

## RUSSIANS AND TEUTONS AGREE ON A FURTHER ARMISTICE

### WINTRY WEATHER STOPS FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS

Little Fighting Either in West or East—Only Patrol Encounters Reported Along the British Lines and Artillery Action at Two Points on the French Front—In Italy Terrific Artillery and Infantry Action Gives Way to Aerial Warfare.

For Nearly Month Front in France and Belgium Has Been Almost Snowbound and the Long Awaited German Offensive with Heavy Reinforcements from Russian Border Has Been Delayed for Weeks, if Not for Months—Bolsheviks Take Don Capital.

Winter has settled down in earnest over all the important war fronts and beyond artillery actions, which are being carried out over very limited sections, there has been little fighting either in the west or in the east.

Only patrol encounters are reported along the British lines and artillery action at two points on the French front. In Italy the terrific artillery and infantry fighting has given way to aerial warfare, which, however, though it is spectacular, has little direct bearing on the progress of the campaign when confined to combats between individuals or squadrons.

For nearly a month now the front in France and Belgium has been almost snowbound. Thus the long awaited German offensive with the heavy reinforcements which Germany transferred from the Russian front to the west, has been delayed for weeks, if not, possibly for months.

#### Peace Negotiations.

The peace negotiations between the Bolsheviks and the representatives of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk continue, but without definite results. Another delay in the assembling of the constituent assembly is likely because of the issuance of a decree at Petrograd providing for new elections to replace members of the constituent assembly who are deemed not to represent the interests of the workmen and peasants.

According to reports from the Russian capital northern Russia is to receive ample food supplies from Ukraine, through the hands of the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainians. Every effort has been made in the past few weeks by the Bolshevik authorities to prevent the threatened famine in Petrograd and other cities of Russia where the Bolsheviks hold the power.

It is also semi-officially reported from Petrograd that the Bolsheviks have taken control of Novo-Tcherkassk, capital of the province of the Don Cosacks and headquarters of General Kaledines, Hetman of the Cosacks.

#### Recognizes Litvinoff.

The London Daily Mail reports the establishment by the British government of informal relations with Maxim Litvinoff, recently appointed by the Bolshevik government as Russian ambassador at London. The explanation of this according to the Mail, is that possibly Lenin and Trotsky, if they remain in the de facto power, might eventually give heed to the counsel of the allied governments and it is not desirable that communication with Petrograd be cut off.

A meeting of the crown council at Berlin is reported by the Lokal Anzeiger, composed of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, General Von Ludendorff, the Crown Prince and other German leaders. Relations with Russia will probably be the most important subject discussed.

Prince Alexander Von Hohenlohe who has long held liberal views, and was among the German representatives at the pacifist congress in Switzerland, expresses the belief that should the Germans as a people rid themselves of the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests, President Wilson's new message "can become a way toward peace."

### THE BRITISH REPULSE AN ENEMY RAID

Patrol Encounters During the Night Southeast of Armentieres—British Batteries Active in Italy.

London, Jan. 13.—The war office communication issued tonight says: "An enemy raid attempted under cover of a heavy artillery barrage east of Monchy during the night was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire. The enemy's artillery was active to the east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Messines and the River Scarpe."

Italian Statement.  
Rome, Jan. 13.—There were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting at various places. Italian artillery shelled enemy forces on the east of Fovale. British batteries made direct hits on enemy emplacements on the east bank of the Piave. French artillery was active along the middle Piave. Italian aeroplanes dropped one and one-half tons of explosives on enemy magazines and encampments and brought down two enemy machines. British airmen brought down one enemy aeroplane.

Patrol Encounters.  
London, Jan. 13.—Patrol encounters took place during the night southeast of Armentieres, says this afternoon's official. "Otherwise there is nothing to report."

French Statement.  
Paris, Jan. 13.—The report from the war office tonight says: "The artillery action was quite violent in the region of Pines and north of Braye-en-Laonnois. Cain prevailed everywhere except in the Eastern theatre: West of Lake Doir an British troops successfully raised the enemy lines. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Gueghell and the Cerna Bend. British aeroplanes bombed the Cestova railway station.

There was nothing to report during the night, except the usual cannonading," says this afternoon's official statement.  
In addition to the fifteen German aeroplanes and one captive balloon previously reported as having been destroyed between January 1 and January 10, French pilots brought down in the enemy lines 12 machines which probably were destroyed, although it was not possible to confirm this."

Berlin War Office.  
Berlin, via London, Jan. 13.—"On the heights of the Meuse and in the central Vosges there was increased artillery firing at times," says today's official report.

Men, women and children bent willingly to the task of breaking traffic ways through the deep snow while sunshine from a cloudless sky enabled them to make such progress that tonight railroads entering Chicago opened the first outgoing trains since yesterday afternoon. And from cities everywhere came reports that the volunteer workers had no opened streets and roads that their lines of delivery traffic were able to penetrate the storm-swept district, thereby ameliorating conditions which seriously had threatened a fuel and food shortage.

No railway schedules were formed, but practically every road operating from here managed to send out at least one train. Reports from outlying territory indicated that a majority of the scores of trains stalled in the snowdrifts yesterday gradually were proceeding toward their destinations and that by tomorrow, with the present clear weather prevailing, all lines will be open.

### DE ORO WINS

Havana, Jan. 13.—Alfredo De Oro, champion three cushion billiardist of the world, retained his title tonight by just one point, in his match here with Charles Ota, of Brooklyn, the challenger. De Oro took the third block by a score of fifty to forty nine, in 49 innings.

### LIQUOR MAN MURDERED IN SYDNEY

Ransford Weatherbee, Restaurant Keeper, Shot and Killed.

J. W. GREENWELL IS HELD BY POLICE

Murder Occurred Following an Argument in Greenwell's Apartments.

BOTH MEN HAD BEEN DRINKING

Mrs. Greenwell and Walter Clair Witnesses of the Shooting.

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 13.—Ransford Weatherbee was shot and killed in the Greenwell block on Castlereagh street, about 7.30 tonight. J. W. Greenwell is held by the police in connection with the crime. Weatherbee and Greenwell were drinking in Greenwell's rooms and an argument arose during which Greenwell drew a gun and shot Weatherbee. Walter Clair who arrived in the rooms just as the shooting took place, telephoned the police. They below and had to break in the back door to secure the man. When arrested he admitted to the police that "he knew who did the shooting." The revolver has not yet been found. It is thought that Greenwell hid the weapon in the store.

Mrs. Greenwell Talks.  
To a reporter Mrs. Greenwell said that Weatherbee came into their apartment in the Greenwell block about five o'clock. He and Greenwell were drinking and about half past seven he suggested that they go out. Greenwell refused but ordered Weatherbee out. In altercation took place during which Weatherbee stripped of his coat and spoke of fighting. Greenwell then drew the gun and shot Weatherbee. He was forced to get up and bind the man's hands and feet with a rope.

After the crime, it now has been established, Whistler went to the quartermaster's office where he removed the bloodstains from his hands and garments. He then proceeded to a class in French.  
When an order came from headquarters for a report from all company commanders yesterday, the captain seemed to know that detection was at hand. It was then he shot himself to death.  
Captain Whistler, who was 35 years of age and his wife, Mrs. Nadine Whistler, who lives in Ballina, Kansas, were divorced about a year ago.

Clothing Searched.  
Dr. John MacDonald, who was called to attend the man, found that the clothing and skin were very slightly scorched, indicating that the revolver was held only a short distance from the body, when the shot was fired. Mrs. Greenwell, when asked if it was possible that the affair had been accidental, admitted that it was hardly possible.

An autopsy will be held tomorrow. Weatherbee was well known in police court circles here, having appeared on more than one occasion as defendant in liquor cases. He conducted a restaurant on the Esplanade. There were but two witnesses to the affray: Walter Clair, who arrived at instant before the shooting, and Mrs. Greenwell. The police found a revolver hidden in a drawer of a desk in the store where Greenwell was arrested. The revolver held two loaded cartridges and one empty shell which had only just been emptied. The other two chambers were empty.

H. Wiggin, state fuel administrator declared, to keep hospitals, public utilities and all other necessary buildings and industries supplied. Recourse to a card system or the apportioning of fuel by fuel administrators did not appear probable, he added, reliance being placed upon coal dealers to equalize distribution.

### GERMAN DELEGATES FIND SOME FAULT WITH RUSSIANS

### HOW ARMY BANK WAS PLUNDERED

Cashier Tells How Capt. Whistler Robbed Him and Killed Four Men with Axe, Afterwards Ending His Life.

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 13.—Details of the manner in which Captain Lewis J. Whistler robbed the bank at the army cantonment here and killed with a hand axe four of five men who were in this building, were told to army officers today by Kearney Wornall who, himself, seriously wounded, was the only survivor of the captain's fury. For 48 hours Wornall, who was cashier of the bank, had hovered between life and death. But, today his progress was so satisfactory to the army physicians that they permitted him to tell the full story of the tragedy, which ended with the death of Capt. Whistler, self-inflicted, at the moment of detection yesterday.

Cashier's Story.  
Wornall's story today differed slightly from that which had been previously been pieced together as army officers had questioned him during his frequent intervals of consciousness. Today Wornall told how he was in the bank with C. Fuller Winthorpe, vice-president of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, M. O.; John W. Jewell, editor of the "Canton paper," Carl Ohlsen of Kansas City and O. M. Hill, a clerk in the bank, when Captain Whistler came to the bank at seven thirty o'clock yesterday evening. Walking around the counter Whistler drew a heavy automatic pistol and told the men he was "short in his account and believed that this was the best bet to remedy it."

Wornall says that the officer's remarks were treated as a joke until he took an axe from under his overcoat and struck Mr. Winthorpe with its flat side. All of the men then were forced to lie face down on the floor while Whistler selected money, mostly five and ten dollar denominations and threw them into a sack. Wornall says that they were forced to get up and bind the other men. His own hands then were tied by the officer and all of them were gagged.

Here, says the staff officer, who reported Wornall's statement, the cashier's mind is blank and he recalls nothing that happened until he became conscious in an ambulance on the way to the hospital. Wornall later made a sworn statement that Whistler was the man who had robbed the bank and committed the murder.

After the crime, it now has been established, Whistler went to the quartermaster's office where he removed the bloodstains from his hands and garments. He then proceeded to a class in French.  
When an order came from headquarters for a report from all company commanders yesterday, the captain seemed to know that detection was at hand. It was then he shot himself to death.  
Captain Whistler, who was 35 years of age and his wife, Mrs. Nadine Whistler, who lives in Ballina, Kansas, were divorced about a year ago.

### WILL RECOGNIZE M. LITVINOFF

British Government Decides to Establish Informal Relations with Bolsheviks.

London, Jan. 13.—The British government has decided to establish informal relations with Maxim Litvinoff who was appointed by the Bolshevik government as Russian ambassador at London, according to the Daily Mail. This step, adds the newspaper, has been taken with a view to obtaining useful information in regard to conditions in Russia.

Teutons Claim That Russian Wireless Statements Issued During the Recess Constituted a Transgression of the Spirit of the Armistice — The Ukrainian Secretary of State and His Delegates Join in the Conference.

Following Proposal by Leon Trotzky the Present Armistice Between Central Powers and Russia Will Be Prolonged Another Month, Teutons Accepting Suggestion—Independence of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Armenia Another Subject of Discussion.

London, Jan. 12.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, proposed at the peace negotiations that the present armistice between Russia and Germany be prolonged for another month, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd. The Central Powers accepted the proposal.

German Version of Conference.  
Amsterdam, Jan. 13.—The report of the Wolf Bureau, a German semi-official news agency, on Saturday's deliberations at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference says that at the opening of the sitting Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, announced that the Central Powers recognized the Ukraine delegation as "an independent delegation representing the Ukraine republic" but that formal recognition of the Ukrainian republic as an independent state would be reserved for the peace treaty.

M. Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, followed Count Czernin saying that such conflicts as had occurred between the Russian government and the Ukraine, "have had no connection with the question of the self-determination of the Ukraine, concerning which there is no room for conflict between the two sister republics."

Ukrainians Join.  
M. Bolshoyevich, the Ukrainian secretary of state, accepted the statements of Count Czernin and M. Trotzky and announced that his delegates would participate in the peace negotiations on that basis.

Later in the session the delegates discussed the German claim that the Russian wireless statements issued during the recess, constituted a transgression of the spirit of the armistice. M. Trotzky desired to know in what particular the spirit of the armistice had been transgressed. The communications and General Hoffman of the German delegation replied: "At the heart of the armistice treaty should be the words 'bring about a lasting peace.' Your Russian propaganda transgressed this intention, because it did not strive after a lasting peace, but to carry the resolutions concerning civil war into the countries of the Central Powers."

Trotzky Replies.  
M. Trotzky answered General Hoffman, pointing out that all the German newspapers were being freely admitted into Russia, even newspapers which were supporting the views of the extreme Russian reactionaries. Complete equality had been observed in this respect and it had nothing to do with the armistice treaty. General Hoffman retorted that this protest was not directed at the Russian press but against official government statements and statements which bore the signature of Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik forces.

To this statement Trotzky replied that the treaty contained no restrictions on expressions of opinion by citizens of the Russian republic or their governing officials. Dr. Richard Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, interrupted M. Trotzky, saying: "Non-interference in the German government, but the government has the right to demand reciprocity in this respect."

Answering Dr. Von Kuehlmann, Trotzky replied: "On the other hand the Russians will recognize it as a step forward if the Germans freely and frankly express their views regarding internal conditions in Russia as far as they think necessary."  
London, Jan. 13.—The Russian account of the session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk shows a considerable variance from the German version transmitted by the Wolf Bureau on Saturday. The Russian version (Continued on Page 2)

Toronto, Jan. 13.—The storm which swept Ontario Saturday and today resulted in a fairly complete tie-up of traffic on all railway lines east and west of here. The storm is the same province heard from. Trains are again beginning to run out of here, but schedules are disarranged. Though many points in western Ontario report their street car service tied up by the Toronto system was able to keep its cars running. The wind reached its velocity here of sixty miles an hour on Saturday but by this evening it had dropped to thirty miles. Many citizens here are without milk today, and indications are that the scarcity will continue on Monday.  
At Hamilton only two trains arrived today, one from Toronto and one from Niagara Falls, snowdrifts in the city were from eight to ten feet deep and chimneys and signs were blown down by the wind.  
Subway reported trains hours late and no street cars running. Workmen from Copper Cliff took six hours to make the four miles to Sudbury.  
In several towns in western Ontario business was suspended at an early hour on Saturday on account of the storm.

### THOUSANDS DIG OUT CHICAGO

Army of Volunteer Workers with Picks and Shovels Break Absolute Traffic Tie-up.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Picks and shovels, wielded by hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers and tens of thousands of municipal and railway employees, today succeeded in breaking the absolute traffic tie up in Chicago and the middle west which had been caused by the intense blizzard that swept over this section Friday and Saturday.

Men, women and children bent willingly to the task of breaking traffic ways through the deep snow while sunshine from a cloudless sky enabled them to make such progress that tonight railroads entering Chicago opened the first outgoing trains since yesterday afternoon. And from cities everywhere came reports that the volunteer workers had no opened streets and roads that their lines of delivery traffic were able to penetrate the storm-swept district, thereby ameliorating conditions which seriously had threatened a fuel and food shortage.

No railway schedules were formed, but practically every road operating from here managed to send out at least one train. Reports from outlying territory indicated that a majority of the scores of trains stalled in the snowdrifts yesterday gradually were proceeding toward their destinations and that by tomorrow, with the present clear weather prevailing, all lines will be open.

### ZERO WAVE IN NEW YORK

Harbor Choked with Ice Once More and Fuel Shortage Acute.

New York, Jan. 13.—Almost complete disruption of industrial activity within 24 hours because of the fuel shortage threatened New York tonight with the return of zero weather. Once more the harbor is choked with ice and the tank of bringing coal from the New Jersey terminals, which already had taxed the resources of railroad officials to the utmost, presents a still more desperate menace. Strenuous efforts are being made, A.

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