. All manner of inducements are offered to youths to join the flying services. Unprecedented powers as to construction and policy have been given to one of Hindenburg's aids, Von Hoppner.

Owing to the deadlock on land and sea Germany has been striving all the winter to prepare a huge offensive, which apart from its military value is expected to serve as a spectacular propaganda for the people. It is expected that a great blow on the western front will be preceded by a series of raids against London and Paris.

Modern airplanes, appliances and bombs have been developed to such a degree that they are already the most essential factor in the war, attaining both moral and military results. France is building thousands of new airplanes, although such wholesale construction is precarious, owing to the constant race for supremacy, which demands the frequent scrapping of old types and the adoption of new.

It is impossible to standardize types, but aerial defence develops apace with attack. Great Britain possesses the three essential factors, dauntless airmen, a strong barrage and anti-aircraft guns. The last named are more successful each time in blocking attacks. In the last raid against London only one Gotha machine penetrated the defences, and still more effective work is expected in the near future.

AIR RAID ON PARIS KILLED 45; 207 HURT

11 Women and 5 Children Among Wednesday's Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Forty-five persons were killed and 207 injured in the German air raid of Wednesday night, according to the latest revised figures today; of these thirty-one persons were killed and 131 injured in Paris, while fourteen were killed and seventy-six injured in the suburbs. The killed include eleven women and five children.

The funeral of the victims of the raid probably will be held on Sunday, all expense being defrayed by the Government. The city of Paris will allot burial plots in perpetuity, without cost to the families of the victims.

An increase in the number of airplanes defending Paris and measures for rendering barrage fire more efficacious were decided on to-day at a conference between Premier Clemenceau and Jacques L. Dumesnil, Under Secretary of Aviation. An intense continuous curtain fire is considered here to be the only real protection against air raids.

MOSELLE VILLAGES BOMBED.

British Air Raiders Dropped 5,257 Pounds of Explosives.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The War Office, in an elaboration of the official report of the bombing raid made by British aviators into Germany January 26, disclosed to-night the fact that machine gun fire was directed on searchlights, trains, moving lights in the roads and on building in each of the districts visited, and also into villages in the Moselle valley.

Altogether 5,257 pounds of bombs were dropped at an average height of 1,500 feet. One pilot made four attempts before reaching his objective, owing to the heavy mist which made flying difficult.

Confers With McAdoo on Question of Extending Embargo on Freight.

CONGESTION CONTINUES

Little Betterment Reported in General Transportation Conditions.

HOLIDAY EDICT MODIFIED

Permission Given to Magazines and Periodicals to Print on Coalless Days.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Next Monday may be the last heatless Monday. No formal edict of Fuel Administrator Garfield nullifying his present industrial curtailment order will come before next Tuesday, but unless reports received between now and that date relative to coal movements are far more disappointing than now seems possible it appears certain the ban will be raised.

For a short time to-day it was believed that Dr. Garfield would order business as usual for next Monday, but following a conference with Director-General of Railroads McAdoo he said that a final decision would not be reached until Tuesday.

Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo issued this joint statement:

We have had under consideration the question of suspending after Monday next the Monday closing order. We have not reached a final conclusion about it. We shall have another conference on Tuesday next, when the results of the Monday closings and of the railroad embargoes up to that time can be fully considered, and shall be able to make an announcement next week as to whether or not a suspension of the Monday closing order may be made.

Not Approved by McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo has never spoken in warm praise of the shutdown order which Dr. Garfield, with the support of the President, put into effect in the eastern half of the country. Mr. McAdoo has stated repeatedly that he favors speeding up instead of shutting down production. However, he has been told that speeding up was impossible until the railroads began to move coal in quantities equal to those of normal times. The suggestion for the curtailment of the order is believed to have come from Mr. McAdoo.

Dr. Garfield to-day pointed out that his order called for five industrial and nine total holidays, a total of fourteen days, and that up to to-day the eastern half of the country had had the five industrial holidays, one of the heatless Mondays and eight days of railroad embargo on all freight except food, fuel and munitions—a total of fourteen days.

It is held that the chief reason for the curtailment order was to give the railroads opportunity to clear congestion, so that coal might reach industries, homes and ships. Although the reports in the Director-General's office give slight basis for a belief that the freight congestion can be cleared before March 15, it is believed that a continuance of the freight embargo will be ample curtailment to meet the nation's industrial needs without the heatless Monday as an added burden.

Forced to Declare Embargo.

Mr. McAdoo has never believed in the embargo as a curative measure; it is not in accord with his principle of speeding up. However, he was forced to declare one on the main Eastern lines effective January 24, and it has been doing more to clear up the railroads than the elements have been able to do in scrambling them during the same period.

The embargo as a measure of relief is felt by manufacturers and must in time be felt by the working people. The heatless Monday is a measure which strikes home directly to the people. Among those carrying through the war programme with an eye to the morale of the working classes it is held that a railroad embargo is a far better medicine for a clogged railroad system than a heatless Monday programme.

The Fuel Administration believes the country can do away with the heatless Monday, but the car movement reports submitted by Mr. McAdoo's assistants do not sustain this conclusion sufficiently to permit business as usual next Monday. By Tuesday it is hoped that moderate weather and a great advance in coal movement will make it possible to nullify the order.

No Data on Fuel Saving.

Exact data on freight freedom were not available to-day at the Director-General's office, nor for that matter has the Fuel Administration ever been able to give figures to show how much fuel has been saved to date by the shutdown. Like many Administration moves of the last few months, the situation to all appearances has been left "to work itself out." Having given the country about half the dozen industrial shutdowns originally prescribed, Dr. Garfield and others have concluded that a continued embargo will pull the country through the bad weather of February.

It was hinted to-day that the fact that Mr. Groundhog makes his appearance to-morrow and will decide whether the country is to have an early spring had something to do with postponement of the curtailment order, but the report received no official cognizance.

If the shutdown order is wiped out the industries of the country will be subject to curtailment only by order of their coal bins. New England will feel the pinch next week and other industrial districts will have trouble.

To-day's reports to Mr. McAdoo showed no improvement in railroad conditions during the last twenty-four hours, although coal movements, thanks to the embargo, were better than in some weeks. On Baltimore and Ohio lines 2,000 cars of coal were loaded yesterday and 2,000 more cars were available for loading to-day. At tidewater at

Where to Buy The Sunday Sun

COPIES of to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK SUN will be on sale at all subway and elevated newsstands in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and at all hotels. Also at THE NEW YORK SUN offices as follows:

Main office, 150 Nassau street. Telephone Beekman 2200.
Uptown office, 1480 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 2309.
Harlem branch, 250 West 125th street. Telephone Morningside 1629.
Bronx branch, 3197 Third avenue. Telephone Melrose 7351.
Brooklyn office, Eagle Building, room 202. Telephone Main 1100.

THE SUN will also be on sale at the branch offices of all New York newspapers in New York city and Brooklyn, and at the stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company, 1007½ Flatbush avenue; 12 Belvedere street, 7003 Third avenue, and junction of Myrtle, Van Courtlandt avenues and Stephens street, Brooklyn.

Residents of apartments in Manhattan may arrange for delivery by requesting the superintendent of the apartment building to telephone Columbus 7000.