WEATHER: SNOW TO-NIGHT AND TUESDAY; WARMER

# The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

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## Today

**Too Much for Too Few—Danger in Bitterness. Excessive Prosperity—Look Out for Trouble.**

Good-by, 1917—good riddance to ad rubbish.

It is a little after half past six n the morning, on the last day of miserable, dying, bloody year, as his written.

he west a middle-aged moon, oh down, fights against thin louds, and a red light coming up the east.

It is bitterly cold. Those that ust work early for their living, uffer as they stand on corners wept by icy winds, and wait for a ar.

In Europe, it is midnight. The German Kaiser is in bed, ith a hot water bag at his feet robably, and one those thick, ght, very comfo able German ather beds laid over him, on top several blankets. His wife and all of his six sons e similarly warm and well cared r.

What difference does it make to HEM, that with the rising of the n, millions of miserable, half-arved, half-frozen creatures, iven to slaughter, must begin e work of murder and carry it all day?

Millions that must fight and suf-r, endure cold and hunger, bleed d die and rot on the ground e no voice. The mind and the voice that con-l them sleep warm, well fed.

And what applies to the war of rder, applies also to the war of ustry in Europe as well as in erica. There is too much of control and difference on the part of those t have everything, too much of early morning cold, the hunger, sery, and anxiety for those that e nothing. The muttering in Russia, echoed England, Germany, Austria, and this country, should be heeded those that are asleep and warm en others go to work.

Revolutions are not intended for manoff families only. They are intended for, and reach the end, all those that live self-ly and heartlessly on the life od of others—whether those rs be miserable moujiks that er learn to read, or unhappy rking children that never grow

The world's eyes are opened by r. The world's heart is e bitter by it. There is trou-ahead for those that have too ch, and if they don't realize ir duty, the period of "too ch" may end for them suddenly.

Prosperous individuals in Eng-d are urged "to buy light wines tead of beer, so that there may a greater supply of the latter erage for the working classes," says the Associated Press.

We have a simpler plan in erica. The prosperous, well-to-class here, represented BY PROCRISY IN CONGRESS, says the working classes. "We'll have champagne and other things t our sensitive natures require. U SHALL HAVE ICE WATER d no beer. That is our idea of nomizing, and making you oral."

Railroad employes will get more ney. McAdoo says so. That is way to begin Government con-l of railroads, and the way to ke GOVERNMENT OWNER-IP certain.

The increase in railroad pay ould begin with men that are w paid LEAST. They and their families are just hungry as the families of bet-r paid men.

Under private ownership the ilroads paid fairly well a select ass of employes—able to tie up entire system, by sending one rd over the wire. And the railroads paid miserably e workers not engaged in the ndling of trains and therefore t able to fight for their rights by ppling the roads and the nation.

Under Government ownership—*d don't forget that Government nership is here now under an-her name*—men will be paid as EN, not starved when they can't fend themselves, and paid fairly ell, because they happen to have e power to tie up the nations ilroad system.

Down in Texas, a "purity squad" oking for a blind tiger, forced s way into the home of Capt. J. White of the 82nd Field Ar-llery. Captain White was shot rough the lungs, and Lieutenant Clair shot in the back by the Purity Squad."

It is perhaps just possible to erdo this "Purity" prohibition siness.

If our army had a decent can-en, as all civilized armies have, here the men could enjoy them-lves as men do, temperately and nely, and without dives or alco-lic poison, it wouldn't be neces-ry to have "purity squads" hobbing officers, or other "purity quads" protecting girls because merican hypocrisy drives sol-ers away from camp.

How long is this nonsense, this nti-Saloon League political ckmailing, going to rule the nited States?

# ARE WE GETTING NEARER TO PEACE? THIS LOOKS LIKE IT

*Cablegrams from London and unofficial statements in Washington indicate that the German peace terms are not to be ignored, but that official response will be made by the allied governments. What that response will be is not certain, although it is not likely that it will be either an acceptance or a flat rejection. The fact that official consideration is to be given gives further emphasis to the question: "Are we getting nearer peace?" The cable news and local developments are as follows:*

By ED L. KEEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The allies intend seriously to reply to the Teutonic peace terms as announced from Brest-Litovsk, according to the best information obtained today by the United Press.

It is understood that Premier Lloyd George will shortly go to France to confer with Premier Clemenceau, apparently on this same matter.

Premier Lloyd George's latest word on the subject of war aims was in his letter of last week to the laborite conference in which he laid emphasis on the fact that there would be no restatement of Britain's terms except after full consultation with all the allies.

It was pointed out today that this trip to Paris might well be for the specific purpose of an interchange of views and later issuance either of a joint repledging of allied aims, or possibly a reply statement issued directly to Russia, pointing out the weaknesses in the German concessions.

The answer planned will not be made until the German terms are officially received.

The Kaiser agreed that Chancellor Hertling should participate in selecting representatives to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, according to a State Department dispatch from Copenhagen, dated December 26, made public today.

Washington officials placed little stock in the Kaiser's sincerity. They felt that his is still the guiding power at the peace conference and that he is not yet ready to relinquish to the people his power to control their destiny.

This information taken in connection with London United Press messages that the allies will seriously answer the German peace overtures caused a real stir here.

Officials have said privately for some time that it would be impossible for the allies to pass up with little or no consideration any genuine peace offer of Germany.

A serious answer, however, does not necessarily mean an answer favorable to Germany.

Declarations of officials in England, France, and the United States in the past few days have been so emphatically opposed to acceptance of the German proposals, however, that there is no chance of an out-and-out acceptance, so it is possible that a more specific statement of peace terms than any thus far made will be the outcome of the present peace jockeying.

Officials refused to discuss the proposed meeting in Paris of Lloyd George and Clemenceau saying that they had no official information of the meeting.

## U. S. MAKING EXCHANGE OF PEACE VIEWS WITH ALLIES

**Discuss, in Secret Correspondence, Best Manner of Meeting German Offers to End World Struggle.**

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

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Confidential exchanges between the allied governments and the United States Government on the best method of meeting the peace terms proposed by Germany through Russia are now in progress.

The situation is much the same as it was when the Pope intervened with suggestions of peace. There is this difference, however: at that time it was the moral position of the Vatican in the world which commanded a reply, and today it is the peoples of all the allied countries who must be shown clearly, as well as the German people, just what parts of the German peace offer can be treated sympathetically and what parts are objectionable and unacceptable.

**Attitude Changes.**

News that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are to meet in Paris to discuss the allied reply produced somewhat of a change in the pschylogical attitude here toward the German offer. In the last few days the official silence on the subject of the Russo-German negotiations has amounted almost to complete indifference.

How much this was due to a disinclination to let the American public believe a basis for peace is at hand when in fact there is no certainty that duplicity and trickery are not still a part of the German propaganda to halt America's war preparations while troops are rapidly transferred to the western front to deal a decisive blow at the British and French is difficult to say.

It may be attributed of course to a lack of information as to the meaning of the German terms, which in their clumsy and vague language have confused our own officials somewhat. But in the matter of territorial terms it has been customary here to await the reaction in Great Britain and France before expressing an opinion.

**Reopens Discussion.**

The fact that Lloyd George and Clemenceau are to confer has had the effect here of reopening a discussion which there was every reason to believed a few days ago had been closed. When Germany, however, proposes to Russia terms which, in part, approximate the entente aims though in large part they are obviously unacceptable, the effect on Russia is to be considered as well as on the British and French peoples.

If Russia asks for an expression from the allies as the morning dispatches indicate that the Trotzky government will do, the allies cannot afford to ignore the request.

America's attitude toward peace

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

## BRITISH ADVANCE TEN MILES NORTH OF JERUSALEM

LONDON, Dec. 31.—General Allenby's victorious British army in the Holy Land, has advanced nearly ten miles since Jerusalem was captured from the Turks on December 9, said a dispatch from Cairo today.

Despite the desperate resistance of the Turks north of Jerusalem, they have again been forced back, losing three villages and a ridge.

The British advance is necessarsarily slow because of the deep sand of the desert they are crossing, the intense heat and the fact that railway lines have to be constructed and water pipes laid as the front is pushed forward.

## ALLIES MUST SUPPLY ALL ARTILLERY

*—Crozier*

**Intimation that prosecution may grow out of the army investigation was made today. Senator Freylinghuysen urged that all witnesses be placed under oath.**

**"Much of the evidence obtained here may come before the Attorney General for action," he said.**

Great Britain and France have agreed to supply artillery for all the American troops sent to France in 1918. They are prepared to furnish it even longer if necessary. They must furnish it because America has neither the guns to send nor the ships to transport them in.

This was the testimony today of Maj. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. General Crozier put responsibility for this condition upon the country as a whole for failure to prepare.

"As long ago as 1916 I and other officers persistently urged larger appropriations for field artillery, medium heavy and heavy artillery," said General Crozier. "The responsibility for our failure to get it must rest upon the people as a whole."

General Crozier was recalled by the committee to answer charges of inefficiency and lack of foresight made by previous witnesses. He demanded that he be permitted to make his explanation under oath.

No other witness before the committee has given sworn testimony, but upon the suggestion of Senator Frelinghysen "that the Attorney General may later want to use some of the evidence given here," General Crozier was sworn.

General Crozier read from a cablegram sent the War Department from France by General Bliss, chief of staff, on December 5. Bliss cabled that the munitions ministers of France and England had stated that the expansion of their artillery production made it possible for them to equip all American forces sent abroad in 1918, and longer if necessary.

To save tonnage needed for other things, the French and English agreed to provide this artillery and the ammunition for it. Delivery of artillery to General Pershing's forces is now exceeding the promises of manufacturers. Pershing has been getting 75's and 155-millimeter howitzers in considerable quantities since September.

## M'ADOO WILL RAISE WAGES OF 1,500,000 R.R. WORKERS

**Decision Reached Between President and Representatives of Four Brotherhoods. Men to Be Treated Fairly.**

**CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—A proposed increase in wages for the brotherhood employes of American railroads will be discussed at a conference of brotherhood officials with Railroad Director McAdoo Thursday, January 3, it was announced here today by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

Director General McAdoo will pay his 1,500,000 railroad employes more money.

This has been definitely agreed upon between President Wilson and leaders of the four great brotherhoods, and will cover increases for all employes whether members of the brotherhoods or not. The Government will not meet the full 40 per cent increase demanded by the men, but an agreement is assured.

**Expected a Decision.**

At a conference today between McAdoo and the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation a basis of increase was expected to be finally determined.

This question, together with action to relieve congestion at the ports of New York and Newport News, now bearing the brunt of the heavy export freight shipments, is occupying McAdoo's attention to the exclusion of other problems now.

His plan is immediately to divert freight directed to these points and send it to Boston and Philadelphia. The long haul of freight from the central part of the country, for which the Eastern roads have been actively bidding, will be eliminated entirely and all such shipments will go to New Orleans and other Southern points which have been comparatively idle.

The Government will pay higher wages just as it did when the Shipping Board advanced the scale in

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## GERMAN PLOTTERS WOULD RUIN PLANT OF LIBERTY MOTOR

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—What is believed to be a plot by German agents to destroy the $3,000,000 plant of the Liberty Motor Company, which is the largest concern in the United States building aeroplane motors for the Government, was frustrated by employes of the concern today.

Workmen discovered one of the buildings in course of construction in flames, and with the help of the fire department confined the blaze to a limited district, the loss being small.

This is the second attempt by German plotters to destroy plants having Government contracts, an attempt being made Saturday to destroy the Union Depot Grain and Elevator Company's largest granary, which contained 1,000,000 bushels of grain.

## 17 REPORTED KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 31.—Seventeen miners are reported killed, and it is believed many more bodies remain in the Underwood mine, at Throop, six miles [illegible] here was exploded today. [illegible] officials.

## GUATEMALA QUAKE'S TOLL OF DEAD PUT AT THOUSAND

**Martial Law in Effect in Wrecked City—Suffering Intense. Shocks Continue Steadily. U. S. Sends Aid.**

**NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—Messages to fruit companies here from Belize, British Honduras, today estimated the dead resulting from the Guatemala earthquake at 1,500.**

One thousand dead as a result of the Guatemala City earthquake was the estimate furnished the State Department today in a cablegram from the Central and South American Telegraph Company.

The San Jose manager, under date of December 30, related that he had just returned from the capital, where he found 40 per cent of the houses demolished, most of the others uninhabitable, the American legation and consulate, the postoffice, and large churches wrecked, martial law in effect, inhabitants quitting the city upon the President's orders, and terrific shocks continuing at five-minute inervals.

**Wires Still Down.**

Telegraph wires in the interior are still broken

Much of the region between Guatemala City and San Jose on the Pacific seventy-five miles away has been devastated, it was reported here today. All lines of communication inland from San Jose have been severed and only meager scraps of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

## TOWNS IN JERSEY MAY BE WITHOUT GAS IN 24 HOURS

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—A majority of the cities and towns in New Jersey may be without gas within the next twenty-four hours.

As a result of the coal shortage and extreme cold, the Gas Service Company today announced that its reserve suply was being exhausted, and that the gas in West Hudson, embracing the towns of Harrison, Kearney, Arlington, and East Newark, would be shut off immediately.

All manufacturing plants burning more than 100,000 cubic feet of gas daily were closed down this afternoon at the request of the gas company.

The towns affected by the shutting off of gas are practically without coal, and will be without heat.

## TEUTONIC AIRMEN BOMB PADUA FOR THIRD TIME

ROME, Dec. 31.—For the third time in as many days Padua was bombed today by Teutonic airmen.

"The enemy becomes more bitter in his bombardment of open cities," the war office said.

"Padua has been bombed for the third time, with casualties limited, however.

"The rich artistic patrimony of the city suffered severely. The facade of the cathedral was blown down."

## D. C. Boy Who Discovered German Torpedo Plot

LIEUT. FRANCIS LEO SHEA,

Son of Mrs. William Shea, of American University Park. It was his watchfulness in a United States torpedo factory in Brooklyn, as told in The Sunday Times, that resulted in detecting a German agent tampering with torpedo mechanism so as to render the missiles dangerous to the vessel which fired them. The man was arrested for treason and is in jail in New York.

## *CHILLY CROWD SEEKS WARMTH AT FUEL BUREAU*

A little group of cold weather victims stood on the steps of the emergency coal distribution office at 1303 F street northwest this morning. A few others hid themselves from the frigid attacks of the early morning air in a drug store at the corner of F and Thirteenth streets. A fire burned brightly in the grate stove in the Fuel Administration office. It was a coal fire—hard coal, lighted by a watchman at the order of an official of the Fuel Administration emergency distribution office.

The fire was burning at 7:40 o'clock. The hands of the clock in the drug store moved around to 8:15. The fire was the only sign of life in the emergency fuel distribution office. The little group of coal hunters kicked their heels and blew on their hands for warmth. The fire burned brightly, but the door was locked.

**Door Opens At 8:48.**

It continued to burn brightly until 8:48 o'clock, when members of the office force of the emergency distribution office of the fuel administration opened the door and let themselves in.

"How about the fire?" said H. B. Shirk, the second man to enter the room. He went to the brightly burning fire and warmed his hands. Ten people followed him into the room. That was at 8:49. They had been arriving from 8:05 o'clock on. At 8:54 o'clock there were seventeen people in the room, exclusive of the employes of the fuel administration. They had been waiting in doorways.

**"I'll Out the Blank."**

Coal was what they wanted. A blank application carrying pertinent questions was gravely handed each as they stepped up to the counter.

"Fill that out," was the direction.

They filled them out, and returned them to the man at the counter, who in turn handed them to a girl sitting at a table to the rear.

"Nothing but soft coal—nothing but soft coal," he admonished the fuel hunters. "Your order for coal will be mailed to you as soon as possible."

It was a fact. There is no hard coal, according to the information given this line of Washingtonians with cold homes, at the office of the emergency distribution bureau.

**Wait For the Postman.**

And instead of emergency relief orders for hard coal are mailed to applicants, which sometimes takes two or three days. Orders for soft coal are given at once. In the meantime half-frozen people must look out for themselves.

The first man to arrive in search of coal this morning was R. H. Turner, an employe of the Soldiers' Home Hospital. He joined The Times reporter at 7:38 o'clock in the drug store.

"I live at 705 Newton street," he said, "and I came in behalf of Mrs. Belle Jewett, with whom I board. I ought to be at work at 8 o'clock, but she's sick and a widow, and we are out of coal absolutely, so I guess I'll have to wait.

**Prefers Duluth.**

"I came here from Duluth, Minn., the coldest place in the United States—as every one knows. My feet froze there one winter, and I had to leave, but I'll be darned if I don't go back there if this keeps up. I've suffered more in Washington than I ever suffered there."

The second person to arrive was Lavinia Mullin, who used to spend her early mornings cleaning up the White House until she was transferred recently to No. 10 Jackson place.

**Held Baby 'T Night.**

"Man, I got two chillun at home, an' I'se skeered dey gwine freeze, dat I am," she said. "Las' night I done sat up all night holdin' dat younges' baby to keep him from freezin', and den I wuz forced to leave de house to go to work

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## BILLY'S BIG TABERNACLE OPEN TO COLD SUFFERERS

**Charitable Institutions Flooded With Requests for Aid—Snow Storm Promised to Bring Relief With New Year.**

**Temperatures For Today**

| Time. | Weather Bureau. | Downtown Kiosk. |
|---|---|---|
| Midnight .. | 3 above. | 5 above. |
| 1 a. m.... | 3 above. | 4 above. |
| 2 a. m.... | 2 above. | 3 above. |
| 3 a. m.... | 3 above. | 2 above. |
| 4 a. m.... | 2 above. | 2 above. |
| 5 a. m.... | 3 above. | 2 above. |
| 6 a. m.... | 3 above. | 2 above. |
| 7 a. m.... | 4 above. | 3 above. |
| 8 a. m.... | 4 above. | 4 above. |
| 9 a. m.... | 5 above. | 6 above. |
| 10 a. m.... | 6 above. | 7 above. |
| 11 a. m.... | 8 above. | 10 above. |
| 12 noon... | 8 above. | 13 above. |
| 1 p. m.... | 10 above. | 15 above. |
| 2 p. m.... | 10 above. | 16 above. |
| 3 p. m.... | 10 above. | 14 above. |

A snowstorm tonight is scheduled to break the cold wave which today still held Washington in its grasp after more than four days of the coldest weather on record. New Year will dawn in a swirl of snow, the Weather Bureau predicts, and will bring some relief.

The forecast at 10 o'clock this morning was: "Snow late tonight and Tuesday. Not quite so cold. Minimum temperature about 10 degrees. Light variable winds."

The Billy Sunday tabernacle was thrown open today for use of those suffering from the cold.

The cold wave is accompanied by acute suffering, and every charitable agency in the city has been deluged with requests for aid. Shortage of coal is proving a serious problem.

**Officers Cold, Too.**

The icy hand of King Winter proved no respecter of persons and reached into the homes of the wealthy as well as the hovels of the poor. Several large apartment houses were far from comfortable and in many office buildings the workers were forced to wear wraps in the early morning hours.

Frozen from bank to bank, the Potomac river kept puffing tugs busy trying to open a channel, and on the Tidal basin and upper reaches of the river hundreds of skaters enjoyed the first real taste of the sport this year.

Today is the coldest December 31 since 1880, when the mercury dropped to 14 degrees below zero here. The coldest day ever recorded for Washington at the Weather Bureau was February 11, 1899, when 15 degrees below was reached. The coldest January I was in 1881, when a temperature of 14 degrees below zero was registered.

**Weather Bureau Report.**

The Weather Bureau had this to say in its forecast today:

"The cold wave which is now passing off to sea over the Atlantic coast gave the lowest temperatures recorded since the beginning of the Weather Bureau observations in New York, Boston, and other points in New England. South of New York it was less severe, being exceeded by the cold wave of December 30, 1880. The temperature has moderated west of the Appalachians and in the East Gulf states, although over the greater part of this region the temperatures

**Begin Billy Sunday's Sermons Today**

He Writes on the Text

**BLUE MONDAY**

On the Sporting Page