WEATHER
Snow Tuesday, probably heavy; northeast to north gales. Wednesday fair, continued cold.
Full Report on Page 12

# New York Tribune

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Vol. LXXVI No. 25,601 [Copyright 1916—The Tribune Ass'n.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1916 * * * ONE CENT in New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken

# ARMY OF 3,000,000 MEN IS URGED BY GEN. SCOTT

## Warns Senate U. S. Could Not Meet Serious Invasion

## GUARD A TRAGIC FAILURE, HE SAYS

## General Wood Outlines Plan for Universal Training

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 18.—"Tragic" failure of the system under which the National Guard was sent to the border proves that the volunteer system must be abandoned and that universal military training must succeed it. Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, told the Senate Sub-Committee on Military Affairs to-day.

Proper military defence requires 3,000,000 trained soldiers, one-half available immediately on the outbreak of war and the other within ninety days thereafter, in the deliberate judgment of the Army War College, voiced by General Scott. It is a judgment based upon months of study and investigation.

**Anglo-Japanese Peril Seen**

An army of 3,000,000 men is just triple last year's recommendations of the War College. The United States cannot be defended with fewer, according to the latest ideas, because Great Britain and her great dominion on our northern border have adopted universal military training and Great Britain is allied with the Empire of Japan, which has two and a quarter million trained soldiers.

A comprehensive plan for training the youth of America—a training which cannot be started too soon—was presented by General Wood. He would enroll every year and intensively train for six months 500,000 boys of nineteen. These same boys at the age of twenty-one would be mustered into reserve regiments and have fifteen to thirty days' field service, after which their regiments would constitute the first reserve for the remainder of that year. When this system has been in operation eight years, General Wood said, the United States would have available a trained reserve army of 4,000,000.

No accurate estimate of the cost of putting this plan into operation was given. But it would not be as large as opponents of the system have predicted, because the men would not be paid beyond their equipment and sustenance.

**Scott Shows Guard's Failure**

During the hearing before the Senate committee, General Scott, in plain words, citing page and chapter, declared the recent mobilization had demonstrated the failure of the National Guard, pointed out how the volunteer system always had failed the United States, from the days of the Revolution down to date, and had failed all other countries in the history of the world. General Wood, responding to a question from Senator Wadsworth, went into details as to the reasons for the failure of the militia regiments of the states and willingly admitted that any other system with voluntary service as its base equally would have failed.

President Wilson, when asked earlier in the day if he agreed with the opinion that the National Guard system had failed, said he had not made up his mind; that the system had not yet had a fair try-out, and that the same people who condemned the guard system before it was started were now loudest in their declarations that state troops were useless as a first line.

The President's attitude upon the principle of universal military training or service also was secured to-day. A recent statement in a navy magazine that he in effect did favor the system was called to his attention. The statement appears to have been based upon the imagination of the writer. There are, according to White House information, a large number of aged and retired officers of the army and navy who express their opinion on things about which they know nothing.

**Wilson Sees Difficulties**

Replying to questions, the President said that the idea of universal training was attractive, but intimated that the difficulty lay in working out a practical plan. The Chamberlain plan, he thought, was not satisfactory, and his attitude was that nothing approaching a satisfactory scheme of universal training had been outlined. On a former occasion President Wilson expressed his approval of "universal voluntary training."

Opposition to the views expressed by the chief of staff of the army, General Scott, and the commander of the Eastern Department, General Wood, was expressed by Walter L. Fisher, of Chi-

Continued on page 6, column 2

### TIME FOR COMPULSION HAS COME, SAYS SCOTT

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

*Washington, Dec. 18.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, in his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day said:*

The time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid war AT ANY COST, must resort to universal liability to military training and service.

The volunteer system is inefficient because under it we must wait for war to come before preparing our defence.

## *$18,000 BROOCH LOST AND FOUND IN OPERA HOUSE*

### Mrs. W. W. Sherman's Jewels Returned to Her Before Performance Ends

From the time that she took her seat in a box at the opening of "Il Trovatore" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night until the beginning of the last act Mrs. William Watts Sherman, of 838 Fifth Avenue, wore two pinholes where a diamond brooch, valued at $18,000, had been. She did not discover her loss until just before the curtain rose on the last act.

Two men who were with her hastened to the box office with the news. Earl Lewis, the treasurer, smiled.

"Will you describe the brooch, please," he asked.

They did so, and opening the safe Mr. Lewis handed them the cluster of gems and a loose diamond of about five carats.

A man whom an usher had shown to a parquet box at the opening of the performance had stumbled as he took his seat. Stooping to see what had tripped him, he picked up the brooch from which one diamond had been dislodged.

"Here," he said to the usher, "you had better take this. It isn't mine."

He told the usher he was "Mr. Elliott."

The brooch was locked in the box office safe. A few minutes later another usher brought in the missing stone, which he had found on the floor.

Mrs. Sherman took the names of both. She is the mother of Lady Camoys and the aunt of John Nicholas Brown, jr., probably the wealthiest sixteen-year-old boy in the world. In 1914 the $25,000,000 estate of her father, John Carter Brown, was awarded her and her nephew.

## SQUADRON A TO REACH THIS CITY THURSDAY

### Review and Reception Planned—Signal Corps Here To-day

Preparations are being made for the reception of Squadron A. U. S. N. G., which probably will reach the city from McAllen, Tex., on Thursday. The squadron is to parade from the ferry to the 8th Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. From the University Club, on Fifth Avenue, it will be reviewed by Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, General Leonard Wood, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War and former lieutenant in Squadron A; General Stotesbury, General Roe and General Bridgman.

At the 8th Regiment Armory, borrowed for the occasion, the troopers will be greeted by their families and friends, and will sit down at a dinner served by their hosts.

The 1st Battalion, Signal Corps of New York, is expected to arrive in the city this evening, 150 strong. The battalion, which has been in service on the border under Major William L. Hallahan since July 5, will be met by its depot unit, which has planned a reception. The work of the battalion has been strongly commended by Major General O'Ryan.

## JURY CONVICTS WOMAN OF BURNING CAT ALIVE

### Montclair Woman, Twice Acquitted, Is Found Guilty at Third Trial

After being twice acquitted of the charge, Mrs. Amelia Vail, of Montclair, N. J., was convicted yesterday of having caused the death of a cat by throwing it into a furnace. The verdict was rendered by a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Newark, before Judge Martin, who last week scored a jury for acquitting Mrs. Vail and ordered a new trial.

Mrs. Vail was employed in the household of Mrs. William Koehler, of Montclair, some months ago, when a pet cat disappeared. Another servant told Mrs. Koehler that Mrs. Vail had thrown the cat into the furnace. Recorder Yost acquitted Mrs. Vail of the charge, but the S. P. C. A. took an appeal to Judge Martin.

Mrs. Vail will be sentenced to-morrow.

DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS. A WHOLESOME drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

## VENIZELOS ORDERED ARRESTED AS TRAITOR

### Former Premier Also Accused of Libelling Greek Staff

London, Dec. 18.—A warrant has been issued at Athens for the arrest of Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier, on charges of high treason and of libelling the Greek General Staff in articles published in a newspaper several months ago, says a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital.

## REAL BLIZZARD DUE TO-DAY

### Early Snowfall to Grow Into Heavy Storm, Weather Bureau Predicts

The first real blizzard of the year is predicted for New York City to-day by the Weather Bureau. A heavy gale from the north and northeast is expected to sweep the Eastern coast of the country.

The snowfall began last night at about midnight, with light flurries coming from a southerly direction. It was the advance guard, so the Washington Weather Bureau stated, of a storm moving from Texas toward North Carolina, and from there sweeping the whole Atlantic Coast to New York.

The temperature fell from 10 to 35 degrees below normal over the whole country east of the Rockies last night. The cold snap is expected to last for several days.

## "DON'T WORRY," U. S. ADVICE

### Health Service Cites Birds, Foxes, Dogs, Squirrels in Longevity Bulletin

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Public Health Service, which has been gathering statistics on nervous diseases and other factors tending to shorten life, to-day issued a bulletin against worrying.

"So far as is known," says the bulletin, "no bird ever tried to build more nests than its neighbor, no fox ever fretted because he had only one hole in which to hide, no squirrel ever died of anxiety lest he should not lay by enough nuts for two winters instead of for one, and no dog ever lost any sleep over the fact that he did not have enough bones laid aside for his declining years."

## *CANADA RIPPING UP 1,000 MILES OF RAIL TO SEND TO FRONT*

### Grand Trunk Gives Up 220 Miles on Britain's Plea—To Be Relaid in France

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 18.—Canada has begun to tear up 1,000 miles of railway to meet the needs of the war on the Western Front in France and Belgium, it was learned to-night. The rails will be shipped to France, where they will be relaid to facilitate the movement of troops, guns, munitions and supplies from French ports to the fighting line.

Laborers now are at work tearing up 300 miles of government railway sidings, and it has been decided to remove 220 miles of rails between Edmonton and the Pacific Coast, where the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific run parallel. Traffic will be thrown upon one of these lines.

It is expected that some of the rails to be sent to France will be obtained from the Transcontinental Railway and the Hudson Bay Railway. Twenty miles of rails will load one steamer. One cargo, including rails, tie plates, bolts and spikes, already is on the way to the seaboard, it is said.

In sending a call to Canada last week for rails, it was said British government authorities represented that prompt action would save thousands of lives. It was impossible to obtain new rails, owing to the great demand for steel to manufacture shells.

An official was sent to New York, where he conferred with Frank Cochrane, Canadian Minister of Railways, who directed F. P. Gutelius, manager of the government railways, to do all that was possible. Mr. Gutelius thereupon set 300 men at work tearing up 300 miles of sidings.

E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was recalled from Washington to New York, it was said, and the decision to tear up 220 miles of rails in Western Canada was reached at a conference with A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad and president of a board of investigation of Canadian railways.

Soldiers will be employed to tear up the rails when laborers cannot be employed, it was stated.

## COMMUNITY RABBIT DOG

### Daisy So Expert All Dobbs Ferry May Employ Her Talent

Until yesterday Police Chief Patrick Costello of Dobbs Ferry was the owner of Daisy, a rabbit dog famed in five counties. Chief Tom Lee of the Fire Department, Kenneth Toomey, A. Knippenberg, Morris Losee and scores of other mighty hunters used to borrow Daisy from the chief.

So habitual did this borrowing become as Daisy's renown spread that Chief Costello announced yesterday that Daisy was the community rabbit dog, and any resident in good standing could use her for a days' rabbit hunting if he would supply a day's rations and a night's lodging. He doesn't expect to see Daisy again until the rabbit season closes.

It was in Dobbs Ferry, also, that the community sparking parlor originated.

## CHICAGO FACES FUEL FAMINE

### Car Shortage Cuts Coal Supply with Zero Weather Prevailing

Chicago, Dec. 18.—With zero weather prevailing, Chicago to-night was face to face with a fuel famine.

Reports indicated that householders and owners of apartment buildings were obtaining coal only with the greatest difficulty. Dealers, who attributed the shortage to a lack of cars, asserted no relief was in sight.

# U. S. PROTOCOL NOT ACCEPTED BY CARRANZA

## Joint Commission Considers First Chief's Objections

## BORDER CONTROL STUMBLING BLOCK

## First Chief Refuses to Let Americans Pursue Bandits at Will

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—"Not up to specifications and returned for revision."

This, in effect, was the comment accompanying the border protocol proposed by the United States, which was returned unsigned to-day by General Carranza to the American representatives in the joint Mexican commission.

"The United States proposed to help Mexico; this proposal would, if accepted, bring increased distress to all true Mexicans. In its present form it is unacceptable."

Alberto J. Pani, who took the protocol to Carranza, delivered the foregoing answer, in substance, to the Americans when the commission met this morning.

It was evident at the close of the conference that both Americans and Mexicans regarded as probable the final official sanction of the protocol and the resumption of the sessions, at which it has been planned to discuss questions at issue between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

Two sessions were held, and late today, when the commission adjourned, it was announced that another meeting would be held to-morrow. Unless a break in the conferences, now unexpected, occurs it was believed to-night that the sessions might be continued until near the end of the week, when an adjournment would be taken until after New Year's Day.

**Pani Explains Attitude**

Commissioner Pani did most of the talking at to-day's conference. He related in detail his conferences with the First Chief and explained that the de facto government found itself unable to comply with all the terms of the protocol.

The greatest secrecy veiled the proceedings, and no official information regarding the objections found by Carranza was available. From authoritative sources it was learned that the obstacles to harmony were those enumerated exclusively in The Tribune of last Friday, namely:

First, the provision of the protocol making the withdrawal of Pershing's column conditional upon an absence of outlawry in territory adjacent to that occupied by the American troops.

Second, the clause in the separate memorandum which accompanied the protocol, providing for the retention by the United States of the right to enter Mexico if proper protection of her border depended upon such entrance.

It was indicated that Carranza felt that the declaration of the United States government's attitude, made by Secretary of the Interior Lane, as chairman of the commission, made it inconsistent for him to accept it without in turn defining the position of his government.

**Carranza Protests**

Secretary Lane had placed before the Mexican Commissioners a supplemental statement, in which he had clearly indicated that the American government was determined to witness an improvement in conditions in Mexico, and that if it became necessary American troops would be sent across the border in pursuit of bandits, and that no restrictions as to how far the pursuit would be carried would be tolerated.

Although not included in the protocol, Carranza interpreted this statement as vitally connected with the agreement, and has protested against the pursuance of such a policy by the United States.

These terms the First Chief regards as imposing upon Mexico the obligation to allow unlimited American military operations within her borders upon occasions to be determined solely by the United States. Their acceptance, he holds, would be more humiliating to Mexico than is the present status of affairs.

Commissioner Pani admitted he had "referred to" these provisions in his statement to the Americans. He admitted, furthermore, that alternative provisions suitable to Carranza had been framed and would be presented for the consideration of the United States.

"I think the Americans will be able to agree," he said.

Pani's oral statement of Carranza's views and requirements, at the request of the American commission, was put into writing this afternoon.

Consideration of them will occupy the American commission to-morrow, and it is expected that their practicability from the standpoint of the United States will be assessed.

The continuance of friendly relations between the two governments depends upon the Americans' decision.

**Commission's Statement**

The developments of the day were outlined by the commission in the following statement:

"The commissioners spent the morning in hearing an extended statement from Mr. Pani as to his interview with Mr. Carranza and his view of the relations between the United States and Mexico. In the afternoon the American commissioners received a letter from the Mexican commissioners setting out certain questions by Mr. Carranza as to the protocol, to which the American commissioners are to give consideration. The protocol has not been signed, but this, the Mexican commissioners stated, did not signify its rejection."

John J. Hawes, self-styled representative of Francisco Villa, to-day sought an audience with the commission for the purpose of describing the Mexican situation from his chief's standpoint. He was denied reception by both Americans and Mexicans.

"Villa will spend Christmas in Chihuahua City," he declared.

## 17 AMERICANS KILLED AS U-BOAT SINKS SHIP

### Muleteers and 11 of Crew Perish on British Transport

London, Dec. 19.—Seventeen American muleteers and eleven of the crew perished on the British horse transport ship Russian, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on December 14. A statement by the British Admiralty says:

"The empty westbound British horse transport ship Russian was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on the 14th. Eleven of the crew were killed, including the chief officer, the first officer and the second officer. Also, seventeen American muleteers were killed. Their names have been communicated to the American Consul."

Newport News, Va., Dec. 18.—There were ninety-one Americans on the British stock transport Russian. Sixty-eight were white cattlemen and twenty-two negroes. In addition, there was a veterinary surgeon, Dr. E. A. Carpenter.

The Russian was in command of Captain James Dickinson, one of the oldest Leyland Line masters, and was said to have carried no armament.

# WILSON INSISTS R.R. BILLS PASS

## Ready to Call Extra Session to Force Measures

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 18.—The conferences between the brotherhoods and the railroad executives, President Wilson told callers to-day, will have no effect on his recommendation to Congress for the completion of his railroad programme. This legislation, including the feature preventing strikes or lockouts during an investigation of a dispute between the roads and their men, is intended to go through at this session.

If important parts of this railroad programme should fail of passage at the present session he intimated that there might be an extra session. He expressed confidence that Congress would deal satisfactorily with the legislation.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, predicted the passage of the compulsory investigation feature.

"The danger of paralyzation of our industries, which threatened last summer, must not be permitted to occur again," Senator Newlands said. "No matter what may be the agreement of the railroad executives and the brotherhoods, there must be legislation which would prevent such a strike in the event of a disagreement between the roads and their employes. The interest of the public in such a controversy is paramount, greater than that either of the roads or their employes."

Representative Adamson failed to obtain recognition in the House to-day when he sought unanimous consent to have passed his resolution for continuance of the joint Congressional committee investigating transportation problems. Recognition was promised to-morrow.

## WILSON AGAIN MEETS PRESS

### President Resumes Audiences Abandoned a Year Ago

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has resumed his former practice of receiving newspaper correspondents once a week at the White House. He admitted the correspondents to-day for the first time since December of last year, when the complications in the foreign situation caused him to abandon the idea.

The President refused to answer questions concerning foreign affairs or the peace situation to-day.

## STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS

### Wireless Calls for Aid Received at Bermuda from the Portland

A dispatch received from Bermuda by the Maritime Exchange yesterday said that wireless calls for assistance had been received there from the American steamship Portland. The Portland is owned by the Kerr Steamship Company, of New York. She was last reported as leaving Havre for New York on November 20.

At the offices of the Kerr Steamship Company here it was said that similar reports had been received, but that no direct word had come from the captain. After discharging her cargo of war supplies at Havre she was returning in ballast. She registers 2,286 tons.

## GAME PRESERVES ABOLISHED

### Britain Removes Cause of Bitter Social Hatreds

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 18.—Captain Bathurst, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, in announcing in the Commons to-day that the government was about to end the preservation of game, really gave another instance of the way the war is healing the social dissensions of Great Britain.

During Lloyd George's land campaign in 1909 unexampled bitterness was displayed because the country dweller frequently was unable to obtain the tiniest patch of land to cultivate, while hundreds of thousands of acres were devoted solely to game preserves.

If the order remains in force after the war the whole character of agricultural England will be changed.

# *LLOYD GEORGE IN REPLY TO-DAY WILL REFUSE PEACE UNLESS TERMS ARE GIVEN*

## Premier May Modify Recent "Knockout" Declaration

## NOTE DELIVERED BY U. S. ENVOY

## Wildest Pacifists Do Not Hope for War's End Now

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 18.—David Lloyd George, in his first speech in Parliament as Premier, will give Britain's reply to the German peace proposals to-morrow—just one week from the day that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told the world that the Teutonic allies were ready to talk about peace.

The official text of the German note has now been presented to most of the Entente governments. Ambassador Page left Great Britain's copy at the Foreign Office this morning, and a little later, dispatches from Paris, say, the note was delivered there.

It is impossible to give an official statement in advance as to what Lloyd George will say, but on my own responsibility, I venture to predict that after to-morrow Britain's position will be clearer than Asquith's pledges made it, and that it will be about as follows:

**That the tone of Bethmann-Hollweg's offer has satisfied the Allied leaders that no good can come from another statement, giving the conditions she is prepared to offer, before the Allies will even consider opening negotiations.**

**That the tone of Bethmann-Hollweg's offer has satisfied the Allied leaders that no good can come from a conference at this time.**

Great Britain has been playing a cautious, waiting game the last week, giving all her allies an opportunity to decide independently whether they are ready now to consider a peace by negotiations, or whether they wish to fight on until more promising terms are possible.

In every Allied nation, including Britain, there are groups representing all the various shades of feeling from "Any peace is better than more war," to "Crush Germany at any cost."

**Premier Expected to Moderate**

Just what course Lloyd George will take only a few of his most intimate advisers know, but some of the keenest politicians believe there will be a big modification of his famous "knockout" interview. They believe it will reflect in large measure the great burden of responsibility resting on his shoulders—a burden which has been greatly increased recently because the Allies are leaning more and more heavily on Britain.

All the belligerents have been modifying their views rapidly this winter, but the process of modification and readjustment has not yet reached the point where negotiations are practicable. The new British government has more fire and force than its predecessor—but responsibility makes for caution.

Even the wildest pacifists hardly hope for peace now, but, on the other hand, even the sternest advocates of a war to a finish say that the war has been appreciably shortened by Bethmann-Hollweg's speech. The believers in a war of attrition, to be carried to the limit of complete exhaustion of one or the other of the combatants, have diminished rapidly in the last week.

**Still Bitter Against Germans**

The desire to destroy Prussian militarism has not diminished, but the people are taking a saner attitude as to means and possibilities, and are viewing the situation from a wider angle. Lloyd George's speech may prove more of a surprise to the extreme fighting faction than to the pacifists.

Not less vital and interesting to Britons, and perhaps not less influential on the final outcome of the war, will be the Premier's references to internal affairs. His speech will outline the whole policy of the new national government, the trend of which may be roughly anticipated from the fact that the new ministry is avowedly in power for the definite object "of carrying on the war with all the vigor the nation can command to a successful end."

In the immediate foreground, and of tremendous importance, are such subjects as the control of the food supply, the Irish question, the efficient turning to war purposes of the whole man power of the nation, and even the possibility of calling a general election.

What he may have to say about Ireland is likely to have the greatest importance.

The address will undoubtedly be extremely long, covering a wide range of subjects, but his remarks on the

### Britain's Previous Pledges Which Lloyd George May Make More Definite in His Address

*Previous pledges by British leaders as to the terms of peace on which the Allies would insist will be clarified and defined in Lloyd George's speech to-day, it is expected. Lloyd George's own recent "knockout" statement, which may be modified, was:*

Germany has elected to make it a finish fight with England. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way; the fight must be to a finish—to a knockout.

*Asquith's Guildhall pledge, which the new Premier is expected to extend and define, was:*

We shall never sheathe the sword we have not lightly drawn until Belgium, and I will add Serbia, recover in full measure all and more than they have sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against aggression; until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon unassailable foundation and until the military domination of Prussia has been wholly and finally destroyed.

## PEACE 'IN GOD'S HANDS,' KAISER TELLS TROOPS

### "We Must Not Argue with What He Orders"

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—A speech by Emperor William on December 14 to the troops commanded by General D'Elsa in Lorraine is quoted by the "Neueste Nachrichten," of Leipsic. In part, the Emperor said:

"The brave endurance and iron tenacity with which you have repulsed all enemies on all fronts for years has made it possible for me to address to my adversaries a proposal for peace negotiations. Whether they will accept I do not know, and the result is uncertain. The act is in God's hands, as is our whole struggle. He will decide upon it, and we will leave it to Him. We must not argue with what He orders.

"We will be grateful to Him that we have thus far the honor of being His instruments in the divine judgment that has come upon our enemies. Let the decision fall as it will. The hewing will proceed further until our adversaries have had enough."

## LONDON LUNCHES CUT TO TWO COURSES

### Restaurant Patrons Figure Out How to Satisfy Appetites

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 18.—Londoners sat down to lunch to-day in a quandary. Aware that luncheon is now limited to two courses, frequenters of the fashionable hotels and restaurants pondered on how to get all they wanted within the prescribed limits.

The majority of cases were solved by the selection of a hors d'œuvre, which, like soup, counts only as half a course; fish, entrees or roasts, which go as full courses, and dessert, which also counts only a half. Bread with cheese or butter is not counted.

The managers of the big hotels say that the order is working satisfactorily, but find that the customers are eating far more with each course. The restaurants mainly affected are those kept by French and Italians, who are in the habit of serving seven or eight courses for 50 cents, with but the tiniest portion in each. These find that the whole scheme of catering has been revolutionized.

## Science Regulates Food of German Fighting Men

Berlin, Dec. 18 (by wireless to Sayville).—Interesting figures regarding the rations of German soldiers, which are scientifically regulated to the last gram, are printed in the current newspapers. The tabulations give the various articles which go to make up the fighting man's diet as follows:

Of meat the men at the front each receive daily 250 grams of fresh meat, or 150 grams (about five ounces) of smoked meat, or 150 grams of canned meats. The meat ration, however, may be varied by serving 600 grams of salt water fish or an equivalent of pickled fish.

To the meat or fish rations are added potatoes and other vegetable foods, the latter in the form of a daily ration of 125 grams of rice, or 250 grams of legumes, or 150 grams of canned vegetables, which may be replaced by 1,500 grams of potatoes. There is also an allowance of 25 grams of salt a day, with 25 grams of onions or other seasoning substances.

For making hot drinks the soldier gets regularly each day approximately 25 grams of roasted coffee or 3 grams of tea, with about 17 grams of sugar. He also receives 65 grams of butter or marmalade or similar substances for use with his bread ration, which consists of 750 grams, or of 500 grams of biscuits baked with eggs, which can be preserved for an unlimited time and which are always held in stock.

## 13 TO 6, LLOYDS ODDS FOR PEACE IN SIX MONTHS

### Armistice Leading to Treaty Regarded as Sufficient to Win

Lloyds figures the odds against peace within six months at 13 to 6. By "peace" is meant not a final treaty, but an armistice leading to the signing of a treaty.

The information was embodied in a reply sent to Hamilton Fish, jr., president of John C. Paige & Co., who sent an inquiry on the subject to Lloyds by cable.

## 'LE MATIN' EDITOR SEES MORE WAR

### M. Lauzanne, Visiting Here, Thinks German Peace Offer Will Fail

Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of "Le Matin," which strongly supports the policies of Briand, yesterday outlined the probable peace terms which the Allies would demand of Germany. His statement was entirely unofficial and was based on a knowledge of the sentiments current in France, gained through many years' study of his fellow-countrymen.

So long as Germany believes she is victor there can be no peace, M. Lauzanne declared. Until she admits that she is beaten she will be unwilling to give pledges for the future integrity of nations, he believes, and for that reason he thinks that the war may last another year.

Denying flatly that he was in this country on an official mission or that he was in close touch with Ambassador Jusserand, whom he has seen only once, for ten minutes, since his arrival in the United States, M. Lauzanne said:

"I do not know the intentions of my government, but I do know my fellow-countrymen, and I may speak for them. What the people of France want, I am sure the British and the Russians want also.

**Fighting for an Ideal**

"We are not fighting for domination or territory, but for a great ideal—to restore the spirit of liberty, humanity and the respect for international law. We believe that ideal will only be realized when the spirit of brutality as represented by Prussian militarism is extirpated. Only when Germany knows that she is beaten, only when she realizes that she must recognize the independence of every nation, will we feel that we have accomplished our aim.

"Reparation for the past and guarantees for the future are what I am sure Lloyd George will again ask for tomorrow when he addresses the House of Commons. Germany's pledge that she will bow down and honor international law must come first of all in any peace negotiations.

"The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France is part of our ideal. The territory was stolen from France; its people want to come again under French rule. For the same reason Trieste and the Trentino must be returned to Italy. The people speak Italian; they want to be Italians. And also, for the same reason, Transylvania must go to Rumania, to whom it rightfully belongs. Constantinople should go to Russia. Serbia must not be divided up."

"After the war there must be a limitation of armament, and it must be general. Germany should be the first to begin the decrease of her military forces.

**Must Pay Big Indemnity**

"Naturally, there must be an indemnity paid for the great ruin Germany has brought to Belgium, France, Serbia and other lands. Just what the amount demanded will be no one can tell. It may be $10,000,000,000, or it may be $30,000,000,000. I have been quoted as saying it would be $20,000,000,000. That is incorrect. My government may ask twenty times more or twenty times less.

"In what manner the money shall be paid and how long shall be allowed for its payment are details which can be settled only when terms and conditions of peace are finally being discussed in conference. One method already proposed by members of the governments of the Entente Powers is to levy an extra heavy duty on all German goods coming into Allied countries.

"The propsed tax plan provides that all duty money collected in any country should be held as common cash for the Allied governments and apportioned whenever the sum collected reaches $500,000,000 or a convenient large figure."

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