

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow rain and warmer; moderate shifting wind. Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 24. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

One Sun.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

U. S. TO RELEASE 87 DUTCH SHIPS WITHOUT DELAY

Will Return Vessels That Were Commandeered by President.

EXPORT BARS LIFTED

War Trade Board Removes Restrictions on Many Foodstuffs.

WHEAT IS NOT INCLUDED

Rapid Freedom of Commerce Sought by Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Eighty-seven Dutch ships with an aggregate tonnage of 559,000 deadweight which were requisitioned under Presidential proclamation March 20 last as a war emergency measure are to be released and returned to their Holland owners as rapidly as they reach United States ports on return voyages.

Action toward the outright release of these vessels was taken concurrently by the War Trade Board and the Shipping Board and announced today. At the same time the War Trade Board announced the removal of many essential foodstuffs, including grains, sugar and oils, from the export conservation list. This means that these commodities can be freely exported to allied countries under general export licenses.

The French Government has agreed to remove import restrictions on condensed milk and butter and they can be exported to that country.

Exportation of Butter.

The War Trade Board announced that applications would be approved for export of butter to all countries except the allied countries where purchases are made through Governmental purchasing agencies. These steps follow closely the removal of other general export and import restrictions and are particularly significant and point to a policy of rapid freedom of the foreign trade of the country and its reestablishment on a peace basis.

The food commodities affected in the setting of the conservation list are barley, corn and rye (including the flour and meals thereof), oats and oat products, brewers grains, bran and middlings, beans, peas, both dried and split, sugar and hydrogenated cottonseed oil.

The removal of these commodities was made since the armistice was signed. Not only are the commodities named removed from the export conservation list, but it is announced that licenses for their export to all destinations will be freely granted. Freeing of export restrictions, particularly with respect to corn and condensed milk, may have a decided tendency toward stiffening the market on these commodities, which has been declining.

The War Trade Board calls attention to the fact that the Dutch ships which are still on the conservation list. Hereafter exports to the Allies of these restricted commodities no longer will be made in the form of a corporation of the Food Administration and Wheat Export Company. They may be exported freely to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium under general export licenses.

Relinquishment of the Dutch ships to be carried out, it is said, because of the war emergency and the necessity under which the ships were taken over has passed.

Increase of Tonnage.

Since the signing of the armistice ship tonnage available for the use of the Government has steadily increased, due to the necessity of transporting troops and munitions to Europe, and since there are large supplies available in Europe for the diminishing forces there.

The War Trade Board says that return of the ships was the result of the desire of the board to return ships and tonnage to normal channels and conditions. Equilibrating the tonnage of ships was desired by agreement during the war. Many hundreds of vessels were tied up in American ports when the President issued a proclamation in July, 1917, authorizing an embargo on shipments of essential materials to all countries. Holland sent a commission to this country to negotiate for foodstuffs and other necessities many months, this country asking use of Dutch shipping in return.

An arrangement was made whereby the Dutch ships were to have been used in shipping this food and in Belgium relief. Holland agreeing to send a vessel to United States ports for each one returned to Holland with food. German pressure prevented Holland from sending the return vessels. Following an agreement among the Allies the President issued a proclamation March 25 last requiring the return of the Dutch ships to our harbors. They were equipped with crews and merchant marine crews by the Shipping Board and since have been in constant use.

It is probable that the vessels are turned back to their owners.

HINDENBURG SEES DANGER.

Has No Time for Honors, He Tells Citizens.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In accepting the freedom of the town of Cassel, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, said the time was not for diplomats and honors, but for work, and that the defense of Germany was threatened in the East.

The Field Marshal, on leaving Cassel, went to Kelsberg, which is the headquarters of the German armies operating against the Poles and the Bolsheviks.

If you have money, buy more of the LIBERTY BOND. Buy more of the LIBERTY BOND.

Workers Force German Firm to Employ 15,000

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (delayed).—Owing to lack of orders Rehnitz's metalware and machine manufacturing at Dusseldorf has been forced to lay off several thousand employees. When the decision of the company became known to the workers they threatened the destruction of the plant. The company is being compelled to keep 15,000 men on the payroll, although it has work for only 1,000.

The Spartacans on Friday decided to proceed at once with the socialization of this plant, which is one of the largest in Rhenish Prussia.

MONARCHY SET UP IN PORTUGAL

National Government Constituted and Ex-King's Arrival Is Awaited.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With Monarchist victories confirmed, a national government has been constituted in Portugal with Senhor Concelos as Premier and Minister of War, according to a despatch received from Oporto. The monarchist declares the monarchist control a large part of Portugal and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel, declared to-day to the correspondent of The Sun.

"The modern type of machine," he declared, "both as regards speed and duration of engine power, is fully capable of making such a flight. Whether the machine will develop a regular multiplex engine is a matter of the personal taste of the aviator who drives it."

"Doubtless the first voyage will be made from west to east so as to get full advantage of the prevailing winds. Although four hours of daylight would be lost by flying eastward this disadvantage could be offset by setting out from Newfoundland in the darkness before dawn."

Says Zeppelin Will Cross Now.

"Regarding airships, provided one chooses a satisfactory time for weather conditions, it is quite possible to achieve the flight to-day with one of the more modern types of German Zeppelins. Personally I think there can be no doubt regarding the success of such a flight, which before long will develop a regular commercial air service between America and England."

The aircraft manufacturing company, with which Gen. Branker is actively connected, already is planning a transatlantic flight, according to E. H. 10, one of the famous airship bombing planes fitted with two 345-horse-power Rolls-Royce engines, giving a speed of 120 miles an hour and a duration of flight of 2,000 miles, or a new machine not yet completed fitted with one 600-horse-power engine with a speed of 125 miles an hour and a duration of 2,500 miles.

The flight will be made from east to west, the machine carrying two men a navigator who will have charge of the flight and a pilot.

Ready for Trip by End of March.

Another British firm, the Glendower Aircraft Company, has a machine ready to attempt the flight by the end of March. Its airplane has four engines and will carry a captain, two pilots and a navigator, flying from east to west.

The meteorological department of the Air Board is exceedingly busy gathering all necessary data relating to the flight. It is known as the Pelagos, in commemoration of the station where it was built on the designs of British aviator Cyril Pearce, the famous British aviator who was the commander of 1914 on the American coast in the hope of being able to make the flight.

The machine is a triplane, with five engines of 375-horse-power, driving two tractor and three pusher air screws. The extreme length of the wings is 123 feet, the hull from nose to tail 69 feet. When the machine has completed its trials it will be dismantled and sent to America, where it will be reassembled for the flight.

Across Continent Trip Begins To-Day.

Aviators Expect to Make Better Record on Return.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The return journey will start from Washington to-morrow. The planes in the group of fliers are the same as those which arrived in New York January 7, and although their east-bound flight was accomplished under adverse conditions and the actual distance covered was 4,369 miles, three of the four original motors remain in the craft. These engines were American built on American designs and the four planes comprising the squadron are all American built training planes.

Major Albert D. Smith is the squadron commander and the group of pilots and passengers includes Louis Robert S. Worthington, H. D. McLean and Albert E. Pyle, who will fly the machine; Lieut. James W. Evans, a mechanic; and Major James H. McKee, surgeon; Lieut. James W. Evans, photographer, and two master electricians.

AIRLIGHT OVER ATLANTIC SOON, SAYS BRANCKER

Titled General Asserts British Planes Will Make Trials in Spring.

WEST TO EAST FIRST

One Machine of 125 Miles an Hour to Have Cruising Radius of 2,500 Miles.

MINISTRY ENTERS LIST

Latest Style of Zeppelin, It Is Believed, Could Make the Voyage Now.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (delayed).—With the time for the convening of the German National Assembly only six days off, the political situation has suddenly taken on an aspect which must be considered menacing to the Government. The Spartacans and their Independent Socialist followers, using as their tools the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in different parts of the country, are conducting a campaign which at best seriously can embarrass and handicap all forces working for an orderly democratic government and at worst make the attempt at this ideal impossible, at least for the next few weeks or months.

By a vote of 492 to 262 a stormy meeting of the Workers' Councils of Greater Berlin adopted a resolution in favor of the Central Council convening a national congress of Soldiers' and Workers' Councils to take action on the question of a national assembly and a new constitution and the future position of the Soviet boards.

Though no attempt will be made to disperse the National Assembly at Weimar, it is expected that the Soviet congress will be held at the same time in Berlin, thus assuring what virtually amounts to a rival Parliament.

The vote indicates the real strength of the adherents of Soviet rule, because it is certain that the independent radical councils outside of Berlin to the support of the movement.

Want Soviets Retained.

Radical speakers at the meeting insisted on the necessity of retention of the Soviet rule as a check on attempts at restoration of the dynasty and demanded that their power be enlarged. The meeting also demanded by a large majority the immediate liberation of Gen. Ledebour, the Social Democratic leader, who has been under arrest since Bolshevik revolution and the charge of inciting to insurrection.

Among those who have followed the activities of the councils since the recent revolt, and particularly in the last week, there is little doubt, however, that the Congress will afford the Spartacans, Independent Socialists and other radicals an opportunity to insist on the retention of the Soviet system, alone if possible, but in any event as a Government department having equal rights with any eventual Parliament or other governmental body.

Still as the chances for a pure Soviet form of government still appear to be observers view it as in no way impossible to compel their retention in some form, because even many of the Majority Socialists, who reject the methods of the Russian Government, are inclined to compromise by permitting the councils to have some role in the future government. Not less a percentage than Chairman Leinert of the Central Executive Committee declared last week that it might be advisable to retain the councils in some form.

Councils Favor Meeting.

It should be noted further, as bearing on this question, that although the decision to hold this congress is obviously a vote of lack of confidence in the Central Committee, the latter permits it to be unofficially announced that it is "disposed to grant this wish."

The resolution demanding the summoning of a congress was adopted at a meeting of the Berlin soldiers' councils by a vote of 148 to 47, after many speakers had attacked the Government hotly in connection with the Russian revolution and regarding the relations between the councils and officers.

The resolution declared that this order calculated to reduce the councils to a position of impotence and insignificance. An opinion which the Berlin council had strikingly illustrated this week when they sent a demand to the Cabinet to appear before them and defend their recent course, and particularly their attitude during Bolshevik week.

The government, in a written reply, declined to appear before a local council.

Ministry's Flight in June.

"As at present arranged, the pioneer transatlantic flight is to be made before the middle of June. The Air Ministry is going into the matter thoroughly to avoid as far as possible any chance of failure."

"The machine which has been selected for the attempt is a flying boat, similar in every way to those which did such valuable work as patrol planes during the war. It is known as the Pelagos, in commemoration of the station where it was built on the designs of British aviator Cyril Pearce, the famous British aviator who was the commander of 1914 on the American coast in the hope of being able to make the flight."

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WILSON LEAGUE PLAN REDUCES ARMAMENTS; NATIONS CAN SAVE INTEREST ON THEIR DEBTS; CRITICISM IN SENATE RESENTED AS HARMFUL

BERLIN SOVIETS CALL CONGRESS

Malcontents to Set Up Rival to Government's Parliament at Weimar.

TO MEET AT SAME TIME

Development Considered Menacing and May Lead to More Fighting.

By the Associated Press.

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'BETTER LIFE' IS BRITISH DEMAND

Labor Masses Call for It Before Parliament Is Ready to Reconstruct.

FIRM HAND IS PREDICTED

Lloyd George Expected to Act Quickly After He Returns Home.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—No British Parliament in a century, except the Parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the heavy responsibility of the war, would enter the European war, ever met with more important work to be dealt with than the House of Commons Premier Lloyd George will find when it holds its first meeting on Tuesday.

All the problems of the new House may be summarized in the one word—reconstruction.

This is peculiarly a one man and a personal House of Commons, since its ruling power is not a political party but a coalition group whose members represent widely different schools and which depends for its guidance upon the personal leadership of the Premier rather than the putting into effect of any party platform.

Premier Lloyd George is in Paris and he must stay there. No one expects him to leave the Peace Conference. He has the double burden of directing Great Britain's destinies in foreign and imperial affairs and in keeping a hand on the domestic policy, and at the same time he would be urged upon to leave the Peace Conference.

Leadership in the two houses of Parliament, therefore, for the time being will fall upon Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are Conservatives and before the war stood for almost everything that was opposed to Lloyd George and his present program. That seems to mean that Parliament will mark time until the Prime Minister can return and take charge in person.

Meanwhile the problems of domestic reconstruction are not marking time and refuse to wait even until the more urgent business of the Peace Conference. Another and extreme point of view is that the British people are infected by the war, but few if any forewarned of the problems which will be upon the country so quickly and so sharply.

The working classes and the plain people were told that after the war there would be "a better life." They expected and demand that "a better life" sooner than the Government is prepared to take in hand the business of constructing the new era.

Many Explanations Offered.

There are as many explanations for the present industrial unrest as there are points of view. Some say that the strikes are merely a sort of holiday observance and are not to be taken as serious symptoms of any labor policy. Another and extreme point of view is that the British people are infected by the general world movement which is roughly described as Bolshevism, and that the foundations of society are threatened.

Among other explanations are that the laborers have real grievances which they endured patiently during the war and that they have now waited until the ship of state was out of troubled waters to press their own interests, and that the laborers fear that their jobs will be endangered by the demobilization of hundreds of thousands from the army and are agitating for shorter hours with the idea that shorter hours will be the only solution of the need of work for all.

There are several new features. Instead of merely striking against their employers and confining the battle to the families of strikers are disrupting the nerve centers of their communities. The strikes enter not only the stoppage of work in certain industries but are paralyzing the everyday life of the cities.

Entire Communities Suffer.

Transportation, heating and power for manufacturing are the vital arteries of normal living which the strikers and their sympathizers are putting at a standstill. This makes entire communities suffer on account of the disputes of a faction of their citizens and none suffer more than the poor people and the middle classes.

Sympathies are divided regarding the merits of these strikes. As usual, there are some who say that the Belfast shipbuilding magnates are "masters" of the situation, and that the strikers are merely "take it or leave it" and who might have availed trouble by a little diplomacy and a spirit of give and take. Others contend that the workmen have struck without giving reasonable notice and with lack of ability to see two sides of any quarrel.

The Government up to this time has followed a policy of non-intervention, in the end the whole matter of industrial conditions will be involved in the legislation for reconstruction. The responsibility for carrying this out rests chiefly upon the Prime Minister and there are indications that he will not be slow to grapple with it. How successfully he will meet the problem remains to be seen. There is a question also whether the Premier can command his party in the House of Commons, which is a personal party affair, may be presented, if at all.

Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States naturally would be consulted before any steps were taken to bring about an adjustment of the friction between Mexico and foreign Powers.

NEW WOE FOR PEAK ENVOYS.

Capitalists to Ask Settlement of Mexican Loans.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The announcement in New York dispatches from New York that representatives of British and American oil, mining and cattle interests in Mexico were coming to Paris to lay their claims before the Peace Conference is attracting much attention in American Government circles and is causing speculation as to how Mexican affairs may be presented, if at all.

The strikers declared that they would not remain members of any class to which belonged the youth "who fired with machine guns on our fathers and held the Yvonand building during the recent troublous times. As the people have persisted in the strike movement, the incident is likely to be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Education.

SINN FEINERS ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Sinn Feiners were found guilty yesterday of illegal drilling in a private hall here and were sentenced to six months imprisonment.

When arraigned they denied the authority of British laws, and one of them while in the dock waved a republican flag.

Continued on Second Page.

Kronstadt Guns Bombard Petrograd, Killing Many Persons, Is Finn Report

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—Petrograd has been bombarded by Kronstadt artillery and many persons have been killed, according to travelers who are quoted to this effect by the Finnish papers. Serious disorders are prevalent in Petrograd.

The great fortress of Kronstadt lies about twenty miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the Gulf of Finland. Its importance as the gateway to Petrograd passed away when Russia dropped out of the war and since that it has changed hands repeatedly as one faction or another came into control, but usually it was in the possession of the rebellious or opposition elements, those who were fighting whatever party happened to be in control at Petrograd. It has not had a large garrison for a long time.

The last time that Petrograd was bombarded was by warships which passed from Kronstadt into the Neva River and fired on the city at short range.

The Bolshevik forces were reported on January 23 in a despatch from Helsinki to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. The Bolshevik War Minister, Trotzky, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Nizhni-Novgorod.

MEXICANS SEEK VOICE IN PARIS

Exact Mission of Minister Plenipotentiary Is Kept Secret.

DICKER ON CONCESSIONS

French Believe That Carranza Wants Understanding on Foreign Holdings.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The arrival in Paris of a Mexican delegation headed by Alberto Paul, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, has given rise to much speculation as to the purposes of the mission, which undoubtedly will try to gain the ear of the conference.

The silence of the Mexicans and their obvious attempts to avoid questioning tend to increase the interest in their possible motives. From French sources it is learned that the Mexican delegation is to arrive before the Peace Conference a request that it approve the principle embodied in the new Mexican constitution empowering the Government to confiscate or take possession of the natural resources of the country. It is said that if this proposition is rejected President Carranza may annul all foreign concessions.

Senator Paul when questioned by the correspondent of The Sun denied that his government intended to take any such action. He added that he did not see how such questions, which he considered purely domestic, could be brought before the conference. Besides which Mexico is and has been neutral, he declared, and did not contemplate any participation in the conference, nor did he believe that the conference could recognize the right of foreign capital and industry to establish itself in Mexico.

In reference to a delegation of American and British industrial interests which is reported to be on its way to Paris to ask the conference to recognize their rights in Mexico, he asserted that they had no legal right to make such a demand.

USSURI COSSACKS MUTINY.

Surrender Arms to Americans After Killing Officer.

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (delayed).—The Cossacks under Gen. Kalnikoff, commander of the Ussuri River front, had mutinied and shot an officer.

The Cossacks surrendered their arms and horses to the American troops, whose protection they requested. The men declared they would no longer serve under Gen. Kalnikoff.

BOCHES FIGHT OVER SMOKES.

750,000,000 Cigars and Cigarettes Are Claimed by Two Factions.

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Feb. 2.—The German western army still has in Essen a stock of 450,000,000 cigars and 400,000,000 cigarettes. Therefore a quarrel has arisen between the German military and civil authorities, each claiming the smoking material.

PUPILS STRIKE OVER LIEBKNECHT'S SON

Berlin High School Seniors Object to Him.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (delayed).—The pupils of the senior class of the Berlin high school which was attended by Heinrich Liebknecht, an eighteen-year-old son of the late Karl Liebknecht, who was killed recently in Berlin, struck Friday because young Liebknecht attempted to resume his place in his class.

The strikers declared that they would not remain members of any class to which belonged the youth "who fired with machine guns on our fathers and held the Yvonand building during the recent troublous times. As the people have persisted in the strike movement, the incident is likely to be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Education.

SENATE CRITICISM RESENTED.

The signing of the disarmament problem to the league of nations may not be settled at all by the Peace Conference. On the other hand, the freedom of the seas, it is learned, is to be treated as a separate question, not involved in the league plan. The British are keeping this issue carefully clear from the league discussion.

Discussion in the American Senate of the hearing of the league of nations plan upon the Monroe Doctrine is attracting much attention here in America. The position of Senator Borah (Iowa)