WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably light snow to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 32; lowest, 21.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 170. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 84 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS { In Greater New York.

EACH TON OF COAL SAVED IN EIGHT FUELLESS DAYS COST $289 TO INDUSTRY

Loss in Wages and Products $1,000,000,000 to Conserve 3,456,000 Tons.

McADOO IS DISPUTED

"Black Diamond" Refuses to Agree With Figures Garnered for U. S.

NEW YORK HIT HARD

Eighteen Large Cities Suffered Severely From Forced Shutdowns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—That 3,456,000 tons of coal were saved in the United States during the eight "fuelless" days under the recent order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, but at a cost to industry of $289.35 for every ton saved, was the estimate made to-day by *Black Diamond*, a trade publication. The total loss during the period in wages and manufactured products was placed at more than $1,000,000,000.

A table prepared by W. H. Manss, industrial agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, was also given, which valued the fuel saved under the order in eighteen of the larger cities of the country at $137,577,599. The loss in wages and manufactured products in these cities was put at $4,344,070,000.

It is pointed out that these figures, prepared by Mr. Manss for Director-General McAdoo, are considerably higher than those prepared by the *Black Diamond* experts, and the publication gives them because they are considered official, while at the same time criticising their accuracy. In this regard the publication says:

"The average mine price on coal to-day is $2.45 a ton. If it is considered that the coal was bought at that price at the mines Mr. Manss's figures would have meant 56,072,455 tons saving, or something like seventeen times the amount we estimate.

"As a matter of fact the consumption of steam coal for eight days if the plants had been running full and if they consumed 720,000 tons a day would have been only 5,760,000 tons. Therefore his estimate of saving is about ten times the normal consumption of coal in the eight day period."

DEFENDS SAVING PLAN.

Garfield Says Public Showed Real Spirit in Coal Crisis.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, justified last night his order for heatless Mondays with the declaration that the vast industrial output of America under the pressure of war so swamped the nation's transportation facilities that a suspension of industry was necessary to permit the railroads to catch up.

Dr. Garfield's explanation of his now suspended order, the first he has made to the country, was given when he was the principal speaker at the annual reunion of the alumni of Williams College at the Biltmore Hotel. By our very strength as a great manufacturing nation, Dr. Garfield declared, America broke down the transportation system on land and prevented its development at sea.

Nevertheless, the speaker asserted, the cooperation lent his administration during the fuel crisis by mine operators and workers, the railroads and the American people presents a shining illustration of the potency of the new idea of freedom, a demonstration of the efficiency of democracy and consciousness of a common purpose."

Address Made by Dr. Garfield.

In the course of his speech Dr. Garfield said:

"The course pursued by the Fuel Administration, though dealing with so prosaic a subject as coal, may be fairly cited as a practical illustration of the principle [of democratic cooperation] of which I have been speaking. In the week immediately preceding the appointment of the United States Fuel Administrator the production of bituminous coal had touched the lowest point of the year. From that time until the beginning of December it rose with slight recessions, the total production for the period exceeding considerably the production for the corresponding weeks of the previous year.

"How was this accomplished? Unquestionably by securing the cooperation of both the operators and the mine workers. One hundred years ago the coal operator was an autocrat, and a righteous autocrat. Mine workers were little better than slaves. In those days they were driven to their tasks. Even in these days so sharp a line has been drawn between labor and capital at the mines that it is hardly surprising to find lack of confidence and suspicion on both sides.

"It was this more than anything else, accompanied by resultant strikes and lockouts, that forced production of bituminous coal to its lowest point by August 18. There were two ways to proceed. Government, under plea of war necessity, might have used force. I do not deny that in times like these force must be used in last resort to carry out the programmes of Government. But there was a better way in this instance and the Fuel Administration relied upon it.

"Operators and mine workers were brought together. The ideal set up by the President was recalled to their minds. Our dependence upon coal for the prosecution of the war was explained. It was firmly insisted that the present crisis there should be neither union nor non-union men; that for the period of the war all controversy between operators and mine workers must cease. The appeal was heeded and production steadily rose until winter set in. In spite of the fact that, as some thought, Government had laid a tightening hand on legitimate profits. It was a practical illustration of the potency of the new idea of freedom, a

Continued on Second Page.

Coal Saving and Industrial Loss on Fuelless Days in Ten Cities

The following figures show the results in detail of the eight fuelless days in ten large industrial centres:

City.	Value of Fuel Saved.	Wages Lost.	Value of Manufactures Lost.
New York	$31,500,895	$357,498,000	$1,063,677,000
Chicago	27,486,908	213,757,000	381,535,000
Philadelphia	14,379,757	138,249,000	383,808,000
Detroit	5,446,475	69,447,000	178,099,000
Cleveland	10,903,284	67,351,000	153,925,000
Boston	3,845,540	49,444,000	134,234,000
Buffalo	6,823,000	34,818,000	89,520,000
Pittsburg	10,470,576	45,066,000	96,779,000
Milwaukee	5,349,460	36,270,000	94,639,000
Cincinnati	2,198,284	33,159,000	96,753,000

PERSHING ARMY WELL INSURED

Campaign Virtually Ends With $900,000,000 in Policies Taken.

SYSTEM HIGHLY PRAISED

Sixty Day Extension, Authorized by Wilson, Proves Almost Unnecessary.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Feb. 16.—The life insurance campaign among the American soldiers in France was virtually brought to its conclusion to-day, with a total of $900,000,000 of insurance taken. There is hardly a man with dependents who did not take a policy, and the nearer the front line the more apparent was the desire of the men to obtain this protection for their families at home.

The sixty-day extension authorized by President Wilson was really not necessary here, as the campaign had been practically finished, but doubtless many men will utilize the opportunity to obtain additional insurance.

The compulsory allotment of part of the American soldier's pay and his insurance premiums bring him now nearly on the level of the private in the armies of our allies.

All the features of this new insurance plan are highly praised by the high officers of the allied armies, many of whom believe it will solve the pension problem better than anything heretofore proposed. It is believed that some modification of this insurance plan will be adopted by the other armies.

CUNARD'S SPY DEFENCE FAILS.

Must Pay Damages for Wheat Wet Through Open Porthole.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—Grain merchants who sued the Cunard Company here have received awards of damages to wheat caused by water shipped through a porthole of the Pannonia, which encountered rough weather and had to be turned back to Halifax, as she had taken much water into the hold.

The defense was that some German spy had opened the porthole while the vessel was in New York. The court decided that there was no evidence of this. It held that there had been lack of due diligence and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs.

CARUSO PAYS $59,000 INCOME TAX HERE

Collector Edwards Saves Tenor $5,600.

Enrico Caruso has paid his income tax—$59,000. He wrote out the check without a grumble. In fact, he hastened to make the payment, he said, because if anything happens to me the money belongs to the United States Government and the Government will have it."

The amount represented the tax percentage on his income from the Metropolitan Opera Company, phonograph records and outside concerts. It was not made public by Collector William H. Edwards, of course, as that is against the law, but that $59,000 was the amount was admitted at the Metropolitan Opera House and by Mr. Caruso.

Collector "Big Bill" Edwards saved the tenor more than $5,600. Through a mistake last year Caruso paid $4,000 too much. By going over the figures this year the Collector was able to make the saving of $5,600. This was in addition to $600 saved because of advance payment.

"There is no Treasury decision," Mr. Edwards explained, "providing for allowance of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. a year on a 365 day basis on advance payment of income and excess profits tax.

"Mr. Caruso's check is to go to Washington and in June he will receive a corrected bill, if there are any corrections, and a receipt."

After he had made the payment Caruso gave "Big Bill" Edwards an autographed photograph of himself and then sat down and made a caricature of the Collector.

A COMPLETE analysis of the Income Tax will be found on pages 8, 9 and 10 of the *Third Section* of today's Sun.

CALL N. Y. JUDGE DRAFT PLOTTER

Justice Snitkin, Indicted, Is Released on $5,000 Bail in Indianapolis.

EXEMPTIONS INVOLVED

Jurist Accused of Sending Registrants West to Escape Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Leonard A. Snitkin, a Justice of the Municipal Court, New York city, surrendered to the United States Marshal here this evening and gave bond for $5,000 for his release on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to obstruct the United States in its military preparations.

Federal officials refused to disclose the names of other persons indicted with Justice Snitkin, but admitted that some at least were residents of New York.

They asserted that Snitkin participated in a plan to send some New York registrants under the conscription law to Indianapolis, where they were to attempt to buy exemption.

Several Indianapolis citizens, including Justice Snitkin's brother, Maurice, who lives here, were recently indicted on similar charges of the sale of exemptions to local registrants. A. Joseph Schur, Federal appeal agent in one conscription district, has pleaded guilty in several cases arising from the sale of exemptions. He admitted that he was bribed to secure exemptions.

CAUSES SURPRISE HERE.

Arrest Not Expected by Any of Local Officials.

The news of Justice Snitkin's arrest was received with surprise last night by Martin Conboy, draft director of this district. Mr. Conboy said that none of the local officials had heard anything about the charges against the jurist.

"A scheme such as is described in the despatch," he said, "could hardly be worked under the present draft regulations. Under the last draft it was possible for a man living in a city distant from the one in which he had registered to have his physical examination transferred. Then it may have been that certain dishonest examiners were prevailed upon to participate in such a plot.

"Under the present draft system no conscript can escape on physical grounds until he has been passed by the medical advisory board, and to accomplish anything by corruption with one of these bodies would be impossible. Claims on other than physical grounds are invariably passed upon by the boards of original registration."

Justice Snitkin lives at 46 St. Mark's place, this city. He was elected to the Municipal Court for the Second District in 1909, his headquarters being in the court house at 264 Madison street.

On October 6, 1911, charges were filed against him by the grievance committee of the Bar Association and his removal from the bench was asked. He was accused at the time of having abused litigants and of having improperly dismissed certain cases.

These charges hung fire until March 14, 1915, when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the charges did not warrant the Justice's removal, but censured him and commended the Bar Association for performing a public duty in bringing the charges before the court.

Justice Snitkin caused the arrest last summer of Russell Dunne, a street orator, for slurs cast upon the Jewish race. Dunne had said that the race was lacking in patriotism.

Justice Snitkin was the principal witness at Dunne's hearing before Magistrate McQuade in the night court on August 28, and while leaving the building after the speaker had been convicted he was punched in the face by a bystander.

GERMAN PACIFIST WINS.

Greiber Elected to Reichstag by Majority of 678.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—In a bye election for the Coblenz seat in the German Reichstag Herr Greiber has been elected over Edmund Steinacker by a vote of 5,287 to 4,609.

Steinacker was the official candidate of the Centrists, while Greiber was an adherent of the policy of peace by understanding.

TO CULTIVATE WASTE LAND.

Italy Establishes Agrarian Mobilization—May Control Labor.

ROME, Friday, Feb. 15.—A decree establishing agrarian mobilization was passed to-day by the Chamber of Deputies. It is aimed at the cultivation of waste land and confers upon the Minister of Agriculture powers which permit him to control everything grown. The Minister also can organize agricultural labor and furnish and distribute everything necessary to productive labor.

HUTCHESON BIDS WILSON TO TAKE UP SHIP STRIKE

President Will Carefully Investigate Entire Situation Before Replying.

CARPENTERS ALONE OUT

Gompers and Other Labor Leaders in Conference at the White House.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson is to take a hand in the shipyard labor situation and seek to bring to an end the strikes that are paralyzing this most essential part of the war programme.

The Shipping Board is opposed to conscription as a method of solving the problem, which has become a grave one. Such a course will not be taken in the present contingency, it was definitely announced to-day. It is admitted, however, that a more general strike or a deliberate effort to block the Government war programme would put a different aspect on the situation.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, wired President Wilson this afternoon asking opportunity to explain the shipyard strike situation, saying that a solution could be quickly reached. The President is not yet prepared to answer this telegram. He will make a definite reply early next week, when he is expected to outline the part he expects labor to play in winning the war.

Gompers Sees President.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by several leaders from New England, conferred with the President for half an hour or more late to-day. It is understood that the general labor situation in the shipyards of the country was discussed.

It is known here that leaders of the American Federation are not altogether in sympathy with the fight that is being made by the carpenters, but Mr. Hutcheson asserted that he could not prevent the strikes and was powerless to get the men to return to work without concessions.

The labor board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation announced to-day the adoption of a new wage scale and working agreement for all shipyards along the Delaware River and those at Baltimore.

The metal trades in the New York district have wired that they will not go on strike pending hearings and action by the Labor Adjustment Board. Hearings are to be begun in New York on March 4. Many of the trades in Baltimore, where carpenters are on strike, have asked to be included in the Philadelphia agreement, and they have been.

Carpenters Alone Affected.

Only the organizations affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are affected by the strikes in New York and Baltimore of the woodworking shipmen. They are under the leadership of Mr. Hutcheson, who has declined to sit with or arrange settlement with the Labor Adjustment Board unless it involves the concession of a closed shop, giving the union control over employment of men in all yards affected.

The new Delaware River scale, to which the men in this district and others subscribing are pledged to abide, provides a wage scale for the carpenters of $5.60 a day. Mr. Hutcheson has demanded the Pacific coast scale, which is $6.60 with the Government bonus for the six day week.

Meyer Bloomfield, head of the industrial service division of the Shipping Board, asserted to-day that the draft would not be used as a labor conscription weapon at the present time. He was supported in the statement by Chairman Hurley, who said such measures were not necessary and are considered ill advised.

Will Not Be Used as Club.

"There is not the slightest reason for wielding the draft as a labor club," Mr. Bloomfield stated. "There can be no need of it in an orderly strike which I consider an industrial dispute rather than an effort to hinder the Government in the war.

"Under the new draft exemption rules made by the War Department I am to verify each man at work in the shipyards who is subject to the draft and such men will be given deferred classification. I have not nor do I intend to send the name of any striker to local exemption boards as out of shipyard employment to remove them from the deferred classification. I am the only one who can do this. I understand that certain employers have sent names of men who left the yard to local exemption boards. I have warned them to stop this. The exemption rules never were intended as a club over any one and they will not be so used.

Faith in Hurley's Appeal.

"If we came to the conclusion that a certain group of men were out to cripple the Government that would be another situation. As I see it now some carpenters are now striking on account of wages and working conditions. We will

Continued on Third Page.

Clear the Decks for Quarter Million Mark!

WELL, $200,000 in the life of THE SUN Tobacco Fund has become a memory and the drive for the quarter million mark is in full swing. The Rubber Association of America, Inc., has given it a good start with a $500 contribution. There is going to be more and more fighting in France. More and more men are going over. More and more smokes must be sent. Read about the fund on page 1 section 2.

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

ROBERTSON OUT AS STAFF CHIEF; GEN. WILSON IN

Sir William Refuses to Continue in Office With Less Power.

REJECTS COUNCIL SEAT

Action to Be Explained in Commons by Premier Lloyd George.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, has resigned, it was officially announced to-day. Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, sub-Chief of Staff, takes the vacated place.

Gen. Robertson was unable, the statement says, to accept a position as military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles or to continue as Chief of the Imperial General Staff with limited power. The official announcement of the change says:

The extension of the functions of the permanent military representatives decided on by the Supreme War Council at their last meeting at Versailles has necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff by virtue of the order in council of January 27, 1916.

In these circumstances the Government thought it right to offer Gen. Sir William Robertson the choice of becoming the British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles or continuing as Chief of the Imperial General Staff under new conditions.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, for reasons which will be explained in a statement which will be made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as early as possible in the coming week, did not see his way to accept either position, and the Government has with much regret accepted his resignation.

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The appointment of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be announced in a few days.

The inference to be drawn from the British official statement regarding Gen. Robertson's resignation seems clearly to be that the Supreme War Council has been given the powers which its name implies and that it will be in fact the directing head of all the allied military operations.

There have been many rumors recently that Gen. Robertson was to retire as Chief of the British Staff and be replaced by Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, the sub-Chief of Staff and the temporary British military representative on the Supreme War Council. The suggestion was, however, that should this change be made Gen. Robertson would exchange places with Gen. Wilson and become the British military member of the Versailles Council.

PREMIER SEES KING.

Secrecy Surrounds Lloyd George's Visit to Buckingham Palace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—The unexpected appearance of the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, at Buckingham Palace this morning, where he was received in audience by the King, has started political circles buzzing afresh.

The fact that the Premier has been reposed quite ill and had left London only yesterday for a rest in the country is cited as evidence that there must have been pressing reasons for his change of plans. It is also recalled that earlier in the week Chancellor Bonar Law and Lord Derby, the Minister of War, also were received by the King in connection with the promise that an official statement would be made dealing with the relations of the General Staff and the Supreme War Council of Versailles.

LONDON IS RAIDED AGAIN BY AIRCRAFT

Hostile Fleet Crossed Kent Coast of Thames Estuary.

LONDON, Feb. 16 (midnight).—Hostile aircraft crossed the Kent coast of the Thames estuary about 10 o'clock this evening and proceeded toward London. The raid is still in progress, but so far only one bomb is reported to have been dropped on London.

NORTHCLIFFE TO KEEP TIMES.

Authoritative Denial of Report He Is About to Sell It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—A report is current in the political clubs, according to the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post*, that Viscount Northcliffe is about to dispose of his interests in the *Times*. The report is exciting great interest, as it is assumed that Viscount Northcliffe's position in the country as a political factor would be strengthened by such dissociation.

Inquiries to-day elicited the authoritative information that there is no truth whatever in the report. According to the rumor, the control of the *Times* would have passed to Sir John Reeves Ellerman of the Ellerman shipping line, who at present has a substantial interest in the newspaper.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BODY FOUND.

In No Man's Land Surrounded by 18 Grenadier and 20 German Dead.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—Capt. Norman Chamberlain of the Grenadier Guards, a nephew of Joseph Chamberlain, the noted statesman, has been missing on the battle front since December 1. Recently his body was found far out in No Man's Land, surrounded by the bodies of eighteen grenadiers and twenty Germans.

The grenadiers apparently were caught by machine gun fire after bayoneting the Germans.

Go to Pinehurst, N. C. Lv. N. Y. 1:05 P. M. or 12:30 night. Reservations 1184 Broadway. Phone 5644 Mad. Sq.—Adv.

POLES REVOLT AT BERLIN'S GIFT OF CHOLM TO UKRAINE; CABINET OUT; STRIKE IS ON

GERMANY FACES NEW CRISIS BY HOSTILITY OF BOLSHEVIKI

Bulgaria Resumes Diplomatic Relations with Trotzky's Regime—Austria Opposes Use of Troops—Ukraine Tottering.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—With the ink hardly dry on the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which she signed with the Ukraine, Germany has found herself involved in a maze which seems to consist of one insuperable difficulty after another. With Poland practically in revolt over the loss of the province of Cholm, the Ukraine Government that signed the pact tottering and all hope of procuring food from that region fast disappearing, the hurried restoration of the military lines on the Russian frontier against a long drawn out and costly guerrilla warfare which is threatened, the Kaiser's Government is attacked by the newspapers at home for the complete failure of all its promises.

At the same time Germany's relations have become critical with Austria-Hungary, which seems disposed to let Germany stand alone in this matter, and Bulgaria announces the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Bolshevik Government, upon which Berlin is about to make war.

The Bolsheviki are making wholesale arrests of Germans in Russia and holding them as hostages, according to a Riga despatch received by way of Berlin. Three hundred Germans and many pro-German Esthonians at Dorpat have been arrested and transferred to Kronstadt. All the food in the Dorpat district has been confiscated, and it is almost impossible to feed the German women and children.

The lives of those arrested, as well as Germans and German supporters who have not yet been arrested, are hourly in great danger, adds the despatch, as the Bolsheviki threaten wholesale butchery. The Bolsheviki have officially declared the Baltic nobility outlaws.

German forces are being concentrated in the Ukraine to attack the Bolsheviki, according to a Berlin despatch to Amsterdam, and declarations looking to the active prosecution of the war against the Bolsheviki in north Russia also will be made in Berlin next week.

The German authorities are anxious regarding the fate of German prisoners in north Russia, whom the Bolsheviki are holding as hostages and who, Berlin despatches say, may be killed if the Bolsheviki are driven to desperation. Germany has served notice on the Bolshevik authorities that she will enforce reprisals if the German prisoners are harmed.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has notified Berlin that Austrian troops must not be used against Russia to support any policy which Austria has not approved, but only for purposes of self defence against marauding bands.

The German public is being prepared for action by the Central Powers against the Bolsheviki. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* condemns the action of the Bolsheviki in Finland, Esthonia and Livonia and says that the Finnish representative at Berlin has taken steps to win Germany's interest for Finland.

A Vienna despatch to the Berlin *Tageblatt* indicates that it may become necessary for the Central Powers to give aid to the Ukraine, even on the ground of safeguarding the exchange of commodities if for no other reason.

The Socialist *Vorwaerts* says that the first important subject with which the impending session of the Reichstag will deal is the peace treaty with the Ukraine. This will be followed by the budget debate, which probably will begin on February 25. In this debate Chancellor von Hertling will speak on Germany's foreign policy and Herr von Payer, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor, on internal affairs.

News has been received in Berlin confirming reports that Russia had not begun the demobilization which her representatives at Brest-Litovsk announced had been ordered, according to a despatch from Berlin to the *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen.

On the other hand the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* reports he had been informed by Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Premier, that Russia was demobilizing in the Caucasus and that the portion of Armenia occupied by Russia was in the process of being evacuated.

The Commissioners representing the Central Powers left Petrograd yesterday and crossed the German lines this morning, it is announced officially by Berlin. These commissioners were to arrange the exchange of prisoners, resumption of commercial intercourse and various other questions referred to them. When the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were broken off the commissioners remained in Petrograd.

UNLISTED ALIEN GERMANS IN NET

Wm. Wallace, Jr., Is Chosen to Conduct Roundup Here of Dangerous Enemies.

INTERNMENT IS PENALTY

Large Number Expected to Be Caught When N. Y. Police Check Up This Week.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—German alien enemies in New York who failed to register under President Wilson's proclamation are to be promptly arrested and interned for the period of the war as "dangerous alien enemies." It is known that there are many men in New York included in the registration requirements who failed to register and obtain cards. This developed at a conference here today among John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of all violations of the espionage act, and Francis G. Caffey, Federal District Attorney in New York; William Wallace, Jr., ex-Assistant Attorney-General, and John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney.

As a result of the conference Mr. Wallace, who has been practising law in New York recently, was appointed an assistant to the Attorney-General to have charge of all cases involving registration, violation of the espionage act and any matters in connection with the arrest and detention of aliens and recommendations for internment of dangerous alien enemies as well as those relating to guarding the waterfront and the waterfront barred zones coming under the control of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Wallace's jurisdiction will extend over Greater New York and Jersey City. United States Attorneys Caffey, Melvin France in Brooklyn and Charles F. Lynch in Jersey City have been overburdened with work as a result of the enormous number of cases of spy and other war investigations and it was upon their recommendation that Mr. Wallace was appointed to take all such matters off their hands.

No report has yet been made to the Department of Justice as to the number of men who failed to comply with the registration proclamation. It was stated, however, that the total is large. Special agents of the Department in most cases know the men who failed to comply and they will be taken into custody as rapidly as possible. Those who are not known, it is said, will be caught when the police of the big cities begin checking up next week. The time limit for registration expired last Wednesday after having been extended.

BRITISH PACIFIST IMPRISONED.

Arnold Lupton, Who Had Served in Parliament, Convicted.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Arnold Lupton, a noted civil and mining engineer and formerly member of Parliament, was sentenced to-day in Bow street court to six months imprisonment for circulating a pacifist leaflet.

The printer of the leaflet was fined $400.

BAKER LIFTS BAN OF SECRECY

Will Make Public Names of All Contractors for Military Supplies.

ORDER RADICAL CHANGE

Old Policy Found to Be of No Service in Keeping Information From Enemy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Baker has issued an order lifting the ban of secrecy from all matters connected with the award of contracts for supplies for the military establishment in the five purchasing branches of the War Department—the Engineers, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal Corps and Medical Department.

The order signed by the Assistant Secretary of War reads:

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter the practice be adopted of freely making public the names of all contractors for military supplies.

The order marks a radical change in Mr. Baker's policy and shows clearly that he recognizes the mistake he made in demanding secrecy months ago. It now has been found that the practice of secrecy did not result in regulation of prices advantageous to the Government, nor did it serve to deceive the enemy by guarding this supposed military information.

Persistent efforts were made by the War Industries Board some time ago to force Rear Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to adopt the secrecy system. He protested against it at the time and predicted that the army would have to abandon it.

SIX AMERICANS WIN FRENCH WAR CROSS

Sextet All Members of Motor Convoy Service.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Six Americans in the automobile convoy service have been decorated by the French Government with the War Cross for their courage and devotion to duty at Verdun. They are commended in army orders as follows:

"Sub-Lieut. Gaston Ravies has made his section a unit of the first order, from which he obtains the maximum of results. Always ready for active duty, he collaborated in the evacuation of wounded from the front in a difficult section—Hill 304, in the Verdun sector—in December, 1917, and January, 1918.

"Lieut. Alan Kinsley (American army) is a brave and distinguished officer who by the example he set obtained the maximum results from his men at Hill 344.

"Arthur Crosby, Robert Graf, John Fitzpatrick and Louis Thison, all drivers (American army) and very devoted, volunteered for all perilous missions. They have given proof of courage and coolness in collaborating actively in the evacuation of wounded in a zone subjected to repeated bombardments on the Verdun front in December, 1917."

Troops Patrol Warsaw in Crisis and Austrian Officials Flee.

WORKINGMEN HOSTILE

Teuton Papers Dismayed and Alarmed by Cloud Cast on Peace Pact.

NEW ARMY WITH PEOPLE

Polish Legion May Clash With Forces of Dual Monarchy in Existing Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.—Poland has been forced into practical revolt by the action of the Germans in depriving her of the province of Cholm and presenting it to the Ukraine as the price of peace with the latter. So serious is the situation that the German newspapers freely express dismay and alarm over it, pointing out that Germany is likely to lose all the great benefits which she thought assured by her treaty with the Ukraine.

The greatest excitement prevails in the chief Polish cities. One report says that a general strike has been called, and another that a general strike has been called for on Monday in Lemberg, when work will be suspended in Polish factories, shops and Government offices and the schools will be closed. At Cracow the papers appeal to the Polish parties to declare a one day strike.

According to the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* the situation in Lemberg, Warsaw and Cracow is especially acute over the Ukraine treaty. The Warsaw newspapers are appearing in black borders, and soldiers, mounted and on foot, are patrolling the streets. The theatres there are closed and the Austrian officials have departed hastily. The Polish Legion, now an effective army, is with the people. The working classes are aroused and are planning demonstrations in addition to the general strike.

Ministry Has Resigned.

The Polish Ministry at Warsaw is reported to have resigned several days ago in a protest over the peace terms. Count Rostworski, Director of Political Affairs, is one of those who left their offices.

German newspapers print only scant and unsatisfactory despatches on the rapidly developing situation, although they comment freely and at much greater length.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the Central Powers cannot permit the Poles "to tear the net we have just spun in the east for the advantage of all concerned," and declares that peace must not be endangered at the very moment it has been arranged.

The *Post* says: "If Germany is to have any security in the east, the Polish desires must be opposed immediately. The Poles have declared a state of hostilities. The results of this attitude must be shown to them, otherwise the German Empire will lose all its prestige in the east."

Sees Poland as an Enemy.

Great prominence is given to the Polish crisis by *Vorwaerts* of Berlin, which declares the discontent of the Poles has manifested itself in quite an explosive fashion. It adds:

"Everything which seemed firmly in our hands is becoming nebulous again. Poland used to be our friend. Now she is our enemy." Attributing the situation to the German annexationists, the newspaper demands that the Government explain its position to the Reichstag.

A Berlin despatch to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says: "Reports in Warsaw papers that Polish regiments of the Russian army have offered to place themselves at the disposal of the Warsaw Government are causing serious anxiety in political circles in Germany. At the moment when the whole Polish nation, in Poland, Austria and elsewhere, is opposing the peace with Ukraine the formation of a Polish army is especially significant."

These reports seem to suggest that the Poles have suddenly appeared as an important military factor. The Polish legions have stiffened their discipline and increased their strength under Gen. Musnicki, who offered their services to the Polish Regency Council.

The importance of the movement in Poland is shown in a Warsaw despatch which appears in the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin stating that the feeling in Polish Governmental circles became critical as soon as the bare news of the Ukrainian peace agreement was received. When the details were divulged the Austrian Military Governor, Count Szeptycki, resigned, as did his civil associate, Madejski, and Councillor Rosner, representative of the Imperial Foreign Ministry at Warsaw. Then the Polish Government resigned. The members of the Regency Council are contemplating the same action.

Ultra Radical Elements Feared.

The intention exists in leading Polish circles, the despatch says, to prevent the Regency Council from retiring, because in this event all the political institutions created might disappear and the upper hand might be gained by ultra radical elements which are now seeking an attachment with Russia, with a republican form of Government. These elements might thus be able to form a soviet Government.

The despatch indicates that the Kucharzewski Cabinet is likely to be succeeded by one under Jan Stecki, who was Minister of the Interior in the first Polish Cabinet and is a prominent figure in the Responsible National Democratic party. However, the elections arranged for February 25 will not be held, because elections also have been arranged for the districts which are to be turned over to the Ukraine.

The conviction prevails generally, the despatch continues, that the independence of Poland is endangered seriously, and that it has once more become an occupied State rather than an independent kingdom.

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* says: "The Poles must not think they are able to constitute a new Polish State without considering Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Polish solution of the Polish problem was probably about to be realized, but