

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

BYNG'S GRIP ON CAMBRAI STILL HOLDS

Fifty Thousand Germans Hurling Against the British Lines.

TWO GIGANTIC BLOWS VAINLY DELIVERED

Thousands of Dead Germans Tell Story of Supreme Effort—Regiment of Tanks Played Important Part.

(By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the British armies in France, the Crown Prince Rupprecht has struck his hardest blow and failed. Fifty thousand of his soldiers in two gigantic blows have failed to break the British grip on Cambrai, though at the impact they forced the Tommies back two miles in several places.

Both efforts failed. With Spartan-like courage, the British contested every inch of the way after the Germans in their first rush had swept on to a point about nine miles, southward from Cambrai. Five German divisions—at least 20,000 German troops—were called upon to deliver Germany's supreme effort to break the British circle about the depot city. At the same time, other great forces were massed for an attack northward against the British grip on the ridge positions. This was over a front of five miles.

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They hunched from their retreats. Once again they trundled to the battle. These monsters that cleared the way for the enemy could not be stopped. The enemy crushed human waves of enemy soldiers. In their wake came the infantry. The fighting was furious.

When it was over and the British were once again firmly established in the German dead, the ruins were festooned with their corpses—bodies, limbs, and heads, and the tanks or victims of the British machine guns or snipers.

The British made horrible havoc here. These dupes sacrificed in an attempt to restore the Crown Prince's prestige.

Lansdowne and Gauche wood, west of Villers Guestain, have likewise been recaptured.

As this is sent, Crown Prince Rupprecht has not advanced more than 2,500 yards from his kick-off—despite his most powerful mass drives.

The biggest point to which the Germans penetrated was around Bourlon wood. Here pressed the British, and they were thrown back again.

Dec. 1.—Violent German attacks, one of the most of the great Cambrai offensive, where masses of the enemy, pushed by sheer weight of their numbers, pushed the British lines back to the point where Field Marshal Haig's headquarters are located.

The British counter attacks, however, succeeded in forcing the enemy to a considerable front, taking a number of prisoners and some trench lines, one gun, he asserted.

Haig's statement said the enemy repeated his attack in the neighborhood of Masnies Marais, Fontaine Notre Dame, Bourlon and other points, at present reports they were completely repulsed.

Some of Crevecoeur the enemy succeeded in forcing our lines on a number of points, taking a number of prisoners and sometimes reaching the British lines.

On the 1st, counter attacks, repulsed, a great part of the ground and the village of Gonnelleu village on the Cambrai spur, prisoners several hundred. On many machine guns and trench mortars.

BRITISH POLITICS IN LANSLOWNE'S PEACE PROPOSAL

Some Profess to See in It a Lick at Lloyd-George.

SUGGESTION SCORNED IN ALLIED QUARTERS

However, it Has Started a Discussion That May Produce Frank Statements Desired by America.

(By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—British politics lie behind the Marquis of Lansdowne's war aims and peace suggestions, officials here feel. Some believe there is a definite attempt to wreck Lloyd-George's regime through the proposals; and some feel that those opposing the Premier are prepared to go to any lengths. Others openly hint that the aged Lansdowne is unwell.

The administration believes that the suggestion, however, will stir the nations to a more thoughtful consideration of the American idea of a frank statement of war aims—stripped of territorial aggrandizement and national selfishness.

From this standpoint, Lansdowne's letter is taken here as beneficial. Otherwise it is scorned.

The United Press gathered this information today from authoritative sources, as representing what may strictly be called the "official attitude." In embassy quarters there was a division of opinion, though the majority of diplomats shared the general allied view in opposition to Lansdowne's proposals.

Lansdowne's proposals, while not acceptable as they stand, sow the seeds of a discussion that will lead to more openness as to war aims and policies, officials here believe.

The government view was that Lansdowne stressed too much the possibility of negotiating with a Germany that invented the terms "scraps of paper" and "sink without a trace."

His suggestions could be altered, however, it was admitted, so as to meet the American position, namely, the fight to the full Allied strength, but that world justice and freedom of democracy are the real aims. Further, America would say that there is no spirit of crushing the German people if the world could assuredly be rid of Hohenzollernism.

Bar For Second Lieutenants.

(By United Press.) Washington, Dec. 1.—A single gold bar on the shoulder straps will hereafter designate a second lieutenant under a War Department order issued today. A brown braid on the sleeves will be worn instead of the black which a first lieutenant wears.

MEANS HAD AN AGILE ACCOUNT

Jumped From Nothing to \$105,000 and Back to \$47 in 60 Days.

(By United Press.)

Concord, N. C., Dec. 1.—Gaston B. Means' alleged juggling of funds here is said to have obtained from his benefactress, Mrs. Maude A. King, was the State's intent in testimony of Chicago bankers at the murder trial today. These bankers testified that Means' account jumped within 60 days from nothing to \$105,000, and today to \$47. This \$47, they said, was withdrawn a month after Mrs. King was shot to death at Lomb Street.

Means' friends while with Means. Judge Cline adjourned court early today to give the defense a chance to copy papers seized by the State in Means' apartment in New York at the time of his arrest.

CHILEAN HEIRESS FREED OF MURDER CHARGE BY JURY

Mrs. Bianca De Saullés' Plea of Outraged Mother Love Vindicated.

JURY WAS OUT LESS THAN THREE HOURS

"Not Guilty" Was Verdict Returned—Defendant Thanked Each of 12 Men Who Gave Her Freedom.

(By Hugh Baillie, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Bianca De Saullés, beautiful Chilean heiress, was freed tonight of the charge of murdering her divorced husband, John L. De Saullés.

A verdict of "not guilty" was announced by Foreman Buckin, of the jury, after deliberations lasting less than three hours.

Standing bravely erect but white as death, the 23 year old Chilean girl almost fainted when she heard the words that gave her liberty.

Her plea of outraged mother love was completely vindicated.

There was no mention of insanity in the verdict, although this was the technical plea. The real heart plea was mother love. She killed the man who refused to surrender her child, little Jack De Saullés, aged five. Now she faces another hard court fight to get the boy from De Saullés' relatives.

The jurors smiling broadly filed from the box after freeing the little Chilean girl and each one paused by her chair to shake her hand. In her soft drawl, now choked with emotion, she murmured "thank you, thank you" over and over again to each of the 12.

When it was announced at 9:15 that a verdict had been reached word was sent to the Mineola jail where the girl was waiting.

In less than a minute she entered court. Her fists were tightly clenched, her mouth drawn down at the corners in tense lines. The jurors were already in their seats. As the Chilean heiress sank wearily into her seat she swept the faces of the 12 men with a timid glance.

"If there is any applause or any demonstration whatever the guilty parties will be jailed," warned Supreme Court Justice Manning.

He arose, solemnly clad in his somber black robe.

The Justice motioned to Mrs. De Saullés. Nervously clutching the edge of the table, she stood up. Her lawyer, Henry A. Uterhart, offered to assist her but she stiffened, chin held high, and looked straight at Foreman Buckin.

"What is your verdict?" asked Justice Manning.

There was an instant of absolute silence, a dramatic hush. Mrs. De Saullés was breathing in deep gasps. "Not guilty," said Buckin.

Mrs. De Saullés went limp. Her head drooped. Then she rallied again. She smiled and extended her hand to the first of the men who had set her free.

Her sister, her brother and her maid, Susanne Montau, hurried to her side. As the last of the jurors departed she turned her back on the room in which she had made her fight for life and stepped into the court house corridor. Half a dozen flash lights boomed. Mrs. De Saullés uttered a little scream and started back, hands pressed to her eyes.

Many pressed about to congratulate her, but bailiffs forced them aside.

The jury retired at 5:55 and announced it had a verdict at 9:15, much of this time was taken up at dinner. That the jurors had their minds made up was indicated by the fact that they returned from their hotel carrying their baggage, ready to go home.

Justice Manning met Mrs. De Saullés in the court chambers after the verdict.

"I hope you'll be happy now," he said, shaking her hand briskly. Her eyes brimmed with tears, and her voice shook as she thanked him.

Mrs. De Saullés refused to see any persons other than her own relatives. She was near exhaustion, but seemed rapidly recuperating. Through her attorney, Henry A. Uterhart, she said she was very happy, that she would return to her home at the Crossways, Roslyn, immediately and would probably return to Chile.

Escorted by her physician and her lawyers she took her last walk through the tunnel of sights to Mineola jail and said goodbye to Sheriff Scott and there were shouts in the jail man. There were shouts in the jail man. There were shouts in the jail man.

Relations of De Saullés were not in court. Uterhart declared he understood there might be no fight over it. De Saullés' attorney, Monday, conference with George Gordon Battle, De Saullés, attorney, Monday.

Mrs. Maurice Hecksher and Mrs. De Saullés, who have had a conference with Uterhart, refused to reveal their attitude on the fight for possession.

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AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD EAT LESS

"Thousands of Humans Dig Their Graves With Their Teeth."

(By George Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—The United States food administration believes America's civilian population would be healthier, happier, less given to suicide and not so apt to die—if it ate less.

Prefacing his statement with the borrowed remark that "thousands of human beings dig their graves with their teeth," a high food administration official tonight cited German statistics for the second year of the war to prove his case.

"This," said he, "is one instance in which Americans would do well to emulate the Teutons. The executive head of one of the largest insurance companies in the United States has received a report from its actuaries in Germany showing that despite reduced food rations the number of deaths among its policy holders was reduced 13 per cent."

The insurance officials, among reasons for this reduction, gave "fewer losses from suicide," and "the general improvement in health of non-combatants as a result of their more rational way of living." These records are for the period from August 1, 1915, to July 29, 1916. "That," said the food official, "was after the Germans had been put on reduced rations and before they suffered physically for want of sufficient fats. They're not doing so well now."

"It is a lesson we hundred million American individuals might well take to heart. Not only would the reduction release tons upon tons of food to help win the war, but there would be fewer cases of the blues, fewer suicides, fewer dyspepsics, fewer deaths and a general enhancement of cheerfulness among this nation's people."

Betting on Racers.

(By United Press.) New York, Dec. 1.—The Kramer-Egg and Goulet-Magin teams ruled favorites tonight in the sixth day bicycle races which starts in Madison Square Garden at midnight Sunday. The big prize is \$3,000.

American Aviator Honored.

(By United Press.) American Field Headquarters, in France, Dec. 1.—An American aviation officer was awarded the French war cross today as a reward for valuable observations made during a recent French infantry attack.

TWO NEW YORK SOLDIERS KILLED

Fatal Collision Between Train and Motor Truck Near Spartanburg.

(By United Press.)

Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 1.—Two Brooklyn, N. Y., soldiers were killed and four others injured when the motor truck in which they were riding was struck by a Charleston and Western Carolina passenger train near here today.

The dead are: Privates Martin and Joseph Curti.

The injured are: Corporal Hoyt, arm and leg broken; Private Otto Keehn, cut and bruised; Corporal J. T. O'Neil, slightly injured.

The negro fireman jumped from the train and was seriously hurt. A second military truck narrowly escaped the same fate at the crossing.

All of the soldiers were of the 47th infantry, 27th division, stationed at Camp Wadsworth.

Not Much Noticeable.

(By United Press.) Stamford, Conn., Dec. 1.—After telling his father and mother how he had suffered a broken rib, a wrenched back, had bitten through his tongue, and rowed 50 miles in an open boat with other survivors, Stuart Sanderson, radio operator of the torpedoed patrol boat Alcedo, hastened to assure them that though a piece of a front tooth was broken off "you can't notice it much."

CABARET DANCERS MUST PAY TAX

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—Music with meals isn't "cabaret," the international revenue bureau ruled tonight, in fixing tax rates on amusement places.

If there's dancing though, it is a cabaret and the one cent on ten cent admission applies. Just because there isn't any admission to a cabaret won't work either, because the bureau ruled 20 per cent of the money one spends there shall be considered the taxable admission.

CITY OF CLEVELAND IN PRODUCE BUSINESS

(By United Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The city of Cleveland today prepared to go into the produce business.

Six carloads of Wisconsin potatoes standing on the tracks here a week were taken over by city officials and will be sold to customers at 55 cents a bushel.

REMEMBER!! ONLY 19 MORE DAYS LEFT TO SHOP

A FORMAL DEMAND BY BROTHERHOODS FOR MORE WAGES

Trainmen and Conductors Lead Way in Asking an Increase.

RAILROADS TO REPLY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

Both Sides Have Agreed to Mediate the Case—Plenty of Time to Take Necessary Steps.

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—Formal demand of the brotherhoods of Railway Train and Conductors for a 40 per cent wage increase were filed with the railroads today. The Southern Railway headquarters here received the demand.

It was this threatened increase which precipitated President Wilson's successful attempt to obtain from railroad labor heads guarantees that there would be no suspension of transportation during the war.

The railroads must file reply in 30 days. As both sides have already agreed to mediate the case before the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, the demands are expected to be threshed out here during January.

Arbitration, under President Wilson's "understanding" with the labor chiefs will follow, if necessary. Meanwhile should legislation be required to prevent a transportation tie-up during the war, ample time remains for its preparation.

The trainmen and conductors are firmly supported in their demands by the other two national brotherhoods—the Locomotive Engineers and the Firemen, who are expected shortly to frame similar demands.

The railroads already have declared their financial inability to meet this added wage burden. They are expected to fight the increases to the last ditch, despite the fact that they have announced they "will rest their case" with President Wilson.

NO DRAFT LABOR FOR SHIP BUILDING

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—The shipping board considers it "inadvisable" to draft labor to push the emergency flag program. Chairman Hurley today made this statement to Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, although admitting that shortage of labor had seriously delayed work on steel vessels in private yards.

Admitting that shortage of labor for information covering practically every phase of the shipping situation, to be used in Congress. Hurley stated the United States now has available a total of 582 ships of 3,721,809 dead weight tons in the trans-Atlantic service. This includes tankers and ex-German-Austrian ships.

Hurley again expressed confidence in his ability to produce 6,000,000 tons of shipping in 1919. Three new government yards under construction—Hog Island, Pa., Port Newark, and Bristol Point—will begin launching standardized ships in May.

PITTSBURG CONSERVES ELECTRIC POWER

(By United Press.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1.—Shutting off of all electric power up to 22,000 volts between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. each Wednesday was announced by the Duquesne Light Company, as a fuel conservation measure today.

This will force a suspension of operations for one day each week of the score or more of munitions plants in the Monongahela Valley. In all, nearly twice that many industrial plants employing more than 15,000 men will be affected. Most of these are making war materials of some kind. Residences will be without electricity on the "lightless days."

Several Soldiers Injured Last Night on a Charlotte Trolley Car.

(By United Press.)

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1.—A Camp Greene trolley car with 70 soldiers, burst into flames and dashed wildly down a sharp grade at 9:45 tonight, causing a mad rush of men to escape while many jumped through windows, receiving severe cuts. Burning out of the insulation in the controller at the front of the car caused the accident.

The most seriously injured were Private Nickerson, back severely sprained and Private Reshak, cut about head and legs.

Half a dozen other men who survived the fire and cuts had their wounds dressed at a local hospital and were able to return to the base hospital at the camp in army ambulances soon after the accident.

CONGRESS LOOKS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ITS PROGRAM

RAILROADS ASKED TO PAY INCREASE OF FORTY PERCENT

The New Demands by Brotherhoods Will Affect About 250,000 Men.

TERMS SUBMITTED TO THE RAILROADS

Demand Leaves No Doubt as to What is Wanted by the Employees—Outcome is Uncertain.

(By United Press.)

Cleveland, O., Dec. 1.—Wage increases amounting to approximately 40 per cent were asked tonight of all railroads in the United States by the brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Conductors. The new wage scale affects about 250,000 men. Railroads are given until December 31, 1917, reply in writing.

The communication, which was signed by President W. G. Lee, of the trainmen, and President A. B. Gargenson, of the conductors, and was sent to general managers of all railroads asks that the following scale be put into effect:

Rates to be paid employees on steam trains on runs of 155 miles per day or less: Conductors, not less than 3.5 per mile, \$5.43 per day, or \$162 per month; ticket collectors not less than three cents per mile, \$4.65 per day, or \$139.50 per month; baggage men not less than two and one-half cents per mile, \$3.88 per day, or \$116.40 per month; flagmen and brakemen not less than two and one-third cents per mile, \$3.61 per day, or \$108.30 per month.

Lee refused to make any statement regarding the demands.

Asked regarding the possibility of a strike in case the men's demands are refused, or if he had any assurance the men's demands would be granted, Lee said:

"I have nothing to say."

The present scale gives conductors \$4 for 100 miles if they make the mileage in eight hours. Local freight conductors get \$1 a day more.

General rules—accompanying the new demands provide all minimums be preserved in all services either as to service conditions or compensation in every form and that none of the rates of pay or conditions requested are to operate as a reduction in pay or a less favorable condition. All classes of service not mentioned and all special allowances made to men named in individual schemes must carry the same percentage of increase in compensation as that given in through freight service.

Substitute workmen will also benefit under the demands. It provides that when filling in for a regular, they shall receive the same pay as the man they are "subbing" for.

Further provisions in the new scale are: Passenger trainmen on short turn.

(Continued on Page Eight).

A WING MOTOR CAUSED A PANIC

(By United Press.)

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Ready For Beginning the Second War Session Which Opens Monday.

LITTLE TO BE DONE BEFORE CHRISTMAS

War Revenues Will Hold Center of Interest—Prohibition and Woman Suffrage to Come Up.

(By United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—Awaiting its cue from President Wilson, the 65th Congress tonight was ready for its second war session which opens Monday.

Leaders are depending wholly on the President's message, scheduled for 12:30 Tuesday afternoon, as the basis for the session's program. To an even greater extent than last term, the plan is to follow his advice. There appears a general agreement that he will:

Give America's answer to the Bolshevik and Lansdowne's peace proposals.

Ask no immediate war on Germany's allies.

Urge Congress to restrict itself to war legislation, chiefly problems of taxation, transportation, further control of industries, and development of water power along conservation lines.

On all sides, the belief is that President Wilson will answer peace suggestions with the statement that America will lay down terms when democracy is safe and not before.

Taxation of excess profits once more looms as the outstanding fight of the session. Abandoning their former position that such levies cripple industry, opponents of heavy taxes are prepared to urge raising of money by further bond issues.

Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, said tonight:

"We must have both taxes and bonds. This is not a matter of policy but of necessity. Neither means of itself will raise enough money. We are facing a period of unexampled taxation. Nothing will escape."

Completion of unofficial estimates of probable appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, gave rise to the belief tonight that they will total from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 less than the \$18,000,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1918. This belief is based largely on the premises that it is unlikely another \$7,000,000,000 allied loan bond bill will be presented this session.

The War and Navy Department's will ask for approximately the same appropriations as last year. Aviation will show a tremendous boost. The shipping board is not expected to ask for much additional this session. Increased administrative expenses, in the new government war branches and expanded departments are considerable.

Representative Webb, House prohibition leader, said tonight the prohibition amendment will be given the "dry" as a Christmas present. The Senate has approved this measure and even its House opponents admit its success is inevitable. Prohibition and suffrage each will get one day for both debate and vote.

Only a declaration from President Wilson—unexpected—can carry national suffrage, leaders say.

Monday's session probably will last no more than five minutes in each house. Adoption of a joint resolution inviting President Wilson to address Congress Tuesday is the only pending business.

Little business is expected before the Christmas adjournment. The Senate will adjourn on Thursdays, over the week ends, and the House will finish minor matters while its committees frame important bills.

If favorable word comes from the State Department, both houses will pass legislation putting "alien slackers" in the army. The Senate may pass the Webb export bill, over which no great fight is expected. The civil rights bill, which would exempt soldiers and sailors from suits for debt, etc., is an outside pre-Christmas possibility.

Plans for disciplining Senator La Follette are still in the air. La Follette himself will insist on action. There is some sentiment that ignoring him may be the best course.

"Provisionary and spur-of-the-moment action will be Congress' chief work," said Speaker Champ Clark tonight. "What we will do must depend on the turn which military events take."