

Kuehlmann on Way to Join Peace Parley

German Foreign Minister Reported Proceeding to Brest-Litovsk

Bolsheviki Beaten In Odessa Fighting

Sailors Divide Forces, and Many Are Killed; Kaliedine Not Captured

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, says a Berlin dispatch, in proceeding to Brest-Litovsk during the course of the week to take part in peace negotiations with Russia.

Bolsheviki Beaten By Ukrainians in Odessa Street Battle

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The conclusion of an armistice between the Central Powers and Russia is likely to prove as severe a blow to Russia as to the Entente. The armistice probably will fall well into the spring, as no one in Russia at present is going to take the responsibility of recommencing hostilities, and will be ended only by the conclusion of a separate peace or by the end of the war.

But one thing is certain—Russia is hardly more of a factor in these negotiations at Brest-Litovsk than she is in the war. Lenin, Trotsky and their co-facets have but one ambition, and that is to conclude peace in their own way. This result is bound to be disorganization and internal strife, from which Russia will be long in recovering.

Austria wants part of the Ukraine, which will prevent the province from agreeing to any terms along these lines, and Siberia, well removed as it is from the scene of battle, also probably will oppose a peace which entails too great a sacrifice.

Morgan Gives Art Treasures To Museum

Collection of 3,000 Works Greater Than Any Bestowed by Father

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No Reason Given for Sudden Action After Service of Less Than a Month

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Pope Condemns All Who Aid Attempt to Regain Jerusalem

ROME, Dec. 17.—According to the "Messaggero" the Pope has addressed a circular letter to all bishops in the belligerent countries declaring that if any Christian state aids the Turks in an attempt to retake Jerusalem it will be condemned by the Holy See.

House, in Washington, Reports to Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Colonel E. M. House, back from Europe, where he attended the great inter-Allied war conference as head of the American mission, arrived in Washington late to-day.

Hertling Declares Just Peace With Britain Impossible

German Chancellor Asserts Speech of Lloyd George Has Made Idea Useless

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—The Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared in an interview that the speech of the British Prime Minister before the benches of Gray's Inn is the British Cabinet's answer to the Pope's note and shows that the British government, under the Lloyd George leadership is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding.

On the occasion alluded to, Premier Lloyd George said, among other things: "It is because I am firmly convinced that despite some untoward events, despite discouraging appearances, we are making steady progress toward the goal, that I would regard peace overtures with Prussia at the very moment the Prussian military spirit is drunk with boastfulness as a betrayal of the great trust with which my colleagues and myself have been charged."

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Draft Wins In Canada By Big Majority

Borden and Union Government Returned for Three More Years

French Votes Go to Laurier

Soldiers' Ballots Expected to Swell Vote for the Premier

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—The Union government has been returned, and a description confirmed by the Canadian domestic vote. Early returns received from all over Canada indicate that the government of Sir Robert Borden has been elected to administer Canadian affairs for another five years, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is as definitely defeated as in the reciprocity election of 1911.

Returns indicate that the French portion of Canada has gone heavily for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and English constituencies have returned men who will support the Union government measures and maintain Premier Borden in office.

The vote has been very heavy everywhere, and the majorities are very large. The soldier vote, which will not be ascertained for some days, will increase the already heavy majorities of government members and will likely increase the number of government supporters elected.

The official returns announced shortly before midnight showed that with sixteen districts to be heard from and four deferred, the Unionists had won 128 seats and the Opposition 87.

The Province of Quebec, outside of the City of Montreal, went absolutely solid for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the standing of the parties being: Opposition, 62; Government, 34.

The three supporters of the Borden administration elected are C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, representing the St. Anne's Division of Montreal; C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, representing the Division of Montreal, and Sir Herbert Ames, St. Antoine Division of Montreal. These three constituencies contain a large English speaking vote.

Wherever the French vote predominated the majorities piled up for the Laurier candidates were overwhelming. Sir Wilfrid himself was returned for a Quebec seat. Two ministers, Colonel P. E. Blondin, Postmaster General, now on military service abroad, who ran in Champlain and Laurier-Outremont, and J. P. A. Sevigny, who holds the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue, were defeated in each of the constituencies in which they ran.

The Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has promised a referendum on the conscription question and has declared his party will support the draft if it wins in a plebiscite.

There are 235 seats to be filled. Before to-day's balloting eighteen Laurier and eleven Borden supporters had been returned without opposition, so that Borden started to-day with a handicap of seven.

Four contests have been deferred, leaving decisions to be given in 202 constituencies.

It is estimated that there are a million and a quarter male domestic voters, three hundred thousand overseas soldiers and probably half a million women who are permitted to vote through relationship with men in service.

The government based its hopes on the soldier and women elements as being specially interested in the introduction of conscription. It had strengthened itself by taking the vote from citizens born in enemy countries and naturalized since 1900 and by giving the vote to every man in the Canadian army even though unaturalized.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 17.—Sailors from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,000 yards, and that within a half-hour the British armed ships, with the exception of the destroyer Pelew, were sunk. Crews from steamers in the convoy saved in all 196 sailors, who were landed on the west coast of Norway.

Fifty-nine of the rescued were British. The German raid duplicates the successful enterprise of October, carried out by two German raiders which attacked a convoy in the North Sea. They sank nine neutral merchantmen and two of the escorting British destroyers. Four enemy destroyers, one Swedish vessel and one Danish vessel were sunk without warning, three other merchantmen escaping. The raiders were armed heavily and succeeded in evading the British watchers on the return as well as the outward trip.

By penetrating the waters off the mouth of the Tyne on December 12 the Germans carried their operations close to the English coast for the first time recently, so far as the official communications have shown. The Tyne flows through Northern England into the North Sea at South Shields.

Germans Raid British Convoy, Sink 11 Ships

British Destroyer and Four Mine Sweepers Lost With Six Merchantmen

Second Warship Hit In North Sea Attack

Vessels Prepared Only for Submarines; Investigation Begun

LONDON, Dec. 17.—One British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers have been sunk in the North Sea by German naval forces. The losses were the result of an attack on a convoy bound from Scotland to Norway, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day. The total tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 8,900.

Eighty-eight Scandinavians, two of whom are women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers, detached from a cruiser squadron, which was hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

Convoy Sunk The merchant vessels were being conveyed by the destroyers Partridge and Pelew. The Partridge was sunk and the Pelew was damaged.

Thomas J. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, also announced in Commons that several neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on December 12.

Mr. Macnamara's information was given in reply to a question by Robert P. W. Houston, Member for Liverpool, who asked regarding an attack by "a flotilla of large German destroyers."

Mr. Macnamara added that another trawler had been damaged, and that eight men had been killed on the two trawlers. Replying to a question why there had not been an Admiralty communication on the subject, Mr. Macnamara said he imagined the Admiralty did not have all information on the subject at its disposal.

Sir Edie Geddes, in continuing his account of the attack upon the convoy, said that the circumstances so far as available were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon and, with the Pelew, engaged them, while the convoy scattered. The Partridge was hit heavily. Shortly afterward an explosion occurred aboard and she sank. The Pelew was pierced at the waterline and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy, sinking the six merchantmen and four armed trawlers.

The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alveston was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and eight wounded seriously. Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Kiel told of the taking there of three officers and twenty-one men from the Partridge and of one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

Open to Surface Attack The Partridge and the Pelew, together with four armed trawlers, said Sir Eric, were the anti-submarine escort to the convoy. For some reason, as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attack was not in the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. A court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he announced.

A second convoy, which also was being covered, was not attacked. The German raid duplicates the successful enterprise of October, carried out by two German raiders which attacked a convoy in the North Sea. They sank nine neutral merchantmen and two of the escorting British destroyers.

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House Adopts Prohibition Amendment by 282 to 128

Measure Goes to Conference—Period for Ratification Is Only Difference

Parties Evenly Divided on Vote

141 Democrats and 137 Republicans Join Independents to Vote "Yes"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—National prohibition won in the House to-day, and only the adjustment of a slight difference in resolutions between the House and Senate now stands in the way of submitting to state legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States or its territories.

The vote in the House, taken after a day of debate before crowded galleries, was 282 to 128, with the parties dividing almost evenly.

The margin for prohibition was just eight votes more than the necessary two-thirds of the membership of the House required for adoption and twenty-six more than two-thirds of those voting.

Bryan Congratulated Both wets and drys had been predicting victory all day, and it was not until the last few names had been called that the anti-prohibition forces conceded their defeat.

When Speaker Clark announced the result the victors were joined by the galleries in such a demonstration as is rarely permitted in the House. Former Secretary Bryan, an interested spectator nearly all day, appeared on the floor and joined in receiving congratulations with Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who had led the fight.

The resolution adopted by the House is identical with that passed by the Senate last August, except that it gives the states seven years instead of six in which to ratify the amendment. Senator Sheppard, author of the resolution, predicted to-night that the Senate would accept the amendment tomorrow.

He said he had assurances that the seven-year period would be approved and that he did not believe a roll call necessary.

The President's approval is not required and the state legislatures may act as soon as they please after the signatures of the Vice-President and Speaker Clark have been attached to the resolution.

"It will be submitted to-morrow as a Christmas present to the American people," said Senator Sheppard, "and I believe it will be ratified within three years."

Every attempt to-day to put on amendments to extend the time and beer was beaten, and 141 Democrats stood aligned with 137 Republicans and four independents to win the final victory for the Prohibitionist forces.

Prohibition Resolution Following is the resolution as adopted: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution."

"Article —, Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, or the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purpose is hereby prohibited."

"Section 2.—The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof, to the states by the Congress."

Webb States Debate The debate was begun, amid a round of applause from the Democratic side, by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee.

Representative Gard, of Ohio, leading the opposition, declared the amendment proposed an invasion of the police power of the states and threatened the unanimity of the American people in winning the war. The great body of Americans, he contended, want to leave the whole matter just as it is now.

Representative Cooper, of Ohio, for the amendment, told the House: "You look out a haberdash or a coat you see if it bears a union label, but you can look in vain into the whiskey bottle for a union label."

Representative Dyer, of Missouri, opposing it, declared the issue nothing more or less than whether Congress shall stand by "Dinwiddie and the Anti-Saloon League, who think more of this issue of the wet and the dry than they do of the issue of whether America or Germany shall will this great war."

War Issue Only New Argument Dozens of members made short speeches, going over the familiar ground on which champions of both sides have fought their battles in the halls of Congress for many years. The



Powder Supply Low; U. S. Just Begins to Prepare

Senate Inquiry Reveals America No Better Off Than in April—"Too Much Red Tape," Says General Crozier, in Explanation

By C. W. GILBERT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The War Department is only just taking steps to secure an adequate powder supply with which to prosecute the war. There is a scarcity of ingredients for the making of high explosives. As General Crozier put it to the Senate Military Affairs Committee in his testimony to-day, "We are now taking action to increase the supply of TNT."

The powder situation was not understood to be serious. The same spirit which has led to the vote to report General Crozier's nomination favorably to the Senate prevents any industrious following of leads. The witness is permitted to tell his story in his own way. Great anxiety exists to avoid all appearance of trying to make a case against those in power.

The result was that all that became known about powder is that this country's capacity to produce powder is no larger to-day than it was on the day we entered the war, although General Crozier testified that vigorous steps are now being taken to increase the powder producing capacity. He said that the country's whole capacity was now being fully occupied in producing powder for this country and allies, and that the capacity of plants should be increased. Apparently, though, no one enforced this point by a question directed at the witness. Nine months have been allowed to go by without anything being done to increase either the powder plants or to add to the sources of high explosives. The War Department suddenly awoke to the seriousness of this situation within the last few days, and a hurried effort is now being made to repair the results of long delay.

The Senate committee finished with General Crozier to-day in an open session. For the most part, he went over familiar ground, touching briefly on powder and one or two other items in supplies.

Harness Also Is Lacking It became known that harness was scarce, and this is one thing France cannot supply. There is enough harness for the batteries serving the front, but even if there were troops already in France, but even if there were guns here there would not be harness available to use in moving the guns. There are no rifles with which the army was equipped for the purpose and for training the National Army. Senator Freilighuysen indicated that this rifle was being rejected by the British because it was dangerous. General Cro-

Hoover Visits Wilson After Senate Rebuke

Fails to Get Permission to Reply to Sugar King, Gives Facts to President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover went to the White House to-night and laid before the President the situation brought about by the failure of the Senate Investigating Committee to allow him to make a statement in reply to attacks on he witness stand by Claus A. Spreckels. He would not discuss the situation.

This action followed what amounted to a personal rebuff given Mr. Hoover by the committee. The Food Administrator waited an hour in an ante-room while the committee in executive session debated his request to be heard. Then the committee recalled Spreckels to the stand without answering the request and Mr. Hoover left the building.

Attorney Is Blocked Then H. Curtis Lindley, counsel for the food administration, tried to question Mr. Spreckels through members of the committee, but was blocked by an announcement that the State Department deemed it inadvisable to discuss further the negotiations which resulted in the Cuban raw sugar contracts. This announcement followed a conference of the committee with Counsellor Polk of the State Department.

The committee toward the end of the day's session had agreed to permit Mr. Lindley to suggest questions. Mr. Lindley insisted that the committee allow him to try to controvert statements of Spreckels. Finally, however, he said: "If we cannot explain the contracts for the Cuban crop we are placed on a pillory wall trying to solve a very difficult situation."

Price Too High Mr. Spreckels, who is president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, had charged that the California-Hawaii Sugar Refining Company, of which George M. Rolph, director of the food administration's sugar division, is president, would gain \$2,000,000 additional revenue this year indirectly through the price fixed for the Cuban crop, which he declared was entirely too high. The Hawaiian price, he said, was based on the Cuban price.

Through questioning of Spreckels by J. Freeman, counsel for Earl A. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, it was brought out that the Federal president did not object to the appointment of Henry C. Mett, buyer for the American Sugar Refining Company, as buyer for the international committee which was to purchase all the raw sugar available and parcel it out to refiners, at the time the appointment was proposed.

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This Is Meatless Tuesday