

## FRENCH WIN BIG VICTORY AT VERDUN

Nine Thousand Prisoners and Eighty Guns Captured in Smash, Which Retakes All Ground Gained by Germans in Verdun Drive Last February—Advance Made on Six-Mile Front, Advancing Positions Two Miles—Germans Unprepared.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The number of guns captured from the Germans in General Neville's victory on the Verdun front, as counted up to the present, is eighty, according to the latest reports reaching Paris. Nine thousand prisoners were captured.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—As his last act before assuming the chief command of the French armies on the western front, General Nivelle today smashed the German line east of the Meuse along a front of six miles. The victory advanced the French positions two miles and they are now within a short distance of where the Germans stood at the outset of the great Verdun drive. The military authorities describe the victory as complete and crushing and carried out without a hitch.

**Preparation Quiet.**  
Since his last great stroke, when the blood-soaked ruins of Fort Vaux and Douaumont fell once more into the hands of Verdun's defenders, General Nivelle has been quietly preparing to push his advantage by an attack on a larger scale. Men and guns had been assembled, shells piled and everything was in readiness for the moment when the general should see his opportunity. Then the blow fell like a thunderbolt. A terrific artillery preparation flattened the German defenses, then the guns were elevated and threw a curtain of steel behind which the infantry from every trench from Pepper Hill to beyond Damloup dashed forward on an enemy still stunned by the bombardment. One after another, Vacheraville and Louvemont villages, Chambrette farm and the Hardaumont and Besonvaux works, fell without the defenders having time to carry away either guns or material, and prisoners began to stream steadily rearward to prisons prepared for their reception.

**Complete Surprise.**  
The weather, according to hitherto accented ideas, was against the best efforts. It was wet and misty, and this fact undoubtedly led the Germans to miscalculate the probability of an attack.  
The large number of prisoners, nearly 9000, is an indication of the surprise nature of the onset.  
Promptly at 10 a. m. the five attacking divisions, each of which covered a front of one and one-quarter miles, advanced behind the screen fire of guns of all calibers. They swarmed rapidly into the German trenches. The German troops in these positions, surprised by the suddenness of the attack, offered comparatively little resistance.  
In the village of Vacheraville, where the Germans had installed a quantity of machine guns, the struggle was sharp, but nevertheless short. More to the east the French formations charged the slopes of Pepper Hill, carrying all before them. As they rushed to the attack the soldiers cheered and from time to time the

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## RUSSIAN DUMA SPURNS GERMAN PEACE OFFERS

President Declares Cannot Trust Enemy Who is a Wornout Felon, Seeking Temporary Armistices in Order to Recuperate Before Making a Fresh Onslaught.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In an address before the Russian duma, which yesterday adopted a resolution opposing acceptance of the peace proposals of the central powers, Michael Rodzianko, president of that body, gave the reasons why, in his opinion, the proposals should not be accepted. Reuter's Petrograd correspondent quotes M. Rodzianko as follows:  
"The enemy proposes peace in circumstances which are exceptionally advantageous to him. He claims to be the conqueror. We cannot trust our adversary. He is a worn out felon, who seeks not lasting peace, but a temporary armistice in order to recuperate before making a fresh onslaught on the allies with greater violence than before."  
"In the second place, we are united to our allies by indissoluble ties, by common sacrifice, by blood which has been shed. Our object is suppression of German militarism. We desire that the world shall be able to live free from the threat of the German first, on the basis of right, freedom and equity. We shall agree to negotiate only when the enemy is finally beaten. In concert with our valiant allies, we shall sign a peace treaty which shall guarantee peace to the whole world. This is the solution of the historic problems which will repay us for what we have suffered."  
"We say to all nations: 'The enemy in the midst of a clatter of arms is seeking an honorable issue from the struggle, foreseeing defeat in the near future.' We say to Germany: 'You began the war, you have brought unspeakable suffering upon humanity. When you have been brought to your knees you will be held responsible.'"

**WHEAT RECOVERS PART OF LOSS ON PEACE REJECTIONS**  
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Wheat leaped upward today in response to the Russian duma's rejection of peace and because of reports that the United States would not intervene at present. First sales showed an advance of as much as 8 1/2¢ a bushel, July jumping to \$1.49 as against \$1.31 1/2¢ at yesterday's finish.  
Developments over night were construed by the trade generally as indicating that peace was still a long way off and there was a consequent widespread rush to buy. In a few moments some transactions showed a rise of ten cents a bushel.  
After a maximum ascent of 10 1/2¢, sellers were somewhat bolder and a reaction set in. It was more than half an hour before comparative steadiness was established at a range of 5 to 7 cents from yesterday's latest figures. May wheat at the top of the bulge touched \$1.64 1/2¢, whereas the previous close was \$1.51 to 1.53 1/2¢.  
Increasing discouragement as to peace was evinced later owing to more definite reports from Washington, adverse to a probability that any formal negotiations were in any immediate prospect. The market closed with a net gain of 1/8¢ to 9¢, with May at \$1.62 1/2¢ and July at \$1.47 to \$1.47 1/2¢.

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## UMATILLA, OREGON, UNDER PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT



Women officials of Umatilla, Or.: Left to right, upper, Mrs. H. C. Means, councilwoman; Mrs. Robert Merriek, city treasurer; Mrs. Roy F. Paul, councilwoman; Mrs. J. H. Cherry, recorder. Lower row, left to right, Mrs. E. E. Stareher, mayor; Mrs. C. G. Brownell and Mrs. B. Spinning, councilwomen.

## GREECE ANXIOUS TO FURNISH PROOF OF FRIENDLINESS

PARIS, Dec. 16.—An official telegram announcing that Greece had accepted unreservedly the conditions of the allies was received at the foreign office at midnight, according to the Petit Journal.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—According to an Athens dispatch to Reuters, Greece has replied to the allies' ultimatum by saying that it accepts the demands made upon her as it is desirous of giving another manifest proof of the sincerely friendly feeling which have always animated it toward the entente. The reply says that no hostile movements of troops have ever taken place or been projected and that the transfer of material northwards will immediately cease. Orders have already been given, it is stated, regarding the movements of troops and war material and will be carried out as rapidly as possible.  
In respect to the attack on British and French marines in Athens on December 1, the government declares that it desires to give every legitimate satisfaction and refers to its proposals to arbitrate. It expresses the hope that the allied powers will reconsider their decisions to continue the blockade which, it says, is straining relations and impressing public opinion.  
The reply concludes with the expression of a desire from the government and people of Greece for a resumption of the excellent traditional confidence which has previously existed between Greece and the entente nations.

## FIRST REAL SNOW STORM OF SEASON BLANKETS EAST

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The first real snow storm of the winter will cost New York City about \$500,000. A foot of snow fell yesterday between 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. and the street-cleaning department will be busy for two or three days carting it away. The fall was the greatest here in any day since December 26-27, 1896, when fourteen inches fell in twenty-four hours.  
Traffic is still blocked today, owing to the shortage of men to clear the streets.  
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—With the mercury hovering around zero mark, Chicago householders face a coal famine within the next ten days, according to George H. Cushing, editor of the Black Diamond, the organ of the local coal dealers. Mr. Cushing asserted today that the shortage in domestic coal supply is due primarily to a shortage in coal cars.

## STOCKS RALLY ON PEACE REJECTION

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The probable attitude of the entente allies toward the German proposals, as shown by the Russian duma's firm stand, and other overnight events, which served to discourage the idea of early peace negotiations prompted much short covering during today's brief session. Specialties made further recoveries of 2 to 5 points, with 25 for Bethlehem Steel. Some of this advantage was relinquished in the dealings of the second hour. Rails again stood out for their consistent strength, the shares comprising the southern group substantially augmenting recent gains. High grade issues also moved to higher levels. The closing was strong. Total sales were estimated at 750,000 shares. Bonds were irregular.

## INCREASED RATES FROM COAST TO EAST SUSPENDED

Pacific Slope's Output of Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Wine, Barley, Beans and Other Foods to Move East Under Prevailing Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Pacific coast's entire season's output of dried fruits, canned goods, wine, beans, barley and other foods will move east under prevailing freight rates, notwithstanding the authority given to the railroads to advance them 10 cents per hundred pounds. Such a decision has been reached voluntarily by the trans-continental railroads and communicated to the interstate commerce commission.  
The new freight rates, which were to go into effect December 30, will be suspended by the railroads own action until March 1, next. By that time, it is thought, the entire product of the orchards, vineyards, and truck farms of California, Oregon and Washington for 1916 will have been delivered in eastern markets.  
Rates Are Suspended.  
Suspension of the increased rates is due, it is said, in large measure to congestion of traffic, which has hampered the free movement of the commodities involved and delayed their transportation eastward from two to six weeks. The movement is at its height at present.  
Increased freight rates on west-bound traffic to Pacific coast ports will become effective, however, December 29, unless the interstate commerce commission suspends them which it is said to be unlikely. The chief commodities involved in the westbound traffic are iron, steel and other bulky shipments also transported by water through the Panama canal. The increases are ten cents per hundred pounds in carload shipments and 25 cents per hundred pounds in less than carload lots.

## TEUTONS CONTINUE RUMANIAN DRIVE CROSSING BUZEU

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Teutonic forces in Rumania are continuing their advance all along the front. It is announced in today's war office statement. Two thousand more prisoners have been brought in. In Dobruja the Russians have retired. The statement records the forcing of the Buzeu river sector at two points by the Teutonic troops under Field Marshal Von Mackensen. The statement reads:  
"South of the Unt valley, Russian attacks twice repeated were halted by our artillery fire. The left wing of the ninth army, in indelible engagements, has reached the road from Buzeu to Rimnicul."  
"An additional 2,000 prisoners have been brought in. The Danube army is irresistibly advancing northward."  
"In Dobruja the Rumanians gave up most of their southern positions. Bulgarian, Turkish and German troops in rapid pursuit, have crossed the line of Comul-Cartal-Hirova."

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## TRYING TO PULL SUBMARINE OFF EUREKA BEACH

EUREKA, Cal., Dec. 16.—It was possible to wade within twenty feet of the United States submarine H-3, still rolling today in the breakers two miles north of here, where she struck Tuesday morning. Salvagers under command of Lieutenant W. B. Howe succeeded in making fast a ten-inch hawser last night and it was hoped to get some of the rescued crew aboard the H-3 by noon to open hatches for the escape of chlorine gas and to empty the diver's tanks.  
Lieutenant Howe, commanding the monitor Cheyenne, mother ship of the H-boats, said he expected to take a pull on the H-3 from off shore at high tide tonight. A coast guard crew will attempt to carry a line ashore from the U. S. S. McCulloch.  
During the night the H-3 swung around bow to shore at right angles. Boatswain's Mate Davidson of the monitor Cheyenne, boarded the wrecked submarine H-3 this morning and returned reporting conditions good under deck. Although he did not enter the craft, he said that it is possible to do so. There was nine feet of water under the stern of the submarine, he said. This afternoon, with conditions favorable, the coast guard cutter McCulloch will make the first effort to pull the submarine off the sand.

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## MUNSTERBERG, SPOKESMAN OF GERMANY, DEAD

Distinguished Psychologist, Author and Professor of Harvard University, Dies Suddenly of Cerebral Hemorrhage While Lecturing—Presented Teutonic Views.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—Hugo Munsterberg, distinguished psychologist, author and professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard university, died suddenly in a classroom at Radcliffe college today.  
Professor Munsterberg had begun a lecture on elementary psychology before sixty young women. He had talked for about a half hour when he stretched his hands toward the desk as though to steady himself.  
Before any one could reach him, he had fallen and was unconscious when Dr. Harold E. Burr, an instructor, sprang to his side. Death came in twenty minutes.  
Professor Munsterberg had appeared to be in his usual health and on last Monday night delivered an address on "The Psychology of Business."

Well known in educational circles for many years, Professor Munsterberg became prominent publicly soon after the great war began. A German by birth, he presented in addresses and in written articles the attitude of the Teutonic allies as he understood it. Gradually he came to be regarded as a spokesman in New England for many Germans and others who favored Germany. As a result, he was brought into controversy with other members of the Harvard faculty who were outspoken in the defense of the allies.  
Professor Munsterberg leaves a widow and a daughter.  
Professor Robert M. Yerkes, an assistant in the department of psychology, at Harvard, said death probably was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

**Famous as Psychologist.**  
Born in Danzig, Germany, in 1863, after distinguished work as an educator in his native land, Professor Munsterberg came to Harvard in 1891 as professor of psychology. In 1910 he returned to Germany as Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin. In the following year he organized and became the head of the Amerika Institute of the German government. At the expiration of his term as exchange professor in 1912 he resumed his work at Harvard. He was made president of the American Psychological Association in 1898. At the time of his death he was president of the Boston German association. Mrs. Munsterberg was formerly Miss Selma Oppler of Strassburg, Germany. They were married in 1887.  
For twenty years Professor Munsterberg had written extensively on philosophical, psychological and scientific subjects. One of his best known works was "The American." He was twice decorated by the German emperor.

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## NOTES OF PEACE FORWARDED TO ALLIED CAPITALS

Offers Transmitted by President Wilson Without Any Mediation Offer by United States—Bernstorff Calls Upon Lansing to Discuss Subject of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The German, Austrian and Turkish notes proposing peace were started on their way to the entente capitals late today.  
**No Mediation Offer.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson's decision to forward the central powers' peace notes to the entente allies without any mediation offer by the American government left today only the task of translation and revision of phraseology to be finished before they are transmitted. The president's determination to have the United States as a medium for exchange of the notes between the hostile belligerents was made after a prolonged cabinet meeting late yesterday.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing today, seeking information of the attitude of the United States toward the peace proposals of the central powers, to discuss the general subject of peace from this government's viewpoint and to give any information Mr. Lansing might desire on the attitude of the German government.  
Ambassador Bernstorff said after a ten-minute visit with Secretary Lansing:  
**Terms Not Discussed.**  
"We did not discuss peace terms in any way. I have not received any formal terms and the American government knows officially that no formal terms have been proposed. All Germany has suggested is that the belligerents get together and talk. If that proposal is accepted definite terms naturally will be discussed, but till then it will be proper to mention them. My visit to the secretary was purely for general discussion."

The ambassador indicated that the actual place for the holding of a conference and the question of whether it should be by direct negotiation or through intermediaries were questions entirely dependent upon the willingness of the entente allies to discuss the situation at all. He indicated also that he had not discussed the American action in sending on the Teutonic notes without consent, as that was purely a matter for the country to decide for itself.

## VILLA PROPOSES TREATY WITH U.S.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 16.—Proposals made by a Mexican claiming to be a representative of Francisco Villa to military authorities here for an agreement between Villa and the United States regarding the protection of foreign life and property in Mexico, were forwarded to higher authorities today by the military officer to whom the proposals were first submitted.  
The Mexican claimed to have come to the border from Villa's camp with a tentative proposal that Villa would protect all foreign property and cease to kill any foreigners in return for a promise that his campaign against Carranza would not be interfered with, a high military authority here said today.

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## PACKERS PAY FINES ASSESSED IN MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—Five packing companies each paid \$12,500 into the state treasury here today, it was announced, in settlement of the fines of \$25,000 imposed upon them by the Missouri supreme court for violation of the state anti-trust laws. The payment was made under an agreement with John T. Barker, attorney general, that but half of the fines should be paid.

## NATURAL GAS SHORTAGE CLOSING WHEELING FACTORIES

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Fifteen thousand workmen are idle here today as a result of a serious shortage of natural gas which has forced almost every factory and mill in the Wheeling district dependent upon gas for fuel to close.