

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 36. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WAGES TO SEND FREIGHT RATES 10 P. C. HIGHER

Billion Dollar Payrolls a Year to Cause Deficit of \$500,000,000. BIG DROP IN RAIL TRAFFIC HE SUPPORTED BRANDEIS

Roads' Revolving Fund of \$500,000,000 Is Virtually Exhausted Already.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Another big advance in railroad freight rates is expected on the first day of Government operation of the Railroad Administration, probably on a flat 10 per cent. basis, is likely. Passenger rates will not be affected. Such an advance is under serious consideration and an announcement is expected in the near future. It is understood that passenger rates are to be affected.

Costs of Government operation of the roads and of wages have advanced beyond the original estimates and an increased revenue from some source is regarded as absolutely necessary. Early estimates on the results of operation of the first year of Government control are on the probable results of 1919 operations made by Director-General McAdoo before he left Washington are undergoing revision as more complete statistics become available. A general review of the situation indicates clearly that at the end of the year there will be a deficit of something like a quarter of a billion.

The question of wages is the largest single factor in this deficit on a year's operation of the Class 1 railroads. Wage increases already granted reach a larger total than was estimated and another substantial raise for the Brotherhood men is in prospect. Part of the difference in wages figures results from increased forces following the armistice.

Trade and Revenue Drop. In addition revenues are falling off, for there has been a decline in traffic since the end of the year. The original revolving fund of \$500,000,000 has not only failed to revolve, but is practically exhausted, and the Railroad Administration is facing a serious situation. It must have additional revenue through further increased rates to meet the situation or take the money from the taxpayers by Congress appropriations under the Government guarantee. The other alternatives are operating economies, which are impossible with a public demand for better facilities now that the war is ended, or a reduction in wages. The latter alternative has been dropped from consideration as absolutely impossible.

Confronting this situation it is known that Director-General Hines, his assistants and advisers and the regional directors of the roads have conferred several times in the last week in an effort to solve the problem. It is virtually agreed that the only solution is a rate raise. The effect of such a course on the public is being weighed against the necessity for the action. Serious as it may be it will probably have to be brushed aside.

Estimated operating revenues that jumped to \$137,000,000 in July under the 25 per cent. rate raise have been falling steadily and somewhat alarmingly ever since, insuring the shrinking of traffic from higher rates and the "temporary" slowing of industry following the signing of the armistice. They dropped to \$127,000,000 in August, \$99,000,000 in September, \$100,000,000 in October, \$157,000,000 in December. It is conceded that the January figures in any event will not show an increase.

Revenues Larger but Insufficient. Despite this dropping off the revenues under Government operation for the six months were \$2,800,000,000, or at the rate of \$5,000,000 a day, compared with only \$4,000,000,000 in 1917, under private control and operation. Before leaving the railroad Director-General McAdoo estimated by the Government for the year of \$138,000,000. Later revisions, official and unofficial, place the total near the \$250,000,000 mark. Estimates for the current year that have been the subject of several conferences here in the last few days indicate at least an equal deficit for the present year, according to the early McAdoo estimate of a saving of \$100,000,000 that would make possible a reduction of freight rates before the end of the year. Instead an advance seems certain.

The increase in wages has gone hundreds of millions beyond estimates made when Director-General McAdoo raised freight and passenger rates last summer. It was then believed that \$500,000,000 would cover all wage advances necessary to enable the employees to meet the higher cost of living.

S. L. WHIPPLE WILL BE NEXT ATTY-GENERAL

Boston Lawyer Is to Succeed Gregory, Who Retires March 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Sherman L. Whipple of Boston will be the next Attorney-General of the United States. He will succeed Thomas Watt Gregory, whose resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 4.

Mr. Whipple is general counsel for the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, a post which he has filled for six months or more. His appointment to this post was at one time reported as the basis for a row between Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. The present troubles between Chairman Hurley and Director-General Schwab failed to develop beyond the point of rumor and Mr. Whipple held on throughout Mr. Schwab's incumbency.

Nearly three years ago Mr. Whipple was mentioned as a possible appointee to the United States Supreme Court instead of Mr. Brandeis. Mr. Whipple was a staunch supporter of Mr. Brandeis for the appointment and submitted his views to the Senate Judiciary Committee when the nomination of Mr. Brandeis was held up by that organization.

During the winter of 1914 and 1917 Mr. Whipple was selected by the House Committee on Rules when it investigated the alleged White House-White Street leak.

It is expected that Mr. Whipple's nomination will be called soon by President Wilson and will be confirmed by the Senate. This will admit of the present Senate considering Mr. Whipple's name and effecting the confirmation before the conclusion of the final session of the Democratic Congress.

WHIPPLE HAS FINE RECORD AS LAWYER. Advocates Revolutionary Reforms in the Profession.

Long before Sherman L. Whipple became nationally prominent as counsel for the famous "Lawson leak" Congressional committee two years ago he was generally recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of his profession and especially as a trial lawyer. When his work as counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of George W. Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, against H. H. Rogers and other financial promoters, won a verdict of over \$2,000,000 for his client, James M. Beck, of opposing counsel in this famous case, said "That man has no equal as a cross-examiner."

Mr. Whipple, who is senior member of the Boston law firm of Whipple, Sears & Oden, was born in New London, N. H., March 4, 1862. He was graduated from Yale in 1881 and from the law college of that university three years later. In 1888, after practicing for two years in Manchester, N. H., he went to Boston, where he achieved almost immediate success as a lawyer.

Mr. Whipple has been the object of considerable criticism by brother lawyers on account of his persistent advocacy of revolutionary reforms in legal practice. So radical were some of his proposals that William Howard Taft was led to refer to him as an "explosive." Whipple term for an ultra radical.

Mr. Taft particularly objected to Mr. Whipple's proposal that privileged communications between lawyer and client be abolished. Other proposals of Mr. Whipple's included the suggestion that the immunity from interrogation of a person charged with a crime be abolished.

Spain in Fear of Big Bolsheviki Revolution

LONDON, Jan. 19.—New reports have been received here that revolution threatens Spain in the immediate future. It is learned from a good source that the uprising planned is to be similar to that which dethroned King Manuel in Portugal. It is not necessary to seek far for the causes. The war sympathies of the Spanish population were divided sharply between the Allies and Germany, and from these two groups sprang political parties, one of which is growing daily more powerful and influential.

It is imbued somewhat with the principles of Bolshevism, which is now sweeping Europe like a plague, and demands home rule in certain provinces, such as Catalonia. The Spanish Government and military authorities are making preparations in anticipation of trouble. Meanwhile little of what is happening is allowed to pass the closely censored cables.

HAYS AGAIN AIDS ANTI-MANN PLAN

Chairman and G. O. P. Leaders Map Course in Favor of Gillett and Fess.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Conferees here and Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee last week resulted in the capitalization of anti-Mann sentiment in the House along clearly established lines, namely: Those who oppose Mann's candidacy for the Speakership, if successful, will not adhere strictly to the rule of seniority in expecting chairmanships of important committees.

They will take steps to prevent vesting political control of the House in the same type of leadership as marked the last Republican House and out of which developed the progressive protest.

These lines of division have been clearly established in announcements emanating from the camps of two aspirants for the Speakership—Representative Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.) and Simon D. Fess (Ohio). As any campaign by the third generally discussed possibility—Representative Nicholas Longworth (Ohio)—must seek support from the two other opponents of Mann, his policies along this line must be the same.

In announcing his support of the candidacy of Mr. Fess yesterday Representative Cooper (Ohio) made this statement: "My people have no concern regarding the Boston law firm of Whipple, Sears & Oden, but they do demand that I shall use my best efforts to see to it that the men of the highest qualifications are placed at the head of important committees."

A statement from the "Gillett-Speakership Committee" to-night contains this statement: "The men of the highest qualifications are placed at the head of important committees."

LANDS ON A ROOF: AIRMAN WINS \$5,000

Jules Vedrines Accomplishes First Feat of Kind.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, landed in a plane on the roof of the Galleries Lafayette. The feat is notable, for the roof is fenced about by sky signs and other erections.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Jules Vedrines, the aviator, today won a prize of \$5,000 for being the first airman to land on the roof of a house during a flight.

Vedrines flew over the bank and dove down as he passed over the bank building, opposite his destination. Here the aviator shut off the power of his engine and skimmed the parapet surrounding the roof by only a few inches.

RIOTS REPORTED WIDESPREAD AS GERMAN VOTES

General Strike Called at Leipzig to Avenge Liebknecht. BOOTHS ARE DESTROYED

Airmen Bombard Berlin With Pamphlets of Political Parties.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place to-day in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the National Assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig, which is without gas and water, according to Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Spartacan leaders, appear to have made a deep impression in provincial towns and have led to demonstrations and street fighting, it is reported.

At Leipzig a mob is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the Democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Leipzig Tagblatt, Zeitung and General Gazette, compelling those papers to publish a declaration deploring the "murder" of Berlin and blaming the Government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns.

Airmen were flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by all the political parties, it is reported.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns the Ehrlich-Schindler Government finally has decided not to hold the National Assembly for which elections are going on to-day.

A German Government wireless message received in London Saturday said Philipp Scheidemann, the German Foreign Secretary had announced that the German Government had decided to convene the National Assembly February 18.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS HAVE ELECTION 'EDGE' Use Government Machinery to Spread Propaganda.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The election campaign has been worked out in an energetic manner by the majority Socialists. The Majority Socialists have a certain advantage in their monopoly of all the public buildings, railway stations, and the like for election posters. They are even having their election literature printed in the Government printing office and distributed by Government officials, soldiers in automobiles and by airplanes.

The Independent Socialists in Berlin headed by Herr Eickhorn, former chief of police, who recently fled the city and for whom the police are searching. The bourgeois leaders generally are confident they will obtain a safe majority in the election, but they are expected especially to strengthen the Christian People's party, as the Clerical party is now known.

Although a state of siege has not formally been declared, a situation amounting virtually to a state of siege exists in Berlin. The Government has taken all military measures needed to protect the election, and the election is being enforced by military protection. As the system of proportional election has been adopted the counting of the ballots will occupy nearly a week.

Alsace-Lorraine will not participate, but elections in German territory in Posen now occupied by Poles will be held, if necessary, under the protection of troops.

CAUCUS TO WORK OUT LEAGUE PLAN; AMERICAN DRAFT IS NEARLY READY; PRESIDENT MAY APPROVE IT TO-DAY

LABOR REFORMS LOOM IN PARLEY Peace Delegates to Act Early on Radical Measures for Crushing Bolshevism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The inclusion of the labor question into the first session of the Peace Congress has caused considerable surprise here to some of the delegates. The labor problem generally is considered one which, although not important, is yet not of the "first order," and moreover is entirely outside of the scope of international political settlements.

To those who have been watching the daily increase in the labor unrest of Europe this action of the Peace Congress appears to have only one motive, to calm the impending storm. The object of putting in motion the machinery for the inclusion in the final peace treaty of international legislation to stop the spread of Bolshevism and to deprive the Bolsheviki propagandists of their principal field of action. It may be considered as the first step in the Allies' proposed plan for crushing Bolshevism.

Social Reforms Mooted. It has taken some of the statesmen a long time to realize it, but finally they have come to the conclusion that Bolshevism finds its best fields where the discontent of labor is greatest. The international social legislation, such as it is intended to institute, will embrace every phase of social reform and in its entirety will be virtually a form of socialism.

It is generally agreed here that the decision of the conference is a great concession to labor and may have the effect of reconciling the socialist elements in many of the allied nations. That the influence of the British Labor party and the presence here of George Nicol Barnes, one of its leaders, had had considerable weight in the decision is another general belief.

Favored by Clemenceau. It seems to be also one of the points in the pact made last week by Premier Clemenceau and French labor. Adequate provision will be made for the labor reform under universal unemployment created as the consequence of the demobilization of many millions of men. Just compensation will be given to the claims of the allies who are left without employment because of the war. Far-reaching steps are to be taken in regard to social insurance, hygiene, regulation of the labor reform under universal unemployment created as the consequence of the demobilization of many millions of men.

For France the program of Premier Clemenceau has particular interest. Apart from the fact that it concerns her demobilized workers, the realization of the program will demonstrate to the great masses of men employed in the industries and mines of Alsace-Lorraine that its attitude is sympathetic.

All are projects aiming at the alleviation of their condition, which it may be said, has been aided greatly by German labor reform under which they have been living many years and which hardly have been equalled in France or Italy.

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE KIEV. Ukrainian Government Said to Have Been Overthrown.

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All of the professors of German nationality who had remained at their posts in the secondary schools have now been relieved of their functions.

WILSON GIFTS SO HEAVY TRANSPORT MAY BE USED

Many of the Articles Received of Great Money Value and Some Probably Will Remain in White House Permanently.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 19.—President and Mrs. Wilson came to Paris with a modest collection of trunks and personal baggage, but they probably will be forced to take home a carload. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have received so many gifts in the course of their stay in Paris and their visit to England and Italy that a large quantity of them probably will have to be taken to Washington on an army transport.

Gifts of all kinds and of all values began pouring in the day President Wilson arrived and they still are coming in in a never ending stream. They come from all classes of people. Many of the presents are priceless, but particularly touching messages accompanying the gifts he writes a personal acknowledgment but the pressure on his time is so great that he cannot do so for all. Nevertheless, every gift, no matter how insignificant, is carefully preserved.

Many of them undoubtedly will find places in the White House because the President does not feel they were given to him wholly personally. All arrangements have been made for President Wilson's visits to the American battlefields and to some of the devastated regions of northern France, but the time has not been fixed. The visits will depend wholly upon the procedure of the Peace Conference and the turn of affairs in the meetings.

President Wilson probably will travel by train, having army motor cars meet him at different points for a tour of the region surrounding the stopping places.

Brussels on Return Trip. It now appears the President's visit to Brussels will be deferred until he is ready to depart for home. One plan under consideration is for Mr. Wilson to leave Paris on a special train which will carry the whole Presidential party to the Belgian capital. From there the President will go direct to Calais without returning to Paris, crossing the English Channel and sailing from some English port.

President Wilson remained at home in the Murat mansion this morning. He spent the forenoon resting or working in his study.

King Accepts Four Resignations and Fills Vacancies at Once.

ORLANDO OPPONENT OUT Nitti, Ex-Minister of Treasury, Said to Have Coveted Premiership.

ROME, Jan. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the resignations of four members of the Ministry and has reorganized the Cabinet. It was announced officially yesterday that all the members of the Cabinet had placed their portfolios at the disposal of Premier Orlando to assist him in the reconstruction of the Ministry. To-day it became known that the King had accepted four resignations and filled the vacancies.

It is significant that among the resignations accepted is that of Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, who has been an active opponent of Premier Orlando while the latter has been attending the peace discussions in Paris. In some quarters it was asserted that Signor Nitti aspired to leadership and was taking advantage of the absence of the Premier to press his ambitions. The official announcement of the changes in the Cabinet follows:

King Victor Emmanuel accepted the resignations of Signor Sacchi, Minister of Justice; Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Miliati, Minister of Agriculture, and Signor Villa, Minister of Finance. He designated Signor Facta, former Minister of Finance, to be Minister of Justice; Signor Strincher, to be Minister of the Treasury; Gen. Cavallini, to be Minister of War; Gen. Girardini, to be Minister of Pensions; Signor Riccio, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Minister of Agriculture, and Signor Pradolini, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, will be chief.

There has been created a post of Vice-Premier during the absence of Premier Orlando. Signor Villa has been designated for this place. A minister of reconstruction for invaded territory has been created and Signor Pradolini, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, will be chief.

WILSON URGES SPEED

Lloyd George Likewise Favors Methods to Insure Early Conclusions.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 19.—The actual Peace Congress probably will begin on Tuesday. There will be a meeting to-morrow, but these early sessions will be largely for the purpose of putting in memoranda. How much open discussion there will be is still a question and for a time at least there is likely to be more interest in the continuation of the conferences of the leaders.

It is in these conferences that the problems of the league of nations, the freedom of the seas, the limitation of armaments and the disposition of the German colonies must be settled, as the caucus of the chief leaders will determine the action of the congress. The congress will go through the form of receiving suggestions, but the leaders, meeting alone, will work out the main points.

Anglo-Americans Want Speed. These conferences of the leaders have made slow progress so far in getting at the details of the big questions, but it is believed that they have prepared now what agreements are possible regarding the plan for a league of nations and its related problems. It is apparent that Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson are working for speed in the conference and are hopeful of breaking the record, believing it may be possible to complete the work in a few months. Premier Clemenceau is a good chairman for this purpose.

With the league of nations the first subject to be taken up in the second session the time seems to have arrived for the publication of the American suggestions. It was repeated to-day that the American plan virtually has been shaped and probably will be gone over at to-morrow's meeting of the commission with the President.

Certain to Come Up in Council. The plan may or may not be presented in open conference, but it certainly will be taken up by the Premier with the allied heads. The American commission does not intend to take up the matter of the prosecution of the Kaiser; it is content to leave this to the French, who will appear in the light of prosecutors.

After the adjournment of the session yesterday there was an interesting scene in the council chamber, with all its imposing setting, flashing colors, golden chairs, tables strewn with papers, including many copies of the programme of the procedure for remodelling the world, newly printed. The men who are to do the remodeling rose from their places, many of them positively stretching themselves, and broke into little groups or sauntered about shaking hands and chatting.

Bliss Confers With Smuts. Gen. Bliss asked Premier Botha to introduce him to Gen. Smuts and in a moment they were talking like old friends. Premier Paichoff of Serbia, with an enormous white beard reaching to his chest, facetiously counted the six stars upon Marshal Foch's sleeve.

Two Chinese delegates asked an interpreter if their knowledge of English had been good enough to give them the right idea of the joke during Lloyd George's speech upon Clemenceau, who had just slapped the tall turbaned form of the Maharajah of Bikaner on the back and turned to reply in English to the shouted inquiry of Lloyd George as to the time of the next session: "Monday morning, ten-thirty."

Secretary Lansing went out to an alcove where sundry aides and secretaries already had gathered about a big tea table and drank tea and ate cakes that were unsweetened, complying with the French food restrictions.

Wilson Remains at Table. President Wilson remained standing at his place at the head of the table talking to various delegates. Foreign Minister Balfour, Premier Lloyd George and others. Most of the time he remained in comparative isolation because of his inability to speak French.

It was on the whole a scene of demoralization, and the laughter of the delegates.

Favors Austro-German Union. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—Dr. Otto Bauer, the Foreign Minister of German Austria, in an election speech yesterday endorsed the union of German Austria with Germany.

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