

WEATHER.

Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer temperature tonight; fresh southerly wind. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: High, 36, at 2 p.m. today; low, 26, at 10 p.m. today.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 15

GERMANY'S ACTION MAINTAIN STEP TO GUARD SHIPPING

Declaring Naval War Zone Around Britain and Ireland Viewed Seriously.

NO GROUND FOR PROTEST BY U. S., IS BELIEF HERE

Latin America May Speedily Confer, However, on Means to Protect Neutral Commerce.

ENGLAND WILL RETALIATE

State Department Officials, Though Not Formally Notified, Speculating as to What British Have in Mind.

Germany's declaration of a naval war zone around Great Britain and Ireland, including the English channel and the northern passage by the Shetland Islands, is regarded here as one of the most serious developments of the war.

It was regarded as highly possible, for one thing, that it would hasten the movement begun by the Latin American countries for a speedy conference of neutral states to devise means to reduce losses to neutral commerce to a minimum.

No Ground for Protest.

At first there were some intimations in administration circles that it might be the subject of a protest by the United States, but the official views developed that there was little or no ground for that and it was recalled that no protest was made when the North sea was strewn with mines.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland have repeatedly addressed the State Department here to secure American backing for measures to relieve distress in their own commerce, and the latest German proclamation is expected to cause a resumption of all the neutrals for measures to protect themselves.

Statement Not Yet Received.

Neither the State Department nor the German embassy has received the latest Berlin admiralty statement today and it was said at the German embassy that the Berlin foreign office probably would deliver copies to diplomatic representatives in Berlin and regard that notice as sufficient. Yesterday's proclamation was an extension of the one delivered by Ambassador Gerard applying to the north and west coasts of France.

There is precedent in dealing with the question because heretofore submarine warfare has played no important part in the rules of the international law of nations. The ordinary practice in taking prizes and dealing with the merchant ships of an enemy which it is not feasible to take as prizes, has been to destroy them by long usage. The merchantmen must be halted, boarded and either made prizes or sunk. But in the latter case crew and passengers must be taken off.

American officials are gravely concerned over the implied threat to sink merchant ships, probably without warning to non-combatant passengers.

During consideration of the subject by the State Department American matters probably will be expected to heed the German warning and enter forbidden waters only at their own risk. Precisely what view has been doing in the North sea since notices several months ago from both the British and German governments, pointing to the planting of mines, it would be regarded as within the war zone.

Uncertain British Intention.

The notice from the British government that it is contemplating retaliation against German trade, though not formally before the State Department today, has given rise to much expectation on the part of officials as to what the British have in mind. Although it has been denied that any official declaration that food supplies are contraband has been issued, it is believed that the British notice forecasts the speedy issue of some such declaration. And in addition to this trying to cut off Germany's food supply by water is believed to be possible that the British may make the blow more severe by prohibiting the transportation of cotton to Germany.

Cotton is a base of some forms of smokeless powder as well as the high explosive powder used in the war. It is also a base of some forms of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine. The British are now being urged to receive almost normal supplies from the United States.

State Department officials indicated that the German proclamation was analogous in their minds to the strewing of mines, and that a similar neutral shipping might be imperiled there. Officially, however, the German proclamation as a threat to destroy neutral ships if found in the war zone, but as a warning that all ships enter there at their own risk.

Effect on Contraband.

While the German proclamation is being carefully considered at the State Department, officials manifested much interest as to the probable effect of the announcement on the movement of American ships bearing munitions and contraband of the allies. The rules of international law provides that a neutral vessel cannot be destroyed until taken as a prize or captured.

Under the declaration of London, however, a neutral vessel which is captured, (Continued on Second Page.)

PLANS FOR VETO TO ADD UP BODY

Chamber of Commerce of U. S. Would Advise With Federal Trade Commission.

HOPE TO EQUAL COUNCIL OF RESERVE BANK BOARD

Argentine Ambassador Advocates Neutralization of Commerce Between Americas.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States today decided at its convention in the New Willard Hotel to bring into existence a committee to advise and co-operate with the new federal trade commission soon to be appointed by the President.

A resolution brought in by the committee having new business in charge, of which Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, former president of the national chamber, is chairman, and which was adopted by the convention, provides that the committee be known as the federal trade commission, which is to have control of the 160,000 corporations of the country, and committed the chamber, on the suggestion of President Hayes, to the establishment of such a co-operative body to be known as the business committee on the federal trade commission.

The resolution, which was read to the convention by Mr. Wheeler, states that it is hoped that the committee may soon come to occupy in the public position equal in importance to that occupied by the important advisory council of the federal reserve bank, and that the committee should hold frequent sessions in Washington, to serve business and commerce of the country, and the council of the reserve board serves finance.

Argentine Ambassador Speaks.

The convention, which will hold its closing session this afternoon, this morning listened to an address by Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador, in which he advocated complete neutralization of commerce between the Americas on ships of all nations.

"It seems to me that perhaps the way to meet this serious inconvenience—the getting of ships out of the complete neutralization of inter-American commerce, it is undoubtedly the present moment to solve as we would desire all the difficulties encountered by the neutral commerce of the Americas, and the interests of the belligerent countries."

"But there could be no reason which would justify a restriction of the principle, to the fullest extent and without any hindrance whatsoever, of commercial interchange between the ports of the Americas, and the interests of the Americas, and the interests of the belligerent countries."

"With such a rule we should be able to obtain all the vessels we need for the Americas, and the other American republics to the maximum, developing as a consequence of them and lessening the sorrowful conditions created by that war."

New Opportunity for South.

One of the most striking addresses delivered at the convention was a paper by Arthur D. Little of Boston, who declared that the application of the lumber industry of the south of one-tenth of the present energy and skill which are required to bring the coal tar chemical industries to their present prominence would result in the creation of a whole series of great interlocking industries each more profitable than lumbering.

"The south," he said, "would be in possession of the trust laws of the United States, it would transport dehydrated alcohol by pipe line and tank cars, and it would produce synthetic carbohydrate cattle feeds, reorganize and develop along new lines and research in the production of synthetic stores industry and find new opportunities at every hand."

He declared that American capitalists had failed to appreciate the value of their own resources, and that they had many of their coal tar products industry.

Desired by Business Men.

R. G. Rhett, chairman of the chamber's committee on trust legislation, presented a report, which he discussed in the light of President Wilson's speech night before last before the convention relating to the possibility of amending the trust laws so that Americans may "combine" to obtain foreign trade. The report outlined the amendments the big business men of the country want made to the trust laws so that they may compete with foreign trusts. It stated, in part:

"It is like the daily practice of the musician who cultivates endlessly the fine gradations of touch that give control of shades of tonal sentiment and color. Dancing, no less than music, has its light and shade, its moods pathetic or savage, its liveliness and severity."

"On with the Dance"

By TROY KINNEY. An article by one of the artist-authors of "The Dance: Its Place in Art and Life." It is an authoritative study of the art of dancing, and reveals the amazing amount of labor and time required to master this art of "silent music."

See the next Sunday Magazine of the Sunday Star

WOMAN SHOT DOWN IN DOOR OF HOME

Mrs. Constance Meagher, Wife of Artilleryman, Dangerously Wounded.

BULLET WAS FIRED BY UNIDENTIFIED MAN

Tracks Lead to Edge of Fort Myer Reservation, But No One There Absent Last Night.

Mrs. Constance Meagher, wife of John W. Meagher, a private in Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded at her home near Clarendon, Va., last night. So far no clue as to the identity of the man who fired the shot has been found, although Crandal Mackey, commonwealth's attorney of Alexandria county, Sheriff A. H. Barbor, Deputy Sheriff Harry P. Palmer and scores of more residents of the vicinity have searched the neighborhood since the shooting was reported shortly before 11 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Meagher was taken in an ambulance from Fort Myer to Georgetown University Hospital early this morning, where she remains unconscious. The bullet fired by the woman's unknown assailant entered her right breast, penetrated her body and remained lodged in her spine. She was paralyzed and unconscious when her husband reached her last night.

Meagher had retired last night about 10 o'clock, but was not yet asleep when the shooting occurred. Henry Hayes, Mrs. Meagher's twelve-year-old son by a former marriage, had gone into the rear yard to lock up a chicken house, and because he remained longer than usual Mrs. Meagher went to the back door to call him.

Shot Down in Door.

As she opened the door four shots were fired in the darkness. The last shot struck Mrs. Meagher, inflicting the wound which may cause her death. Without making any outcry the woman fell into the yard just outside the door, where she was found a moment later by her husband.

The son, known to the men about the house as "the boy," ran to Clarendon and summoned Dr. Simpson, who did all that was possible. Owing to the fact that the woman's condition for woman patients at the post hospital the wounded woman could not be taken there, and it was not until 10 o'clock this morning that she was removed to Georgetown University Hospital.

Commonwealth's Attorney Mackey accompanied Dr. Simpson to the Meagher home, where he was joined by Sheriff Barbor. A search of the neighborhood investigation showed that a unknown person had been in the rear yard of the Meagher home, and the tracks were traced in the snow to the porch of a vacant house nearby. A bullet hole in the glass door of the porch was found, and powder marks on the woodwork of the door showed that a shot had recently been fired. The tracks led to the edge of the military reservation, where they were lost.

The investigation showed that all of the men absent from the fort on leave had returned on time, and that no one else had been in the neighborhood of the military reservation, where they were lost.

Conducted a Laundry.

Mrs. Meagher, who was born in Norway, was a widow, her former husband being in New Jersey. Her husband married Mrs. Meagher has conducted a small laundry and has employed two or three assistants in the work, the laundry being located at the Meagher home in the city.

The theory of Alexandria county officials investigating this afternoon is that someone was in the yard last night endeavoring to steal clothing and other articles. Believing himself discovered, the officers think, the intruder fired at the boy, falling to the ground, and that the woman, who was in the yard, was shot.

English Conditions Accepted.

The Tagliche Rundschau says: "We have accepted England's battle conditions. . . . We let England play its role, and assume ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him get himself who feels like coming between us."

All England Stirred.

LONDON, February 5.—Although referring sarcastically to Germany's threat to bottle up the British Isles by means of submarines as a "paper blockade," England is stirred today by this latest development in the marine situation as she seldom has been since the outbreak of hostilities. The press unanimously subordinates all other war news. The foreign office statement following the publication of the German decree indicates that the government authorities take the German threat as one requiring a prompt counter stroke. As the statement says, "the authorities are considering more stringent measures against German trade."

"On with the Dance"

By TROY KINNEY. An article by one of the artist-authors of "The Dance: Its Place in Art and Life." It is an authoritative study of the art of dancing, and reveals the amazing amount of labor and time required to master this art of "silent music."

See the next Sunday Magazine of the Sunday Star

Dancing as an Art

It is like the daily practice of the musician who cultivates endlessly the fine gradations of touch that give control of shades of tonal sentiment and color. Dancing, no less than music, has its light and shade, its moods pathetic or savage, its liveliness and severity.

See the next Sunday Magazine of the Sunday Star

WATERS ABOUT GREAT BRITAIN ARE DECLARED A WAR ZONE

Germany's Admiralty States Its Action Endangers Neutral Vessels—England Is Aroused By Action.

BERLIN, February 5, by wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.—The German admiralty has issued the following communication: "The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18, 1915."

"Every enemy ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers."

Neutral Ships in Danger.

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger as a consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government on January 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships."

"Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands in the eastern basin of the North sea and in a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth along the north coast is endangered in the same way."

Causes Satisfaction.

The entire German press greets with satisfaction the admiralty's declaration. The headlines of several papers speak of the announcement as a blockade and must be so considered.

"Neutral shipping," says the Post, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbors. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger. Then, to be sure, the German fleet, not the British ships, but under a neutral flag, are doomed to sink."

Question of Retaliation Raised.

A statement by the foreign office says: "The apparent intention of the German government to sink merchant ships by submarines without bringing them into port or providing for accommodation of their crews and regardless of the loss of civilian lives, and the attempt to effect this even against a hospital ship, has raised very seriously the question whether Great Britain should adopt in retaliation more stringent measures against German trade."

It is recognized that when any such decision to this effect is reached due care must be taken not to inflict loss upon neutral ships which have sailed before the war.

Called "Fantastic Blockade."

The Evening Standard characterizes the German plan as "a fantastic blockade," and continues: "What justification have submarines for supposing that they are competent to prevent the access of merchantmen to the North sea in case they did manage to stop a single man of our expeditionary force from reaching the shores of France? They have blown up a few cruisers and one battleship that were not sufficiently on their guard. But when any precautions are taken the North sea is a military area, and the German submarines are useless. They did absolutely nothing in the Heligoland and North sea battles."

Says Germans Copy.

The Standard says that the Germans are copying the announcement made by the British admiralty in October, including the North sea in the military area, but adds that there is one feature of the British declaration which the Germans are unable to imitate.

"We gave incoming neutral vessels sailing directions which passed them up the east coast of England to the Faroe Islands, whence a safe route was given them to the southern promontory of Norway."

The Standard continues: "Our imitations can go only so far as to say that neutral ships are to be allowed to pass the Danish and Norwegian coasts. Such a voyage is already impossible under the British declaration of October last."

Justifies Rigid Pressure.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We so far have been loath to push our belligerent rights to the last extremity, but the advertised intention of the enemy to sink all merchant ships plying to and from our shores without making provision for the safety of the passengers and crew justifies a more rigid application of pressure, in which we shall have the support of the conscience of the whole world. We shall still do our best to avoid unnecessary loss and inconvenience to neutrals, and in this we shall be assisted by the fact that commodities which we intend to prevent reaching Germany will be very useful to ourselves."

Sailings From the U. S. to European Points Not to Be Interrupted

NEW YORK, February 5.—That the German admiralty communication, declaring the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English channel, a war zone after February 18 would have no effect on the movements of steamships between New York and British and French ports, was the general opinion expressed by representatives of shipping companies in statements made public today.

"Almost without exception it was announced that there would be no suspension of sailings after February 18, and by some agents here it was admitted that there was a possibility of serious risk, but no one was inclined to believe that there was anything in the present situation which would call for a diplomatic action by the neutral governments."

Official Not Fearful.

Charles P. Sumner of the Cunard line said: "Our business will go on as usual, without any fear of such action as is threatened by the Germans. There is nothing at this time to call for the cancellation of any of our sailings."

A representative of the French line said: "I am very much interested in this new move of Germany's," said Harold Sanderson, chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company. "Such a situation would not be altogether unexpected, but I do not think its effect will be important. There will, no doubt, be other submarine raids such as that off Liverpool last week, but it will make no difference. Liverpool will be kept an open port."

Sailings Not Canceled.

William Van Doorn of the Holland-America line said: "I had no instructions from the other side to postpone any of our sailings, and such orders would certainly have come if the situation were regarded as dangerous in Holland."

"I can't say at this time," said Philip A. S. Franklin, president of the Atlantic transport line and director of the International Mercantile Marine Company, "what effect this is likely to have on the transatlantic liners, for the submarine raids such as that off Liverpool last week, but it will make no difference. Liverpool will be kept an open port."

HUNS IN DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE ROUMANIANS

LONDON, February 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Venice says there were grave demonstrations outside the Roumanian legation in Budapest Wednesday and similar demonstrations in other parts of Hungary.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate. The battle over the administration ship bill was resumed.

Investigation of senatorial campaigns in Illinois and Pennsylvania and other states from which charges may be brought was recommended by the elections committee.

Met at 11 a.m. Debate on the naval bill was resumed with the building program under consideration.

DEMOCRATS UNWEL SHIP BILL PROJECT

Will Move to Discharge Gore Measure From Consideration of Committee.

HOPE TO GAIN THE VOTES OF THREE PROGRESSIVES

Action in Senate May Mean That Filibuster Again Will Shift to Republican Side.

The democrats today unveiled for the first time a plan by which they hope to break the legislative tangle in which the administration ship purchase bill finds itself. Senator Gore of Oklahoma today gave notice that under the rules of the Senate he would move tomorrow to discharge the Senate commerce committee from further consideration of a bill he introduced yesterday, which is the administration ship purchase bill, with amendments which will satisfy Senator Norris and Senator Kenyon, the republican progressives, whose votes are needed by the democrats since the defection of seven of their own number.

The plan, it was learned, is to first permit the adoption of the Clarke motion to recommit the bill, and then a motion which has caused so much embarrassment to the administration leaders to be taken up, and then the motion to discharge the commerce committee from further consideration of his bill will be taken up, and the votes of Senators Norris, Kenyon and La Follette, republican progressives, will be needed to carry the motion. In such event the vote would be 47 to 47, and the Vice President would be able to cast the deciding vote for the administration forces.

What Amendments Provide.

Senator Kenyon has considered himself pledged to vote for the Clarke motion to recommit the bill without instructions. But after he has carried out his pledge, he will feel at liberty to vote to discharge the committee from the consideration of the Gore bill, which is the administration ship purchase bill, which will cause a break in the continuity of the bill. The amendments also provides that if the government proposes to lease any of the ships it purchases, the lease shall be limited in time.

The republicans are hoping that in case the Gore motion is carried, they will defeat the Gore motion to discharge the committee. If they find they will not be able to carry the motion, they will shift back to the republican side of the floor and the republicans will then take the floor to prevent a vote on the Gore motion.

Fighting Is Sanguinary.

The Russians, warned by the attacks of previous days in this same vicinity, had concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless. The battlefield was a flat plain unobstructed by either trees or buildings. The Russian lines were demolished by shelling. The Russians met the German advance with lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench.

Called "Division of Death."

The most desperate German resistance was at Wola Szydlowska, which the Russians succeeded in taking at 10 o'clock in the morning after a fight which lasted all night. German prisoners in the hands of the Russians relate that in the German camp the division chosen to lead this unbroken line was dubbed the "division of death," since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive.

Failure of Shipping Bill Not to Cause Extra Session, Is View of Some Leaders

It is the view of some in close touch with the legislative situation in the Senate, as developed in talks in the White House and Capitol today, that no ship purchase bill will be enacted at this session of Congress; that no extra session will be called and that the democrats will go to the country hereafter on the issue that the republicans and recalcitrant democrats are wholly responsible for defeating a measure that President Wilson and his party regarded as promising an important factor in restoring prosperity.

Two thousand of the enemy were taken prisoners during the most recent fighting in the Carpathians, according to Petrograd's claims. At Mount Toukholka and at Mount Beskid Russian troops are said to have accepted no less than ten attacks at the point of the bayonet.

Seek to Drive Out Russians.

The Austro-German forces in the Carpathians are now estimated at twenty corps. They continue their offensive in an endeavor to drive the Russians from Przemysl and eastern Galicia, but are being stubbornly opposed at all points.

Confirmation Is Given the Report that 200,000 German Troops are Being Sent from Poland to Assist in Attempting the Relief of Przemysl.

It is stated also that an Austrian advance guard has been annihilated in the west. The artillery continues to play the major part. Each side makes occasional attacks, which, according to official reports, are invariably repulsed.

French Fighting in Vosges.

Heavy snowfalls are again reported on the heights of Hartmanns-Weckerling.

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.

LULL IN WESTERN ARENA

Artillery Engagements Continue.

French Defeated in Morocco, La Claim—Hostilities Against Serbia Resumed.