

BRITISH TROOPS PUSHING ON TOWARDS CAMBRAI
RUSSIA OPENS NEGOTIATIONS FOR ARMISTICE

HAIG'S MEN ARE WITHIN LESS THAN THREE MILES OF BASE AT CAMBRAI

In Two Days British Have Gained as Much Ground as in Four Months of Somme Battle—Score of Towns and 8,000 Prisoners Have Been Captured

CAVALRY TAKING PART IN DRIVE FOR CAMBRAI

Tanks Did Almost Perfect Work in Tearing Down the Barbed Wire Entanglements That Were Supposed To Be Almost Impregnable—Infantry Captured Guns That Were Firing at the Tanks

London, Nov. 22.—The village of Fontaine Notre Dame has been captured by the British in their new offensive, the war office announces. The announcement follows: "Moving forward north of Cantaing yesterday evening our troops attacked and captured the village of Fontaine Notre Dame. They took a number of prisoners."

Fontaine Notre Dame is two and three-fourths miles southwest of Cambrai, on the main road between Bapaume and Cambrai.

BRITISH PRESS FORWARD.

Triumphant in their brilliant stroke against the Hindenburg line, British troops are pushing on Cambrai, now less than three miles away. In two days the British have gained almost as much ground as in the fourth months of the battle of the Somme.

As it was unlike any previous operation on the western front, so was the success of General Byng's smash. Without artillery preparation and with only tanks to cut the wire entanglements, British infantry tore such holes in the German defenses that British cavalry is now taking part in the drive toward Cambrai and the Belgian border beyond. Surprised by the suddenness of the thrust Tuesday, the Germans fought back Wednesday, but the British pushed steadily toward the immediate goal. Nearly a score of towns and villages have been taken and more than 8,000 prisoners have been captured. The Germans have been driven from the high ground west, southwest and south of Cambrai; this city was formerly German main headquarters in the west and one of the main links in the German supply system is at the mercy of the British artillery.

Greatest Victory.

While the British attacked on a front of 32 miles between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, their main effort was on a 15 mile front west and southwest of Cambrai, where an advance of more than five miles has been made. In England the victory of General Byng is hailed as the greatest on the

western front and it is looked upon as the forerunner of still greater achievements against the supposedly impregnable Hindenburg line. The new tactics of the British apparently overwhelmed the Germans and in the view of military critics hold out great possibilities for the future, especially as to its efficiency without the usual preliminary artillery fire.

Haig Showed Real Strategy in Blow on Cambrai Front

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—(Delayed)—(By The Associated Press)—The present battle more than any other in the western theater, has taken on the savor of fighting in other wars when men struggled in the open and cavalry made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this claim. Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed some day he would have a chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated.

Field Marshal Haig's blow against the Cambrai front represents a real strategy. He had hammered at the enemy in Flanders until they were worn out. He had driven them back as far as the mud would permit and had compelled them to call on every ounce of strength they had to maintain themselves. Then he suddenly sprung his surprise attack in an unexpected quarter. Strongest Defenses. The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. Not only were they strongly fortified, but they were protected by a very deep belt of barbed wire which it was thought only a protracted bombardment would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through. British tanks had never before been called upon for such extensive work, but they did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and greater depth than ever before. The correspondent today inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In most places they had no trouble either in tearing through the wire or in crossing trenches. Tore Down Entanglements. There were gaps in the wire entanglements where not one vestige of wire

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New Head of Standard Oil Company a Young Man



WALTER CLARK TEAGLE

Walter C. Teagle, who has become president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, one of the greatest corporations on earth, is only thirty-nine years of age. He worked his way up. Mr. Teagle succeeded A. C. Bedford, who was elected chairman of the board of directors of the company. Mr. Teagle was born in Cleveland, O., graduated from Cornell university, and since then has been engaged in the oil industry. He has spent much time abroad becoming familiar with the producing and marketing situation in all parts of the world and eventually became head of the Standard's export department.

TEUTONS MAKING BIG MASS ATTACK AGAINST ITALIANS

Fresh Reserves, Including Picked Troops of Prussian Guard, Sent Into Fray

BRITISH TROOPS NEAR JERUSALEM

Gen. Allenby's Forces Within Five Miles of Holy City—French Troops Active

Italian Headquarters, Nov. 21 (Delayed)—(By The Associated Press).—The greatest mass attack which the enemy had made is in progress along the upper Piave river at the point where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. As the action proceeds the enemy is bringing forward fresh masses of his reserves, including picked troops of the Prussian guard, besides some of the best German troops drawn from the western and Russian fronts. He also has 20,000 mountaineers from Lower Hungary, troops which are noted for their brutal vandalism.

Holding Position. What effect the British drive will have on the Austro-German invasion of Italy is not yet apparent, but the Italians are holding tenaciously to their positions and the invaders have not been able to make a marked gain in two days. Around Asiago the Italians have repulsed strong attacks, while on the important sector between the Brenta and the Piave the Austro-Germans have ceased their attacks apparently worn out by fruitless efforts against Monte Tomba and the nearby defenses. The Piave line is still unbroken.

French Attack. French troops have carried out a successful attack on a front of two-thirds of a mile between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac. German defenses were captured and 174 prisoners fell into French hands.

In Palestine. General Allenby's force is within five miles of Jerusalem on the northwest and six miles on the west. It is not yet clear whether the Turks intend to defend Jerusalem but if they should do so the defending force seemingly is in great danger of being cut off from the north and northwest.

Battle Near Clima

Italian Army Headquarters, Nov. 22.—(Delayed)—(By The Associated Press)—The battle in the mountainous region in the north between the Piave and Brenta rivers is nearing its culmination. It centers at Monte Crappa and has become a struggle of giants.

It is clear the enemy is able to advance only very slowly now that he is not being assisted by the element of surprise by treason and other circumstances which favored him at first. Even if the Italians should be obliged to abandon the Piave river line they may be expected to fall back more slowly and offer still more tenacious opposition.

Make Counter Attack.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The Germans last night made a counter attack on the Aisne front in an endeavor to recapture the ground won by the French in yesterday's offensive. The war office announces that the enemy was repulsed with serious losses.

Berlin Announcement.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—(Via London).—The summits of Mont Fontana and Mont Spinnucina, on the northern Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, have been captured. It is announced officially.

Explosion In Chemical Works.

Zurich, Nov. 21 (Delayed).—One of the largest and most important chemical works in Germany, the Griesheim-Electron, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, was destroyed by an explosion Tuesday night according to a dispatch received here from Frankfurt.

Norwegian Steamer Foundered.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Thor foundered in a storm in latitude 34 north, longitude 161 west. It was reported by Captain O'Hansen who reached port with 15 members of his crew today. One life boat with a part of the crew is still missing.

Three Vessels Sunk.

Paris, Nov. 22.—One French ship of more than 1,600 tons and two fishing vessels were sunk by submarines or mines last week. One ship was attacked unsuccessfully.

DOES NOT MEAN SEPARATE PEACE

Maximalists Want Three Months To Form Russia's Peace Policy Without Annexations or Indemnities

No Separate Peace.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—The Russian government yesterday ordered General Bukhoin, the commander-in-chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. The proposal to negotiate peace was officially conveyed to the ambassadors of the allied nations at Petrograd.

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According to the maximalist government's plan, an armistice would be entered upon first and if it were successful for three months, it is proposed to assemble a peace conference at which an attempt would be made to negotiate Russia's policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities.

Russian Army Active.

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The Russian Caucasus armies have won a marked success against the enemy along the river Dyal, according to information reaching the army and the workmen's and soldiers' delegates. The Russians started an attack and overcame the enemy, capturing 1,600 of them, of whom 134 were officers. The morale of the troops is said to be excellent.

MRS. PACK DIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Widow of George W. Pack, Long Identified With Civic and Philanthropic Causes in Asheville

Mrs. Frances Farman Pack, widow of George W. Pack, died yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Lorraine in New York. Funeral services and interment will be conducted Saturday afternoon at Cleveland, O. Mrs. Pack was 83 years old and had been in good health until recently. Coming to Asheville about 35 years ago with her husband, Mrs. Pack won the love and admiration of many friends by her sterling qualities. She, like her husband, became much interested in the development of this city and section and she assisted liberally in public and philanthropic enterprises. On Merrimon avenue the Packs built a beautiful home and Mrs. Pack has spent a part of every year there, her last visit having been made here this summer and fall. Mrs. Pack was especially active since the outbreak of the great war, in Red Cross work and in the success of the Liberty loan bond campaigns. Children surviving are Charles L. Pack of Lakewood, N. J., ex-president of the American Forestry association and organizer of the home garden movement in the United States; Mrs. Philip A. Rollins of New York and Mrs. Amos B. McNary of Cleveland, O. A sister, Miss Ida B. Farman, is a resident of Asheville.

Will Not Ask Exemption.

New York, Nov. 22.—The National league will not ask special exemption for any of its ball players and is not in sympathy with any "selfish plan" of discrimination in favor of its business or players, declared John K. Tener, president of the league, here today.

"Tanks Shot to Pieces."

Berlin, Nov. 22.—(Via London).—Referring to the British attack on the Somme front, today's official communication says that before and behind the German line lies the wreckage of tanks which have been shot to pieces.

BROTHERHOODS TO URGE NEW BOARD TO CONTROL WAGES

Four Chiefs Will Discuss New Wage Demand With the President Today

RAILWAYS' CASE IN WILSON'S HANDS

Brotherhoods Are Expected To Press Their Claims for Higher Wages

Washington, Nov. 22.—Heads of the four railroad brotherhoods came here today at President Wilson's request to discuss with him their proposed new demands for higher wages. The president was prepared to take up the problem with a free hand so far as the railroads are concerned, having been formally notified that the roads will abide by any step he sees fit to take. An entirely new proposal, which it is understood the brotherhoods plan to make, is that rail transportation during the war, with respect to relations of the carriers and employees, be dealt with, formation of a new federal commission to have complete jurisdiction and power over the existing federal board of mediation and conciliation be understood to be one of the factors in the proposal for a new commission. The brotherhood heads are said to be unalterably against any plan which would give the present board any power with relation to wage demands. They want a new and distinct commission, similar to that now in control for the war of England's rail lines. Opposition to intervention by the existing federal board of mediation and conciliation is understood to be one of the factors in the proposal for a new commission. The brotherhood heads are said to be unalterably against any plan which would give the present board any power with relation to wage demands. They want a new and distinct commission, similar to that now in control for the war of England's rail lines. The brotherhood chiefs also are expected to urge their claims for higher wages, suggesting that the increase should be made by the carriers themselves or in some bonus system, the government along the line of the British bonus system. From the railroads, President Wilson has the letter of Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the American Railway association, to a committee, committee, admitting the roads' unwillingness to arbitrate and placing their interests in the president's hands for any disposition the president shall make in the public interest.

The brotherhood heads to meet the president are W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors; and W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Any announcement regarding the conference, Mr. Lee said before going to the White House, must come from the president. Refusing to discuss the possibility of a strike or the brotherhoods' attitude, he said: "We are here at the president's request, to receive and answer any proposition he may have to make."

DEV. DR. D. H. ROLSTON OF CHARLOTTE DEAD

Charlotte, Nov. 22.—Rev. D. H. Rolston, since November 1911 pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, died at his home last night after a short illness. He had suffered from spinal meningitis since Sunday morning. Dr. Rolston was elected moderator of the Presbyterian synod at its recent meeting in Fayetteville and was known as one of the leading ministers of the state.

Date Set for Hearing.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The interstate conference commission announced today it would hold a hearing December 7 on the application of express companies for a 10 per cent increase in rates.

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