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CEDAR WORKS IS FORCED TO CLOSE BY ICE IN RIVER

Unable to Get Logs From Dismal Swamp Until Thaw Comes.

ABOUT 1,000 PEOPLE ARE THROWN OUT OF WORK

Weather Bureau Predicts Another Cold Wave, With Zero Weather To-Morrow.

RIVER CLOSED TWO WEEKS

Unprecedented Traffic Tie-Up for This Climate—Charities Prepare for Siege.

With the James River frozen solid and all water transportation suspended, the plant of the Richmond Cedar Works, giving employment to approximately 1,000 men and women, was closed temporarily last night because of its inability to obtain timber. Logs used by the company are hauled from the Dismal Swamp exclusively by barges, and this traffic has been suspended for nearly two weeks. Officers declared that the plant would resume operations as quickly as possible.

No definite statement, however, could be made, since the forecast of the Weather Bureau indicates another cold wave, which will mean a greater freezing of the James River. Hopes that the river might be opened to traffic were entertained by officers of the company until the last moment, while its supply of timber was being quickly exhausted. It was found yesterday, however, that the plant must cease operations.

Employees were advised at once of this fact, but practically none of the workmen had made other arrangements. Several barges of logs are now being held in the vicinity of Norfolk, it is understood, and will be moved to Richmond quickly once the ice in the river thaws. The plant has orders for considerable business, and every effort will be made to speed up the movement of materials as soon as conditions permit.

SUPPLY OF LOGS ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED

"We had a fairly large supply of logs at our plant when the first cold wave reached Richmond and the James River became frozen," said W. J. Parrish, president of the company, last night. "The ice quickly prevented all river transportation, and we consumed our supply. There is no finishing work to be done at the plant, because we complete our products as we manufacture the articles, and for that reason it is impossible to keep any part of the plant at work."

"Officers of the company regret, of course, that we are forced to close down the plant, but the situation is such that no other action can be taken. Just as soon as the ice thaws sufficiently to warrant such a step, our boats will break their way through to Richmond."

"One of our vessels attempted to move yesterday in North Carolina, but became jammed in the ice. I was advised that at one point the ice was six inches in thickness, which was the most known in that section for forty years. It is only a twenty-eight-hour trip from the swamps to Richmond, and as soon as the weather opens the barges will be started in this direction and operations at the plant resumed."

ABOUT 1,000 PEOPLE ARE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

While the plant of the Cedar Works is operating at this time with a slightly smaller force than normal, because of the labor situation, there are between 900 and 1,000 men and women employed in its various shops. These employees are dependent entirely upon their earnings for a livelihood, and with the closing of the plant face a serious situation.

Director E. A. Evans, of the Richmond Weather Bureau, said last night that he expected zero weather in this city by to-morrow morning. The cold wave is moving rapidly towards Richmond, but it is not expected to be as protracted as its recent predecessor.

Snow began falling about noon yesterday, and continued until late in the afternoon, when it changed into rain and sleet, and later into a warm rain, which continued for several hours. Shortly before midnight, however, Richmond was visited by a summer rainstorm of considerable proportion, with lightning and thunder, while the heavy downfall continued for several hours this morning. There was an appreciable rise in the temperature, which indicated a thaw of the ice in the James River.

FEAR OF ICE GORGE COMES WITH RAIN

Rising temperature caused alarm in certain quarters over the condition of the river. Fear was expressed that a sudden thaw and rush of flood waters down the James that the ice blocked just below the dock would form a gorge and there would be a repetition of the flood of 1899. At an early hour this morning there had been no appreciable rise in the river.

The storm last night was general, and caused considerable damage to telegraph companies. Wire trouble at midnight was extensive, and became worse as the night progressed, more and more offices being cut out. Wire chiefs expected this morning reports of many damaged lines, and were preparing for repairs. Because of this situation, few reports from the State were obtainable. The general weather forecast for Virginia from Washington late last

Thunder Storm and Gale Follow Snow

After a day of the most remarkable and varied weather in Richmond's history, the city was swept early this morning by high winds, which at one time reached the velocity of a gale. Scattering reports to police stations at 2 o'clock this morning showed considerable damage from the wind, with many windows shattered.

Snow fell for three hours yesterday, beginning at noon, and was followed by a rain and sleet storm. The weather cleared, then Richmond was washed by a heavy rain, and at midnight by a summer thunderstorm. The gale came as the tail-end of the tornado which swept several Southern States yesterday.

HOBBSON STANDS SPONSOR FOR CHARTER PETITION

Will Shortly Call on City Council to Submit Question to Vote of People.

WRITES TO CLERK CHRISTIAN

Member of Administrative Board Takes Steps to Block Adoption of Council Committee's Report, Providing Referendum.

Having been defeated in all other attempts to block and delay contemplated reforms in the existing governmental system of the city, sponsors of the unheeded petition which was circulated in all sections of Richmond nearly two months ago were preparing yesterday to submit the paper to the Council at the earliest possible moment. Considerable detail work, however, is necessary before this action can be taken, and steps were immediately taken to complete this work.

Developments in the political fight came fast yesterday, after the charter committee had recommended, shortly after midnight, the adoption of its subcommittee's report, which provides for the abolition of the Administrative Board, the Board of Fire Commissioners, numerous other changes and the creation of six general departments for the administration of the city's business. Captain Morgan R. Mills had attempted, in the committee, to "kill" the subcommittee's report through the introduction of a substitute resolution providing for a special election.

After this resolution was "killed," and the sentiment of the committee became definitely known, together with the adoption of the report in its entirety, plans of the petition sponsors to file their paper as quickly as possible were quickly laid. Yet, great attention to detail work was given, that there may be left no loophole by which the Council can refuse to recognize the paper.

HOBBSON WRITES LETTER TO CLERK CHRISTIAN

The first action came when Graham B. Hobson, of the Administrative Board, requested Clerk Walter Christian, of the Hustings Court, to certify as to the number of qualified voters in the city. This letter to the clerk of the court is as follows:

"I, with other citizens, desire to present a petition for an election on the question of charter changes, as provided in section 117 of the Constitution, and in the Acts of 1916 General Assembly, page 116.

"Will you advise me at the earliest possible moment what is the number of voters who were qualified to vote at the last general election, as provided in the said act?"

Mr. Christian immediately instructed one of his clerks to count the names on the printed registration lists in his office, and the work was well under way last night. He said that he expected to complete the count to-day, and this afternoon check it for accuracy, certifying to Mr. Hobson the number of voters Monday morning.

Such a petition, containing the names of 5 per cent of the qualified voters of Richmond, is believed to make an appeal by the Council at once mandatory. This statement has been made on numerous occasions, and has been used at various times as a club held over the heads of the Council and its special committee. There is no alternative for the Council, it is said, and it must request the Judge of the Hustings Court to call a special election.

WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER CHARTER IS TO BE CHANGED

Voters of the city would be determined at this election whether or not the existing mode of government should be changed. In event that reforms were desired, at the same election the people would name a charter commission. This commission would then draft a report, which would require several months, for the approval of the voters, and later ratification by the General Assembly. Fully two years would elapse before any reforms could be carried into effect, since it would be impossible to secure the approval of the Legislature before its 1920 session.

Despite the efforts of those promoting the petition movement to speed up matters, under the provisions of the law it will be impossible to present the paper to the Council for several weeks. Before it is filed it must have been certified to by the clerk of the Hustings Court as to the number of qualified voters on the petition. Mr. Christian said last night that several weeks would be required to check the

VIRGINIA FAVORS DRY AMENDMENT

House Concurs in Approval of Constitutional Prohibition, 84 to 13.

CITY'S DELEGATION SPLITS

Opposition Fights Hard for States' Rights and for Referendum to People.

Virginia completed indorsement of national prohibition last night, when the House of Delegates ratified the proposed Federal constitutional amendment by a vote of 84 to 13. The resolution indorsing the amendment originated in the Senate and passed that body Thursday afternoon by a vote of 30 to 8.

While it had been freely predicted that the resolution would pass the House by a substantial majority, not even its most ardent advocates believed that its victory would be so overwhelming. A fight was made against it by a determined few who professed to see in the delegation of prohibitory laws to the Federal government a danger to State sovereignty. Among these were many who favored prohibition as a State measure. They, however, felt that Virginia had done her part when she stopped whisky traffic within her own borders.

NORRIS PROPOSES REFERENCE TO PEOPLE

A resolution introduced by Delegate Robert O. Norris, of Lancaster, had for its purpose the reference of the question to the people. He wanted action deferred until the voters were given an opportunity to express their preference. Opposed to this view was the opinion of champions of the Anti-Saloon League. These held that the voters of Virginia had spoken sufficiently strong in favor of absolute prohibition when they adopted present laws by a 35,000 majority.

Opponents of the immediate ratification of the amendment expressed the belief that precipitate action would be injurious to the personal privileges of citizens of these States in which whisky is still lawfully sold, and were fearful that retaliatory legislation would follow.

Vote on the question came at 9:45 o'clock, after an entire afternoon and a night session had been given over to debate between Delegates Stant, Dean, Wright, Gilmer, R. A. Anderson, Meetze, Stubbs, Martin, Carter and Hudgins, for the amendment, and Delegates Hunter, Bossen, Norris and Gordon for the Norris resolution. Both Wright and Anderson are Republicans and are understood to have expressed the sentiment of the Republican party.

HOW THE MEMBERS ARE VOTING

Those voting for the amendment were: Delegates Adams, R. A. Anderson, William A. Anderson, Bailey, Beattie, Bond, Brewer, J. C. Brown, Buckle, Buchanan, Burke, Carner, Carrington, Carter, Cato, Chase, Clement, Commons, Conway, Cornett, Crockett, Davis, Deans, Dickerson, Dillard, Dodson, Easley, Elam, Evans, Fitzhugh, Flanagan, Forester, Gilliam, Gilmer, Glin, G. C. Hall, W. C. Hall, Harman, Harvey, Hobbs, Horton, Hudgins, Thomas Hundley, P. J. Hundley, Jones, Mann, Marshall, Martin, Meetze, Murray, Musgrave, Noland, Onps, Owen, Ozlin, Pence, Pitts, Price, Ragland, Ramsey, Reed, Rice, Rolston, Russell, Shackelford, Shumate, C. F. Smith, H. B. Smith, Sneed, Sprout, Stant, Stephenson, Stuart, J. N. Stubbs, R. H. Stubbs, Taylor, Turner, Walton, Williams, Willis, Winston, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Those voting against the amendment were: Delegates Baker, Bossen, Bowles, Cherry, Cook, Fuller, Goodwin, Gordon, McNutt, Miller, Norris, Snow, Tiffany.

Delegates Henley, Hunter and Smoot are recorded as not voting.

A vote on the Norris resolution, taken just before the vote on the amendment, resulted in its defeat by 65 to 22.

VIRGINIA SECOND STATE TO RATIFY

Virginia is the second State in the Union to ratify the amendment. Mississippi's Legislature put the measure through early this week. It was to let the nation know that the Old Dominion had found its prohibition laws satisfactory that advocates of the measure pressed for immediate passage.

Just before the House recessed for luncheon it was announced that an afternoon session would be held to pass upon the amendment. Then Delegate Willis of Roanoke, asked that debate be limited, so that a vote could be taken at 6 o'clock. He made this request, he said, in order that Delegates who wanted to spend the week end at home could leave town on early evening trains. The motion was defeated.

At 4 o'clock the debate was opened by Delegate Stant, of Bristol, one of the youngest members of the House. Mr. Stant favored immediate passage of the resolution ratifying the amendment. He thought people of Virginia had expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms when they adopted the present prohibition laws, and he felt certain that they expected this General Assembly to indorse the amendment. He was followed by T. Lomax Hunter, who was not afraid to leave settlement of the question to his constituency. He had little patience with the "professional prohibitionists, whose overconfidence in their power" threatened danger to democracy. He said "If any man wants Virginia drier than she is now, God knows he is a hard-hearted individual indeed." He could not see that Virginia needed further liquor legislation, nor could he understand by what right the General Assembly

PLANS TO SEIZE COAL AT PLANTS

Fuel Administrator Garfield Outlines Drastic Program to Curtail Consumption.

HITS EVEN MUNITION MAKERS

Puts Theaters, Cabarets and Other Places of Amusement on Restricted List.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Plans making munitions and other war supplies may have to curtail fuel consumption during the next sixty days, Fuel Administrator Garfield said to-night, in a statement assuring the public that every effort would be made to distribute the available supply of coal where most needed, and that no partiality would be shown any section.

Part of the 35,000,000 tons shortage of the past year has been made up, Dr. Garfield said, but there still is a large deficiency, and it will be felt chiefly this month and next.

To meet the critical situation these definite steps will be taken:

1. Seize pockets of coal that are being held by manufacturers and others against a year's use.
2. Curtail the allotment of the supply to large industries, including the great munitions works.
3. Distribute the available supply proportionately to the various parts of the country, according to the importance of work to be done for the prosecution of the war.
4. Compel nonessential industries to reduce manufacture, already arranged with the paper board manufacturers. Nine classes have submitted plans to the administrator.

WOULD REDUCE COAL USED IN THEATERS AND CABARETS

Reduce the use of coal in theaters and other amusement places, including cabaret shows and late night restaurants.

T. B. Noyes, of the fuel administration, left to-night for New York to discuss the situation there with local officials and to take up with manufacturers of the less essential products the question of reduction in consumption.

There can be no possible relief for at least sixty days, and within that time the situation may grow much worse than it is now, according to Dr. Garfield.

"Every one must conserve and curtail the use of coal," he declared. "While war plants and public utilities must be favored among industries, it is likely that they, too, will feel the pinch. It is distressing to be obliged to witness the hardships the people are undergoing. Demands are flooding the fuel administration from municipalities, but no locality can be shown preferring coal to other fuels. Coal will be distributed equitably, with no favors shown. The present situation is due almost wholly to railroad congestion."

SAYS VOLUNTARY CURTAILMENT OF COAL IS WORKING WELL

Voluntary curtailment of the coal requirements of the less essential industries is working well, Dr. Garfield said, and every industry asked to reduce its use of coal has shown a willingness to co-operate. Most of those asked to reduce consumption will accomplish it by shutting down entirely for one day each week. Some industries cannot shut down easily for a day, and these will be asked to cease operations for as long as a month later in the year. It was suggested that the glass industry might be one of these. Paper board will start shutting down one day in the week to-morrow, and it is estimated that the coal saving for the day will amount to about 15,000 tons.

Explaining his recent order giving State fuel administrators authority to close industries to supply householders with coal, Dr. Garfield said this power would be permitted to be used only in emergencies, and that the fuel administration would decide the matter of reducing coal to industries when a general policy was evolved. State fuel administrators, he explained, could close industries, theaters and other establishments, though, if necessary to tide over any emergency.

U. S. POWDER PLANT

Government Decides to Build One on Cumberland River, Near Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—A government powder plant to cost \$50,000,000 and to employ about 15,000 men, is to be established by the War Department near Nashville, Tenn. Major-General Crozier, chief of the ordnance bureau, announced to-night the selection of a site at Hadley's Bend, on the Cumberland River, about twelve miles from Nashville. Construction will be started immediately.

Secretary Baker announced last month that the War Department had decided on the establishment of a number of powder plants to supplement the output of private manufacturers.

War Savings Stamps Worth Self Sacrifice

Uncle Sam is relying upon the home to furnish the bulk of the support in the great war savings campaign, and consequently he will have to depend upon the women. Whether you are a woman in the home, a girl in the office, store, factory or mill, your duty is plain. War savings stamps are worth self-sacrifice.

TWELVE REPORTED DEAD IN TORNADO

Treaty Made in 1850 Frees Aliens From Serving in Uncle Sam's Army

Principle is that of reciprocity, Americans in Holland not being subject to service in the Dutch army.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Citizens of subjects of European neutral countries, regardless of whether they have taken out first papers for American citizenship, will be freed from liability to military service in the United States if they appeal through diplomatic representatives here.

Minister Baker, of Switzerland, to-day reached an agreement with the State Department whereby Swiss already drafted and in some instances actually serving in the American army, shall be discharged if they desire upon proof of their Swiss citizenship.

Similar arrangements may be made by other neutral representatives, and the War Department has signified its willingness to co-operate in securing the quick discharge of drafted aliens entitled to release.

In the case of Switzerland, a treaty dated 1850 was the governing point in the State Department decision, although the treaty comes in conflict with the draft law so far as first paper declarants are concerned. Regarding Holland, the

principle is that of reciprocity, Americans in Holland not being subject to service in the Dutch army.

The War Department's attitude is that the burden of finding the aliens who have been drafted is on the ministers, and that the subjects of neutral countries who by their silence or by their expressed wish indicate their willingness to fight for the United States may serve in the army.

The Swiss minister, therefore, has issued a request to citizens of his country who are subject to draft to communicate at once with the legation.

The report of the provost-marshal-general shows there are 4,029 Swiss citizens registered under the draft law, of whom 1,758 have been called for examination, and 221 accepted for military service. The figures for other European neutrals are:

Sweden, registered, 24,003; called, 7,221; accepted, 1,359. Holland, registered, 6,079; called, 1,551; accepted, 249. Norway, registered, 16,078; called, 5,039; accepted, 1,094. Denmark, registered, 8,003; called, 2,398; accepted, 516.

ENTIRE SOUTH IS HIT BY FIERCEST GALE IN HISTORY

Storm in Alabama and Georgia Leaves Wreck and Ruin in Wake.

CAMP WHEELER AND STATE FAIR GROUNDS DAMAGED

Rio Grande Valley Gets First Snowfall in Over Forty Years.

MILES OF WIRES TORN DOWN

Street Car Traffic Tied Up in Southern Cities and Train Schedules Disarranged.

Twelve persons are believed to have lost their lives, a score or more were injured and extensive damage to property is reported as a result of tornadoes in Alabama and Georgia and a blizzard sweeping eastward across the Southern States.

Seven persons were reported to have been killed and twenty-five injured at Cowarts, Ala., in a windstorm which, according to meagre advices, virtually wrecked the town late yesterday.

One man is reported to have been killed and much damage to property done by a tornado which struck Camp Wheeler and the State Fair Grounds near Macon, Ga. All the wires to Camp Wheeler are down, and the only information available at a late hour last night of the damage there, was word brought by a messenger to Macon.

Wire communication with the storm-swept section of Alabama also was cut off and verification of loss of life could not be secured. Four persons lost their lives in Texas, and many thousands of dollars' damage was done to truck gardens and orchards.

Record low temperatures and the heaviest snowfall in years marked the disturbance west of the Mississippi River, where the blizzard was at its height yesterday.

Okla. City reported the heaviest fall of snow in fifteen years, and the lowest temperature in eight years.

Eight inches of snow fell at Little Rock, Ark., and at Memphis, Tenn., the blizzard reached such proportions as to cause street car service to be suspended on a number of lines, dismissal of schools and brought street traffic virtually to a standstill.

The storm, leaving near-zero temperatures in its wake in the central Southern States, was expected to sweep across the South Atlantic States to the coast to-day.

Telephone and telegraph companies reported miles of wires torn down by the storm, railroad schedules were generally disrupted, with trains arriving hours late, and in some sections much suffering was reported as a result of fuel shortages.

CAMP WHEELER SUFFERS FROM TORRENTIAL RAIN

MACON, Ga., January 11.—A tornado, followed by a torrential rain, swept down upon Macon and vicinity late to-day, killing one man and injuring several others, and doing serious property damage in the city and at Camp Wheeler, near here. All communication with the camp was cut off shortly after the storm broke, but telephone communication, re-established to-night, revealed that the greatest damage done there was from the rain, which had flooded many of the hospital tents, sixteen of which were blown down. It was estimated that 150 patients were in the tents, but early reports from the camp said there were no injuries.

The collapse of the corral of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry caused the only death reported—that of Private Harris, of Atlanta.

After the tornado passed over the camp, its course turned in the direction of the city. It hurled fourteen freight cars on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad, on a siding near the camp, from the tracks, and passed over the Central City Park, wrecking the race track and baseball grand stands, and demolishing a building, in which were quartered wild animals belonging to a circus. Some of the beasts were crushed under the debris, while others escaped, but were captured by showmen. A kangaroo, however, was still at large to-night.

In the city proper, roofs of the Central of Georgia and Southern Railway round houses were blown off. Several stores in the wholesale district also were damaged.

Fires broke out in several sections of the city during the storm, but were quickly extinguished.

Railroad traffic was impaired and

Blighty! What Hopes? Dream of Soldiers Is for That Heaven

Longing of Tommy Is for Precious Wound That Will Send Him Back to England.

BY ARTHUR GUY RMPBY, Author of "Over the Top," "First Call," Etc. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The battle of the Somme was a still raging. I had been hit by three rifle bullets, one through the left cheek, the other two through the left shoulder, while engaged in a trench raid for prisoners, and was on my journey to Blighty.

I remember being carried down a slight slope, passed on a white table in a brightly lighted room, a doctor and a sergeant bending over me—a delicious drink of bass ale, then the whispered word "chloroform"; something like a gas helmet being placed over my nose and mouth—a couple of long, indrawn, gasping breaths, a rumbling in my ears; then the skyline of New York suddenly appeared. This was quickly followed by the Statue of Liberty shaking hands with the Singer Building; a rushing, hissing sound in my ears, like escaping steam, and then—blackness.

I opened my eyes. I was lying on a stretcher, covered with blankets, in a low-roofed wooden building. Across the way from me was a long row of stretchers, each stretcher holding a wounded Tommy, some lying flat, others propped up by folded blankets. Others were sitting on their stretchers, tenderly caressing an arm bound up with white bandage.

STRETCHERS CARRIED BY SOLDIERS

Occasionally a stretcher, reclining on which was a muffled and bloody soldier, would be carried down the aisle by two stretcher bearers. This stretcher would be placed in an open space in the row opposite.

I could hear a hum of conversation all about me, and as my brain cleared snatches of it became intelligible.

My right hand seemed to be in a vise. I could not release it. Squirming in bed, which sent a sharp, shooting pain through my left shoulder, I tried with my unbandaged eye to see what was holding my wrist.

A Royal Army Medical Corps man was sitting on the floor at the head of my stretcher, and had my wrist in his grasp. He was about twenty years old, and looked dog-tired; his chin would gradually sink to his chest, as if he were falling asleep; then he would suddenly start, lift up his head with a jerk, and stare around the room. Pretty soon his eyelids would slowly close. I gave my arm a tug, and he quickly opened his eyes; then across his face flashed a smile. To me it appeared like the sun rising from behind a hill at daybreak. That smile sent a warm glow through me. I believe that right then I was in love with his boyish face. Then he opened his mouth and, as is usual in such cases, spoiled it all:

"Strafe me, pink, but you do tye your own bloomin' time to come out o' chloroform. 'Tis I've been, bloody well bawmy, a 'oldin' your bloomin' pulse."

Out of the corner of my mouth I asked him:

"Where am I?"

Still smiling, he hailed a stretcher bearer across the way.

HUNS WITHDRAW PEACE TERMS OF DECEMBER 25

Refusal of Allies to Be Drawn Into Teutonic Net Is Given as Reason.

THREATEN TO DECLARE WAR

Nikola Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, Maintains His Previous Attitude of Refusing to Concede Any Points to Enemy—To Mobilize Army.

BY Associated Press.

With fighting still at a low ebb on all the battle fronts the chief political issue—the negotiations between the central powers and Russia—remains the absorbing point of interest in the world war. Chaotic indeed is the situation surrounding these negotiations, due to the fact that nothing but contradictory reports of the proceedings have come through for publication. That peace again has been discussed at Brest Litovsk seems apparent, considering the previous reports that the conference would not be continued by the Bolsheviks unless they were transferred to Stockholm.

The latest advices are to the effect that the delegates of the central powers now have declared withdrawal, so far as Russia's allies are concerned, their peace proposals of December 25 of "no forcible annexations or indemnities," which were conditional on Great Britain, France, the United States and other enemy powers participating in the peace negotiations. The refusal of these powers to be drawn into the Teutonic net of discussion is given as the reason for the Austro-German delegates recanting.

But Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, told the Bolshevik delegates that the door has not been closed to the Russians, and that the situation now had resolved itself into a question of a separate peace between Russia and the central powers. The seeming ultimatum of the representatives of the enemy powers was taken under advisement and the conference was adjourned.

UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC DECLARED INDEPENDENCE

Nikola Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, apparently is maintaining his previous attitude of unwillingness to concede any points to the enemy, and has reasserted that unless the central powers accept the Bolshevik proposals the Bolsheviks will declare war on them. He also has declared himself in favor of stopping demobilization and preparing for war.

The Ukrainian republic, through its delegates at the conference, is declared to have announced an independent attitude in the Brest Litovsk negotiations. Following the declaration of the independence of Ukraine comes the announcement that a republic has been formed in the territory of the Don Cossacks, in Southeast Russia, with General Kaledine, leader of the Cossacks, as President.

On the fighting fronts there is only slight activity, except by the artillery. Several trench-raiding operations have been carried out on the western front by the French in the Argonne forest and Vosges Mountain sectors in which German prisoners were taken. Notwithstanding the deep snow on the northern Italian front, the Italian guns have been active near Cavazucurina, in the hill region, demolishing Austro-German trenches and forcing the enemy to evacuate them

(Continued on Second Page.)