

WEATHER FORECAST  
North Carolina—Fair tonight;  
Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly  
warmer.  
South Carolina—Fair, continued  
cold tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly  
warmer.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

FINAL EDITION

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## BOURLON IS NOW HELD BY BRITISH

This Last Victory Accomplished Only After Severest Kind of Fighting  
FRENCH SUCCESSFULLY ATTACK AT VERDUM  
First and Second Line Trenches Captured On Two Mile Front—Diaz Still Holding Invaders

British troops have captured the high ground in Bourlon wood and dominate the region about Cambrai. This success came after two days of the most vicious fighting and no assistance is indicated, in part by the fact that German traffic south of Cambrai has been heavy, the probability being that the civil population of the town has been re-evacuated.

General Byng's latest triumph was a hard and heroic endeavor. In part due to the Third army, Field Marshal Haig declares that the capture of the Bourlon position "represents the most successful operation and opens the way to the further expansion of advantages already gained." Apparently the British commander will push his advantage still further and force Cambrai, three miles to the east.

Bourlon village changed hands three times in the desperate battling for the possession of it and the adjoining wood. Severe fighting continued there, and the Germans, massing their best troops in efforts to retake the position which means all to the west of Cambrai, pressed back the British from parts of the village. General Byng's men withstood attacks on the wood and held the high ground intact. There also has been heavy fighting west of Bourlon, near the village of Quent.

In the village of Quent, the British have broken the Hindenburg line, taken a score of villages, and in a dominating position west of Cambrai and overran territory held by the Germans in the first half of the drive in the Ypres salient. Nearly 10,000 prisoners, one hundred machine guns and many other trophies had been captured. The British still, probably, is holding the "exploitation" to which Field Marshal Haig refers in his congratulatory message.

Along the river, the pivot point of the German offensive in France, there has been heavy fighting in which the British have been victorious. After repulsing a German attack on the right bank of the Meuse, near Hill 204, the British attacked the enemy on a front of more than two miles in the afternoon. They occupied the first and second German lines, and captured more than 300 prisoners.

From Lake Geneva to the Adriatic, the Italians continue to hold the initiative. An attempt to break through the British line west of Piave river, the enemy has been making very strong attacks on the Asiago plateau, where it was defeated last week, in an attempt to recapture the important Monte Tena position. The fighting has been very severe. The Italians repulsed the attacks.

On the Asiago plateau, between the Piave and the Brenta, only artillery has been active. Along the Piave, the British have shown signs of activity. Heavy efforts have not been made to attempt to cross the river. The British were crushed by the Italian offensive.

British troops have now been driven back near the Italian northern front, heavy columns have been sent from more than 120 miles in the northwest to Italy to the Asiago plateau. They are reported in the area and apparently are about to be sent to the Italian northern front.

At the Cambrai arena, Field Marshal Haig reports the Germans let the British in the violence of their retreat. They failed to repeat last night's futile attacks on the British positions on the Bourlon sector.

LAFLETTE INQUIRY AGAIN POSTPONED  
(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Nov. 26.—Absence of Senators on the sub-committee appointed to investigate Senator Laflette's speech at St. Paul last September, caused postponement today of the inquiry probably until after Congress reconvenes.

## URGES THAT WAR BE DECLARED ON GERMANY'S ALLIES

Senator Stone Says Such Action By Congress is Advisable  
DECLARATION WOULD SIMPLIFY MATTERS  
"We Are in Fact Now at War With Germany's Allies"  
Senator Stone—Harmony Is Advised

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Nov. 26.—Declarations of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Chairman Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, declared today, seem "exceedingly advisable to simply a situation now anomalous."  
"We are in fact, now at war with Germany's allies," said Senator Stone, "and now at war with Germany's allies." Senator Stone's only reservation was that such action by Congress should be in harmony with the policy of the executive branch of the government. Although he voted against the declaration of war on Germany, Senator Stone has reiterated that the war once begun has his whole support. His statement today was taken as indicative of the agitation for war on Germany's allies, which will face Congress when it convenes a week from today.

"There should be an understanding, of course," said Senator Stone, "between the two branches of the government before any action is taken. But we are, in fact, now at war with Germany's allies. The situation is anomalous. It would, in my opinion, simply matters greatly, if we should formally declare war against Germany's allies. It seems to me logically advisable."  
"I understand that some, if not a large number of Austrian troops have been on the western front."  
"They may now or soon be actually fighting against the American forces. Any way, the Austrians are desperately engaged with Italy, one of our allies, just as much as France or England."

To have war formally declared against the German allies also, Senator Stone thinks, would simply matter of domestic concern, such as measures to prevent espionage.

## BERLIN CLAIMS TO BE HOLDING BOURLON

(By Associated Press.)  
Berlin, Nov. 26.—(Via London).—According to today's official announcement, the town of Bourlon, in the Cambrai area, is still in German hands. The repulse of minor infantry forces which advanced against the village is reported and nests of British behind the German lines near Bourlon are said to have been cleared up. On the southwestern end of Bourlon wood and west of Fontaine the Germans gained ground, the statement says, as a result of hand grenade encounters in the night.  
On the Verdun front between Samogneux and Beaumont, the French attacked on a front of four kilometers (2.12 miles). The statement says the attack broke down in the German defense zone.

## NO DEVELOPMENTS IN MILWAUKEE TRAGEDY

(By Associated Press.)  
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—The police department today continued its inquiry into Saturday's night's tragedy which resulted in the death of nine members of the police force and two others when a bomb, intended for the supposed destruction of the Italian Evangelical church, exploded in the police station.  
According to the police, nothing has been uncovered to indicate the bomb planting or the explosion has connection with any anarchistic anti-government activities.

Japanese Commission at Home.  
(By Associated Press.)  
Tokyo, Nov. 26.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and the members of the Japanese mission to the United States, which he headed, arrived home today, after an uneventful trip.

## MRS. DE SAULLES TELLS HER STORY IN MURDER TRIAL

Gives Testimony of Events Leading Up to the Fatal Shooting  
DEFENSE PLAYING ITS STRONG CARD  
Mrs. De Saulles Tells of Early Married Life in Effort to Secure Acquittal for Killing Her Husband

(By Associated Press.)  
Mineola, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, on trial here for the murder of her husband, John L. De Saulles, today from the witness stand, told the story of her life.  
It was a story brimming with dramatic interest. Her childhood, spent in Chile, her meeting there with De Saulles, their marriage in Paris, and the return to the United States was the first and happiest part of the tale. Then came the defendant's detailed narration of the change in her husband's attitude toward her—the trickery to which she claims he resorted in order to get possession of the \$100,000 which she inherited from her father. Instances of his alleged infidelity were related by the witness who spoke in a calm, unimpassioned manner.

Letters which Mrs. De Saulles wrote to her husband were introduced by her counsel with the purpose of showing the jury that she had suffered from neglect. The pathos of some of them drew tears from the listeners in the court room.  
The most dramatic chapter of the story, the tragedy on the night of August 3 at De Saulles' home, was expected to be heard this afternoon.

(By Associated Press.)  
Mineola, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Upon the physical ability of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles to face a grueling examination when she is called to the stand today depends the success of her plea for acquittal of the murder of her former husband, John Longer De Saulles, one time Yale football star and club man. Mrs. De Saulles, it is said, will tell in her own way a dramatic story of indignities and persecutions. Doubts that Mrs. De Saulles would be able to bear up under the ordeal were raised following the visit of her physician to the jail last night when it was said she had steadily lost strength since her trial began.

Mrs. De Saulles, her attorneys say, will tell the story of her life, briefly sketching the first 16 years prior to her marriage to De Saulles in Paris in 1912, following with details of the indifferent attitude of her husband, which it is claimed, eventually led to the divorce.  
Instances of De Saulles' alleged unfaithfulness, as recorded in the divorce proceedings which will be introduced in evidence, will also constitute a part of the witness' testimony, her attorneys have indicated.  
An agreement effected between the parents subsequent to the divorce hearings whereby custody of their son, John L. De Saulles, Jr., was to divide time between them, the husband's alleged violations of this agreement, and, lastly, the tragedy on the night of August 3, when Mrs. Saulles fired the revolver shots in her former husband's Long Island home, will also be parts of her story.

The long corridor leading to the court-room was jammed with persons eager to gain admission long before court opened.  
The crowd was so dense that court attendants, witnesses and others connected with the trial had to be conducted through an underground passage way to the trial chamber.  
Most of those gained admission were women. A long line of automobiles extended in front of the court.  
(Continued on Page Eight).

## WAR LEGISLATION WILL AGAIN LEAD

A Busy Program for Congress Which Begins Next Monday  
(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Nov. 26.—Stupendous appropriation bills and other war legislation will feature the legislative program of the session of Congress which is to open December 3, and probably run on until autumn, in the opinion of leaders here today.  
In the wake of these right-of-way measures, a host of others of domestic concern like prohibition and woman suffrage will be pressed for consideration.  
Considerable sentiment has developed among representatives already in favor of a declaration of war against Germany's allies, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. There is expectation at the capitol that the President may deal with the subject in his opening address to the joint session of Congress.

A Shortage of Coins.  
Manila, P. I., Nov. 26.—There is a shortage of coins throughout the Philippine Islands. The Philippine National Bank is issuing paper bills of the denomination of 10 and 20 centavos as a temporary relief.

Local Engagements Reported.  
(By Associated Press.)  
Berlin, Nov. 26, (via London).—Only local engagements on the Italian front are reported in today's statement from army headquarters. The Germans are said to have achieved successes in these operations.  
Teutons Repulsed.  
(By Associated Press.)  
Rome, Nov. 26.—Strong Austro-German attacks on the northern mountain front between the Brenta and Piave rivers were repulsed yesterday, it is announced officially.

## SPECIAL VENIRE SUMMONED FOR TRIAL OF MEANS

Cabarrus Court Recessed at Noon Today Until Tuesday Morning  
GASTON MEANS PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO MURDER OF MRS. MAUDE KING WHEN ARRIGNED TODAY

(By Associated Press.)  
Concord, N. C., Nov. 26.—Adjournment of the case against Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, was taken at noon today until 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, to allow a special venire of 150 men to be summoned.  
No attempt was made to examine any of the 36 veniremen called with the special term. Means pleaded not guilty when arraigned after his indictment a month ago, and other than a formal announcement of ready by both sides, no action was taken today.

Means' trial drew a crowd that filled the court room seats. The defendant came in after the formality of drawing and charging the grand jury called at the special term of court had been concluded. He smiled as he entered and seemed in an even more cheerful mood than he showed at his preliminary hearing. His wife joined him soon afterwards.  
Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, of Asheville, mother of Mrs. King, who did not appear at the first hearing, will take the stand, according to P. V. McDuffie, of Atlanta, an attorney who has represented her. Mrs. Robinson's feeble health, partly due to her age, would be the only bar to her appearance, the attorney said.

Trial of Means charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, set for today in Cabarrus county court, drew hundreds of spectators from Cabarrus county today to Concord, where a score of witnesses and newspaper men were gathered from New York and Chicago, the man's former homes. Both New York and Chicago officers investigated the case and turned their findings over to the prosecution.  
The State previously had lost its plea for a change of venue, and both sides set themselves today to the task of selecting juries with the expectation that it would be a long drawn out affair and the special panel of 36 men automatically summoned with the calling of the special term of court for the trial, would be exhausted before 12 men had been agreed upon.

The long residence here of the Means family and the publicity given the death of the woman whose fortune, it has been contended Means sought, served to attract the attention of the entire county today and spectators again went over the details of the woman's death near here last summer, where the defense contended at the inquest she accidentally shot herself.  
After court opened much time was taken up with the formality of drawing the grand jury, called at the same time the special term was ordered. Judge E. B. Cline, presiding, told the grand jury that probably no bills would be presented to them.  
By agreement of both sides, a special venire of 150 were drawn. Selection of a grand jury of 18 men had taken half at the 36 summoned for the special term. The names of the 150 were drawn in open court. Among them were: W. H. Bingham, son of Captain W. S. Bingham, who was nearby, when Mrs. King was killed.

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FOLLOW THE CROWD  
MORE SHOPPING  
24 DAYS TO CHRISTMAS!  
Read the Ads

## COMPANY REFUSES OFFER TO CLERKS TO RETURN TODAY

Striking Clerks Presented Themselves at Offices This Morning  
HAD ORDERS FROM FORRESTER TO WORK  
Pending Return of Labor Leader the Coast Line Strike Remains Just Where it Has Been

Acting on telegraphic instructions from Grand President J. J. Forrester, the clerks of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad who have been out on strike this morning presented themselves at the offices of the company ready to resume their duties. They met with the information from the officers of the company that they had not been re-instated, and that the company was not in receipt of any information with regard to the settlement of the strike.  
Telegraphic advices reaching the city last night indicated that the strike was over. Information came from Norfolk, on authority of the striking clerks there, that all differences between the clerks and the company had been satisfactory settled, and the clerks out would be ordered to return to their desks this morning.

From Washington came this statement that officials of the Department of Labor felt confident that the strike would reach an early end, and it was even hinted that President Wilson was taking a hand in the matter. There was a rumor current locally yesterday afternoon to the effect that the President had sent a message to President Kenly of the Coast Line in which the request was made that the company recede from the position which it has heretofore maintained, but this could not be confirmed today.

It is also stated that through the intervention of President Wilson the clerks at Norfolk have been released, which would also mean that the stevedores and bargemen out at that place would return to work. It is said that last week when some 3,000 government horses at Norfolk were without food that the strikers voluntarily, and without pay, moved a number of barges of hay to feed the animals.

It is understood that representatives of the Department of Labor have said that the reason the strike is not settled is because the Coast Line officials are unreasonable, and it is understood that these representatives have entertained this opinion for some time. Just what further concessions they have asked the officials of the company to make is not known.  
Grand President Forrester, of the clerks' union, is expected to arrive today from Norfolk, and the local clerks are looking forward to his coming with confidence that it means an almost immediate settlement of the difficulty.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT SPEAKS IN CANADA

(By Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 26.—Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Colonel Roosevelt on his arrival here today to assist in the great "victory loan" meeting tonight. Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, who was leaving the city, had his train held so that he might shake hands with the former President of the United States.

## NORFOLK'S STRIKE COMES TO AN END

Agreement Reached Which is Believed Will Settle the Controversy  
(By Associated Press.)  
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 26.—The strike inaugurated by the clerks and longshoremen in the employ of the transportation companies entering this port will be a thing of the past within 24 hours, it is believed. While the striking employees of the Norfolk Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, Virginian, and the Belt Line railroads are still out, General Robert McVade, chairman of the conciliation commission, is in Norfolk today for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the trouble and it is regarded as certain that his mission will be accomplished.  
As a result of the action of President J. R. Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, in permitting the striking clerks to return to work without prejudice to their standing with the company, clerks and longshoremen of the Southern Railway, the Chesapeake Steamship Company, Old Dominion Steamship Company and the Atlantic Coast Line railway have gone back.  
Officials of the Norfolk Southern, the Chesapeake and Ohio, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and the Belt Line had declined this morning to take back all of the strikers.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS NOW WITH ARMIES OF ITALY

PLANE AND TANK ROUTED GERMANS FROM BOURLON  
The Wood and Village Half Circled by the British Forces  
TERRIBLE CONFLICT IN HAMLET'S STREETS  
The Opposition Broke Down Before the Terrific Fire From a Swarm of Low-Flying Airplanes

(By Associated Press.)  
British Army Headquarters in France, Sunday, Nov. 25.—This morning found the line of battle of the weary but determined British troops stretched in a semi-circle about Bourlon wood and Bourlon village, which nestled at the northeastern edge of the forest. Its line had been established in the face of dogged resistance by the Germans who had fallen back step by step fighting with the fury of despair.

All day yesterday the opposing forces struggled bitterly in close quarters for possession of the village from which the British were forced Friday, after gaining a footing in the rush that took them through Bourlon wood.  
Nightfall still found waves of infantry surging back and forth through the streets of the hamlet and among the houses, their crimson bayonets telling the story of the terrible conflict. Gradually the Germans fell back, the British pressing forward with grim persistence, which the enemy could not withstand and the hamlet was finally cleared of most of the German troops.

Today some few of the enemy still remained in Bourlon but all the main streets of the place had been cleared and it was surrounded by a strong force of British soldiers.  
A little to the southwest of here, another intense struggle was being staged in the village of Moeuvres in which the British had battled their way with rifle and bayonet and pushed the Germans out of the southern half. Elsewhere along the Cambrai road there was no infantry action of importance.

Prisoners continue to arrive at the British cages from the front. Newly 10,000 captives thus far have been counted, including 200 officers.  
In the capture of Bourlon wood and village, the British have acquired possession of one of the most important points they have secured since the great drive last Tuesday. This high ground controls a wide sweep of territory and its occupation holds out the possibility that the Germans eventually will be forced to withdraw their lines to the northwest.  
The Bourlon position also overlooks Cambrai but this city might be a hard nut to crack because the central part is walled and many suburbs radiate from it, forming natural barriers against an advance from the west. It seems possible that Cambrai might ultimately become a sort of No Man's Land, dominated by the big guns on both sides and that this ancient town, with its old cathedral and picturesque walls, would go the way of so many other places.

A large amount of traffic in the last few days has been pouring out of Cambrai toward the southeast, indicating the probability that the Germans have evacuated the civilian population and are preparing for eventualities.  
That the Germans attached great importance to Bourlon wood and the village was fully evidenced by their strenuous resistance and the intense counter attacks hurled against the British lines.  
Several counter thrusts were delivered by the enemy Saturday. Some succeeded temporarily but the British immediately pushed forward again and regained the lost ground.

The fighting over the wooded slopes of this elevation has been among the most spectacular of the war, for the occupation of the forest was due largely to the work of tanks and air planes, who paved the way for the onrushing infantry. A number of iron monitors led the advance to Bourlon Friday, with British planes circling over the enemy at a height of from 30 to 50 feet and carrying on a

(Continued on Page Six).

Solid Ranks of Infantry, Artillery and Supply Trains Have Arrived  
RE-INFORCEMENTS LOOK TO BE IN GOOD TRIM  
French and British Reach Sound of Battle After Marching Eight Days, But for Work

(By Associated Press.)  
Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Sunday, Nov. 25.—Solid ranks of Franco-British infantry with artillery and supply trains were seen by the correspondent today within sound of the battle on the Italian northern line. They had been on an eight-day march.  
The correspondent was on a tour of the northern fighting front, where the great battle is continuing. Major General DeGiorgio was found commanding the extreme left of Fourth Army at the point where the fighting was heaviest.

Throughout yesterday and today the battle in the mountains has developed in a steady succession of heavy attacks and counter attacks with occasional brief intervals for reforming the lines and re-organizing new positions.  
Twelve different enemy assaults have been made within a few hours, but the Italian lines had not yielded a foot and General DeGiorgio was calm and confident that the defensive line would hold until reinforcements arrived.

Staff officers from headquarters were taking the trip along the line and the route lay straight north into the fighting zone. Soon there were evidences of a bitter struggle just ahead, for along the route long lines of Italian infantry, decimated in the last few days were reforming to re-join the fight. They showed effects of the fearful strain, but there was no trace of wavering.

In another zone a sight which stirred the blood was when solid ranks of allied reinforcements crowded the roads. Already they were well within sound of the rumble of the guns and the boom from the battle off in the distance could be heard above the gallop of the cavalry, the tramp of the infantry and the clamor of the batteries and supply trains.

It was a dark day, with a gray sky, but the whole scene seemed to lighten up as the color of the Italian gray was tinted everywhere with British khaki and French blue. They had been on the march eight days, making more than 15 miles a day.  
The French reinforcements were first seen in force. They were splendid looking young men. One of their officers with whom the correspondent talked, said they had just arrived, after a hard forced march, with others following.

Soon the others came in view and for two miles the party passed through endless lines of French. There were squadrons of cavalry in the road and in the nearby fields, and long lines of new artillery trains and supplies. Field kitchens had been set up at one point and a midday meal was being served. The men looked in the best of condition and did not show a trace of fatigue.  
Just beyond the color turns from blue to khaki as long lines of the British came into sight. In the lead were cyclists and then came engineer trains. Following were long ranks of infantry, cavalry and artillery. At one time headquarters had been temporarily established along the road and guards were at the gate as the officers went and came.

Farther on a British general and his staff, all finely mounted, were cantering forward.  
The artillery horses were especially marked for their sleek, well fed condition and the observers noted how all the brass work on the guns and equipment glistened with the thorough care it had had. One engineer corps was rumbling to the rear with huge pontoons on camions, as it had been found these were not needed, but all the rest of the force was moving forward.

The men looked hard as nails. Both officers and men were eager to hear how the fight was going, and were anxious to get forward.  
Talks with these men along the road gave an idea of what they had been doing. They had been marching steadily for several days. The start was made every day at 3 a. m., with an early breakfast and with relations subsequently served at 11 a. m., and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Along the route their headquarters were in village schools, houses, barns and public buildings. The men carried loads of about 70 pounds, including  
(Continued on Page Eight).