WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued cold to-day; cloudy to-morrow; north to east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 31; lowest, 20.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 88. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

# MRS. DE SAULLES TAKES 5 HOURS TO TELL STORY OF HER TRAGIC MARRIED LIFE

### She Describes Events Preceding Shooting as if in Trance.

### SOUGHT NO QUARREL

### Defendant Wanted to Get Boy Without Husband Knowing It.

### BUT IS SURPRISED BY HIM

### Frightful Pain in Head Attacked Her and Her Mind Was Blank.

For nearly five hours yesterday Blanca de Saulles told her story as her lawyer would have her tell it. He led and she followed, as if her hand were in his and she were a child. Through her girlhood in Chile and the English convent she was guided—through her marriage and its chapters from the idyl to the catastrophe. And there the guidance ceased.

Her story passed her twenty-third birthday and through the spring and torturing summer until it paused at Friday, August 3, this year. As the page of the morning of that day was turned the presiding Justice in the Mineola courtroom asked her with extreme gentleness if she could not go on alone without hint or prompting.

She had just said she was too tired to continue. The Justice wished to spare her, yet if it could be done without adding to the strain that she had borne all day he wished to have the jury hear the completion of the narrative so that she could sleep with the knowledge that this part of the ordeal was ended.

"If it isn't too long——" the Justice suggested.

"It is quite a story," offered Henry A. Uterhart, the chief defender.

#### Nods Her Acquiescence.

"It won't be if you let her tell it herself," Justice Manning replied. "I think—" as he looked over at the witness again and appraised her demeanor—"she had better complete it if she can." Mr. Uterhart smiled at his client. She sat motionless, as she had done all day, except that a faint nod attested her acquiescence. It was then that she said:

"Where shall I begin?"

Her counsel took her back three days to August 1 and asked her if she remembered that day and that the boy Jack had gone from her at Roslyn to visit his father in Westbury.

"Yes," she replied. "I was much upset because the cook, Ellen, had put ice down his back to keep him cool.

"And do you remember August 3, and that a woman came over to your home?"

"Yes, a woman I did not know came for the baby. I said I could not let the baby go with somebody he did not know."

Mr. Uterhart sat down, and more memories flushed her mind.

"I called up New York to speak to Mr. de Saulles. He was not in. I left a message to have him call me, which he did later. I told him that a woman had come for the baby. He said I should have let him go with her. I said no. I would not allow the baby to go when he was not there, because Ellen had put ice down his back. He said it was not my affair what was done at the Box. He said, 'What of it; the boy is strong enough to stand pneumonia.'

"I fixed the toys and played with the baby until Ellen came and said Mr. de Saulles was at the Box and wanted him. I said 'all right, but do not put ice down his back.'"

#### Court Room Waits in Silence.

Mrs. de Saulles paused, as she had done so many times before, as if gathering threads of thought together. The court room was as silent as the frozen countryside at midnight. For a long time the witness said nothing, and no one helped her to speak. At length she went on.

"I waited and waited. I think I must have laid down. The maid told me dinner was ready; I said I would wait until the baby got back and have dinner with him at 7 o'clock. I waited. I was awfully worried. I called up the Box, but the wire was busy. Then the telephone rang and I answered it. I think it was Julius (the de Saulles valet). I asked him 'Where is the baby?' He said he was being put to bed. Then I was awfully excited. I asked to speak to Mr. de Saulles. Julius said he had gone to the club to dine. I told him to bring the boy over to me quickly. He said he couldn't do that. I made up my mind I would go and fetch the baby, so I did."

Again it was as if Mrs. de Saulles thought she had finished. Her eyes were wide open, but her expression was trance-like. Mr. Uterhart, thinking to get her back to the track of the recital, began, "When you——" but was cut off by Justice Manning, who said:

"Please do not interrupt her."

With a deferential gesture toward the Justice Mr. Uterhart asked Mrs. de Saulles if she recalled telephoning her friend D. Stewart Iglehardt.

"Oh, yes," she said, "I told him they were keeping the boy and I was worried about him."

"Were you worried?" the Judge inquired.

"Yes."

"I told Mr. Iglehardt that I was going to get the boy and I wanted him to go with me. He said it was too delicate a matter for me to come here. He offered to send his car, and I do not remember much of what he said."

#### Pauses to Grip Herself.

Once more she stopped, her voice trailing off and her eyes falling. It did not seem that she had forgotten the story, but as if she had to pause periodically to grip herself anew, although no sign of mental struggle was visible.

She remembered then, when Mr. Uterhart said a quiet word, how she had called the garage in Roslyn and was waiting in the road in front of her home when the car, after a delay, came, and

Continued on Fourth Page.

# KICK IN BEER IS SET AT 3 P. C.

### Hoover Makes Announcement With Approval of President Wilson.

### TO SAVE SOME GRAIN

### Breweries Will Be Permitted to Use Only 70 Per Cent. of Former Amount.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Food Administrator Hoover announced to-day that President Wilson had approved a reduction in the alcoholic content of beer. In the future beer may not have a dynamic content of 4 or 4½ per cent. It must be no more than 3 per cent., which is tame indeed from the viewpoint of the imbiber who likes a little kick even in beer.

In addition the breweries will be required to use only 70 per cent. of the grain formerly used. It may afford some consolation to know that in spite of this saving of grain, mostly barley, the grand total quantity of the brew will remain substantially the same.

Mr. Hoover in a statement issued tonight tells why he does not put the breweries out of business altogether and thus save all the grain. He does not want to put the nation on an exclusively whiskey diet.

The food bill provides for the prohibition of the use of foodstuffs in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and the use of foodstuffs for the production of distilled drinks was stopped on September 8. There is, however, in the country from two to three years supply of whiskey, brandy and gin and other distilled liquors. The food bill provides that these liquors can be commandeered by the Government if required for the purpose of manufacture of alcohol for munitions.

On the other hand, requirements for industrial alcohol in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products are at present negligible.

"Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should therefore bear in mind," said Mr. Hoover, "that if such a course were pursued the country would be placed on a whiskey basis entirely and the amount of alcohol consumed would most probably increase.

"The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the point of view of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whiskey."

## HONOR FOR THIRSTY THIRTY.

### Saloon Keeper Raises Service Flag for Patriotic Patrons.

Thirty thirsty customers who have gone to the war have been recognized by Andrew F. Duffy, who runs a saloon in Fort Hamilton Parkway, near McKinley Park, Brooklyn, where the thirsty thirty used to foot the rail and quaff foaming mugs of lager and ale and put shots of stronger stuff under their belts.

In their honor Duffy has hung out from the front of his establishment a service flag with thirty blue stars on the white field, each star representing one of the thirsty thirty who has abandoned the kick in Duffy's booze for the kick of an army rifle. Most of the thirsty thirty were baseball players who used to flock to Duffy's bar as soon as the game in McKinley Park was over, and Duffy felt he had lost so much when they went to war that the least he could do was buy a service flag in their honor.

## 3 AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION

### Canadian Casualty List Shows a Fourth Died of Wounds.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Names of three Americans killed in action and one who has died from wounds were contained in to-day's casualty list. Among the names were:

Killed in action—G. B. Madden, Hayward, Wis.; C. J. McNamee, San Francisco; G. S. Colpitts, Chelmsford, Mass.

Died—W. R. Metcalfe, Palms, Mich.

Wounded—W. S. McFarlane, Schenectary, N. Y.

Missing—John Rodgers, Massena Centre, N. Y.

## NEW TANKS MAY END THE WAR

### Capt. Richard Haig Says British Are Building Them.

"The British are now perfecting a new tank, which will be produced next year and which will create a great change in the war situation," said Capt. Richard Haig, commander of the tank Britannia, which was seen here during the Liberty Loan campaign, in an address before the British War Relief Committee last night at "Hero Land."

"Three lines of 1,000 tanks each, proceeding against the enemy, will create considerable havoc," said Capt. Haig. "Once these 3,000 tanks get into action the war will be over."

## 15 AMERICANS WIN FRENCH WAR CROSS

### Conferred for Gallantry in German Raid.

*By the Associated Press.*

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 26.—The French War Cross has been conferred on the fifteen American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French General commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid on the night of November 2-3.

The men were decorated to-day, and were informed that they must keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until Congress gives its authorisation. The ceremony was an impressive one.

An American Major-General presented the decorations and citations, giving the regimental Colonel those for the men who were killed. They will be sent to their next of kin.

# GARY SYSTEM WILL GO JAN. 1

### Hylan and Colleagues Ask School Chiefs to Suggest New Plan.

### CONFERENCE SATURDAY

### Board of Estimate Admits Substitution Must Be Gradual—Discusses Fuel Problem.

The immediate elimination of the Gary system from the schools on January 1 and a plan to keep a sufficient supply of coal on hand in the city buildings during the winter were the subjects discussed yesterday by Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and the new Board of Estimate.

The conference, which was held in Judge Hylan's headquarters, at Forty-second street and Madison avenue, lasted for several hours, and it was finally decided to adjourn until Saturday, when the superintendents of public schools will be called in to assist in choosing a substitute system of education.

At the conclusion of the meeting Maurice Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens, acted as spokesman. He first told of the discussion on coal and stated that an investigation would be started to determine just how much coal there was on hand.

"We consider this question of the utmost importance," he said. "As a matter of fact we call it problem No. 1 for us to consider. What we want is to be sure that throughout the winter there will be a sufficient supply of coal on hand so that in case a severe storm interferes with the delivery of coal there will be sufficient in reserve to guard against the closing of any of the city departments or bureaus."

#### Ettinger System Discussed.

Mr. Connolly then made the positive statement that the Gary system was to be taken out of the schools January 1.

"The Mayor," said President Connolly, referring to Judge Hylan, "wishes it understood, however, that this elimination will necessarily have to be gradual in some schools, where its abrupt elimination might interfere temporarily with the class attendance.

"It is the opinion of most of the members of the Board of Estimate that the system of education in the schools should be put into the hands of educational experts. Therefore no other system to be substituted for the Gary plan was decided on to-day."

Mr. Connolly admitted that other plans had been discussed, notably the Ettinger system, which is a duplicate class system as is the Gary except that with the Ettinger system different teachers visit the classes instead of the pupils moving from one room to another. The Ettinger system also provides the same hours for all pupils, no matter what grade.

"In coming to the conclusion that this highly important question should be placed in the hands of men especially skilled in educational lines," said Mr. Connolly, "it was decided to summon the Board of Associate Superintendents of Schools on Saturday and also the district superintendents, who will be called upon to express their opinions as to the best plan to be considered."

#### Some Superintendents May Go.

Mr. Connolly was asked if it was the intention of the new administration to retain the present incumbents holding positions of district superintendents.

"It is our intention," he said, "to retain all the district superintendents whom we consider to be skilled men."

It had been originally understood that the purpose of the conference was to consider curtailments of the budget, but President Connolly declared this had not been touched upon.

"This will be taken up later," he said. "It will first be necessary to get a list of all unnecessary positions, and all unnecessary increases of salary. That we have not been provided with as yet."

When Mr. Connolly was questioned regarding the new court house site, and whether its disposition had been discussed, he declined to answer directly, saying:

"The board does not feel it is pledged to carry out any project started by the old administration."

## NORTH FRANCE LOSES ALL ITS MACHINERY

### Germans Propose to Sell Loot Back to Owners.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Germans have cleared the invaded territory in north France of every piece of machinery. Out of 55,000 wool weaving looms in France the north possessed 45,000. All these are gone.

An association of German metallurgists has opened an office in Dusseldorf and has undertaken to act as intermediary for the distribution of the loot among German firms. An industrial association has been formed at Essen with a capital of $1,000,000 "to organize German economic assistance to French and Belgian factories which have suffered damage from the war." In plan English, it purposes to sell back to French firms material looted from the French.

This is not all. The organization proposes to lend money to these broken French manufacturers through the medium of German banks, "to favor German economic interests," especially in the mining, metallurgical, chemical and maritime industries.

#### Soldiers' Ballots Arrive.

Howard Osterhout, who, with the help of Amos Peaslee and Capt. Grant of the Adjutant-General's office of this State, collected the ballots of soldiers who voted in England and France for candidates at the recent New York election, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday with the ballots in strong boxes under seal and took them to Albany.

# HOUSE LOOKED TO AS LEADER IN WAR COUNCIL

### Regarded as Best Able to Visualize Great Task of the Allies.

### SINGLE HEAD FOR ARMY

### Paris Paper Urges French Control, With Britain in Command of the Navies.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The importance of direct participation, for the first time, of the United States in the deliberations of the Entente Powers is recognized fully by their representatives, who are here for sessions of the interallied conference. It is their expectation that Col. House and his associates will bring to the supreme war council that practical mentality and loyalty to duty that to Europeans is characteristic of the national spirit of the United States.

The Americans are expected to accomplish, through their clear comprehension of duty, of the necessity for solidarity of action and the need for directing all energies to a single purpose, that coordination of effort which alone can bring victory. The influence which President Wilson's representatives will exercise hardly can be overestimated.

Col. House is regarded as expressing sentiments of the elements in the Entente that are outside the natural national rivalries which exist among the European allies. He is expected to bring an entire freedom of mind and impartiality of judgment in offering solutions to questions that will require the most delicate handling. He will be able to do this by reason of the recognition, on the part of the other allies, of the great authority his mission confers upon him.

#### New Perspective Needed.

*Gaulois*, commenting upon this phase of the conference deliberations, says:

"Through the lack of a single head we need a counsellor who possesses a sufficient guarantee of impartiality and sincerity to force the weight of his recommendations upon the conference. His investigations will acquaint him with exact conditions upon which to form his judgment. All Europe is too much absorbed in the tragic happenings of the moment to look into the future. There must be a new perspective. Col. House is the man to visualize it. He comes with open mind and without prejudices, but with a wonderful equipment in knowledge of conditions. He has studied the war from a sufficient distance to get an accurate general survey of the complete war drama. He therefore is best fitted to lead the way toward breaking down the barriers that now prevent the Allies from complete and entire coordination."

The emphasis laid by Col. House upon the solution of the economic difficulties of the Allies, which is to be the work largely of Oscar T. Crosby, the American representative, has brought the suggestion for an interallied economic general staff to take up at once the problem of meeting both present and future conditions. It is pointed out that the first necessity after peace is concluded will be to insure the feeding of the Allies.

#### Single Army Head Urged.

That steps must be taken now to defend the Allies from a return of German economic imperialism is another matter deemed of vital import.

The question of a single head for the allied armies, which it is presumed will come before the interallied conference in some shape, continues to be a prime subject of discussion in the Paris newspapers. A military commentator in the *Matin* points out that the failure of all the Allies to reap an advantage from the British victory at Cambrai is in striking contrast to the successes which have followed the intimate coordination of the German and Austrian offensive in Italy.

The *Echo de Paris*, which is publishing a series of articles on this subject, says:

"The losses of France surpass those of all the other Allies. Her industrial effort exceeds any other individual production. She has shown her military superiority in the reorganized Serbian and Rumanian armies. What allied Government will not admit that it is the military soul of the coalition? Is this asking too much of our allies? Is military direction everything? Should the direction of the navies not be given to a single British command? Is not America best fitted to direct the supply and apportionment of all the sinews of war? The part France is fitted to play above all others is military direction."

## CHAMBRUN SEES HOUSE.

### Marquis and Americans Guests of Gabriel Hanotaux.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Marquis de Chambrun, who was a member of the French mission to the United States, today visited Col. Edward M. House, head of the American mission. Later Col. House, William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Henri Bergson, member of the French Academy, were guests at lunch of Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Art Relations.

This afternoon Col. House saw M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, with whom he discussed financial affairs. This conference in effect was a continuation of that held with M. Klotz during his recent visit to London.

Admiral Benson conferred with Vice-Admiral de Bon, chief of the French Naval General Staff, with reference to the general naval situation, but particularly concerning the disembarkation of troops and supplies at French ports. Admiral Benson and Commander Carter later visited the aviation camp and witnessed tests and flights of various types of naval aircraft.

#### Maximilian Harden Ban Removed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.—Maximilian Harden has been permitted to republish his newspaper, *Die Zukunft*, according to the *Tageblatt*. Herr Harden also will be allowed to continue his lectures, forbidden a month ago.

# CONGRESS WILL WAR ON AUSTRIA IF WILSON ASKS

### Leaders Say Both Houses Will Act Favorably When Word Is Given.

### NO SERIOUS OBJECTION

### State Department Seeking the Identity of Submarine That Sunk the Schuylkill.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey will be passed by Congress whenever sought by the President. This was learned today from leaders of both political parties.

The question of waging war against the allies of the German Government has been discussed about the Capitol for many months. It has been hoped on all sides that the delay in extending the list of America's open enemies beyond the German empire might furnish the opportunity for the erosion of war to have worn Austria down to a point where she might break away from the Teutonic alliance through pure exhaustion.

Democrats and Republicans alike, with here and there an exception—the exceptions are not confined to the pro-German pacifist group in the Senate—favor war with Austria at once. Many of them have favored it all along. For this reason it can be predicted that once the United States Government determines that the hour for a declaration has struck Congress will give practically instant response to the demand for the declaration of war.

#### Stone in Favor of Action.

William J. Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who voted against the declaration of war with Germany, now wants war with Austria. He considers that the position of the United States is anomalous.

"It will simplify the situation both at home and abroad to have this declaration effected," said Senator Stone to-day. "We are in point of fact practically at war with Austria-Hungary now. I understand that Austrian troops constitute a part of the battle line in France, and if war is not declared there is the opportunity for the American forces to find themselves confronting the fighting forces of a nation with which we are not at war if the declaration is not forthcoming.

"Furthermore, it will materially simplify the administration of domestic laws. It will render the interpretation of the espionage act, the trading with the enemy act and other war time legislation more simple and straighten out many possible problems arising out of the presence of enemy aliens in the United States."

#### Nebraskan Urges Caution.

Senator Hitchcock is one of the Administration Senators who are inclined to counsel deliberation in dealing with the Austrian problem. He said:

"I am disposed to go slow in this matter. I have felt all along that in the situation created by withholding the declaration against Austria the United States has held fast to one of the routes to an earlier peace. It would seem to me that dealings with Austria might lead in the direction of peace if a modification of the Italian demands upon Austria might be arranged through inter-Ally counsels.

"In so far as the domestic problem is concerned, there are more than the Austrians in the United States to be considered. It will materially simplify the relations between the Government and men of Austrian nativity or allegiance in the United States whose sympathies are with the German contention in this war. But, on the other hand, it will work a serious hardship upon the Bohemian and Czech elements in our population, who have been intensely loyal to the United States, firm supporters of America in the war and willing to go to any length for the cause of this nation."

#### Lewis Urges Prompt Action.

Senator Lewis gave his indorsement to the war project. He said: "The United States must declare war on Austria. The other allies of Germany must also be placed in the same category. They are all of them making common

Continued on Second Page.

### Help Our Soldiers With Xmas Tobacco

DESPATCHES from Over There tell of the distribution of another assignment from THE SUN Tobacco Fund. France was threatened with a tobacco famine and the supply came most opportunely. Of all times it is most necessary to help the soldiers on Christmas. Join in the fund's holiday giving now.

Rudolph Ganz is the latest musical artist to enlist as a fund helper. The great pianist is to appear in the Christmas concert at the Waldorf, December 17. Rudolph Godowsky will give a special recital for the cause in Aeolian Hall March 21.

Among other dates to remember are these: November 30, Maltese Dog Show, Waldorf; December 5, Fund Night at Justine Johnstone's Little Club; December 8, tea concert at Allerton House; December 12, fund entertainment at the Claridge. Read of these and other features on page 6.

Boost the fund by depositing your coupons and certificates in the contribution boxes in the Schulte and United Cigar stores.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

# ALLIES STRIKE AT THREE POINTS ON WESTERN FRONT; FOE HEAVILY REENFORCED

# FRANCO-BRITISH ON PIAVE FRONT

### Ready to Hurl Themselves Into Fray if Italians Cannot Hold Invaders.

### DIAZ FIGHTING BRAVELY

### Main Battle Now Four Days Old Continues With Undiminished Intensity.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The formidable Austro-German attack between the Brenta and Piave rivers, begun on Thursday, continues with undiminished intensity. The Italians are resisting successfully and inflicting heavy losses in spite of the fact that a tremendous barrage is being directed upon them from the dominating positions of the enemy.

Reenforcements are being rushed from both sides. The struggle undoubtedly will be prolonged, even if the enemy attains his immediate objective and reaches the plains of Bassano. The reenforcements for the Italians include large forces of French and British.

Efforts of the enemy to make gains further south have dwindled steadily until now the Austro-Germans at many points would be content merely to hold their lines, which are menaced by a series of strong counter attacks by the troops of Gen. Diaz.

The *Tribuna* points out the special significance which a war declaration between the United States and Austria would have at this time, in view of the decision at the Rapallo council for American representation on the supreme war council.

## *EIGHT DAY MARCH.*

### French and British Arrive in Splendid Condition.

*By the Associated Press.*

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 26.—Solid ranks of French and British infantry with artillery and supply trains were seen by the Associated Press correspondent yesterday within sound of the battle on the Italian northern line. They had been on an eight day march, making fifteen miles a day.

The French reenforcements were first seen in force. They were splendid looking young men. There were squadrons of cavalry in the road and in the nearby fields, and long lines of troops with artillery trains and supplies. Field kitchens had been set up at one point and the midday meal was being served. The men looked in the best of condition and did not show a trace of fatigue from their long march.

Just beyond here the color turned 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.

The artillery horses were especially marked for their sleek, well fed condition, and the observers noted how all the brass work of the guns and equipment glinted with the thorough care it had had. One engineer corps was rumbling to the rear with huge pontoons on caisons, 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 despite their steady marches. Both officers and men were eager to hear how the fight was going and were anxious to get forward.

The whole appearance of the British and French gave a feeling of great power because of the perfect organization and ardor of all ranks, accentuated by the timeliness with which they are arriving in the vicinity of the battle front.

## *ALL ATTACKS REPELLED.*

### Italians Refuse to Yield Any Ground in Mountain Sector.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Italian War Office statement to-day reports the repulse of strong Austro-German attacks on the northern mountain front, while Berlin contents itself with assertions of local successes and the repulse of Italian counter attacks. The statements follow:

Italian—Enemy masses, supported by heavy artillery, again attempted yesterday to attack our positions between the Brenta and Piave rivers. On our left wing the enemy's efforts were directed against the Monte Pertica area. They were crushed promptly, and a deadly and well executed counter attack on our part was made in answer to every fresh attempt by the enemy. At Tasson the Monte Rosa battalion of Alpini annihilated its assailants.

German (day)—In local mountain fighting we achieved successes and maintained them against Italian counter attacks.

## *BRITISH CLOSE IN ON JERUSALEM*

### *Allenby's Forces Within Field Gun Range of City.*

LONDON, Nov. 26.—British forces under Gen. Allenby are in field gun range of Jerusalem and continue to close in upon the city. To-day an official bulletin announced the capture of Ain Karim, three and a half miles west of the city walls and Rittir station, six miles to the southwest.

Between these points and the city the Turks have strong forces which hold positions covering Jerusalem and also the road from the north. The British are investing these positions from the south and west and the enemy occupies a salient which he may be unable to hold in spite of its natural defensive strength.

To-day's communique follows:

Our mounted troops have captured Rittir station and Ain Karim, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground west of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

### Gunner's Mate Died to Save His Comrades

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Osmond Kelly Ingram of Pratt City, Ala., the gunner's mate lost overboard when a German submarine attacked the American destroyer Cassin in the war zone on October 16, deliberately sacrificed his own life to reduce the risk to his messmates.

A detail report from Admiral Sims shows that Ingram, standing aft on the destroyer where high explosive depth charges were stored, saw the torpedo coming. Instead of rushing forward to save his own life by getting away from the explosive, Ingram stuck to the spot throwing overboard the high explosives, which he knew would further endanger the lives of his fellows if they were detonated by the explosion of the torpedo. He was only man lost, being blown overboard by the explosion.

# BOLSHEVIKI HAS GERMANY'S EAR

### Berlin and Petrograd in Wireless Communication, Ambassador Reports.

### MESSAGES UNCENSORED

### U. S. Probably Will Ignore Armistice Proposal From Lenine Regime.

**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—If Russia enters into separate peace negotiations the Ministers of the Allied Powers at Petrograd will demand their passports, according to a despatch from Haparanda.**

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Berlin and Petrograd are in wireless communication for the first time since the European war began, according to reports received at the State Department to-day from American Ambassador Francis. The news is taken to indicate that the Imperial German Government is taking the peace proposals of the Bolsheviki more seriously and that the Wilhelmstrasse has concentrated attention on the situation in Russia.

The advantage to Berlin of this move is that it permits Teuton officials to conspire with men like Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky without having their messages censored. It enables the Berlin Government and the Bolsheviki to carry on detailed and secret negotiations, and incidentally it practically means the resumption of diplomatic relations between Germany and the present Government in Russia.

The State Department here announced also that the United States had received the proposal for an immediate armistice, addressed to all belligerents by the Bolshevik Government. Ambassador Francis sent a later message stating that the northern armies in Russia were reported to be short of food. This latter information is likewise favorable to German plans.

One of Lenine's arguments against continuing the war has been that the return of the Russian troops from the front would solve the acute food shortage problem in Russia. In view of Lenine's secret collusion with the Teutons it is regarded possible he may be taking steps to starve the Russian armies into submission to the suggestion that they return from the battle line. Latest reports indicate that the scheme is having some effect so far as the armies in the north are concerned.

The Bolshevik proposal for an armistice is before President Wilson. It will be rejected or ignored. It is certain that the President will not recognize it as emanating from a representative Government of the Russian people.

The proposal calls for an armistice on all fronts for a period of three months, during which time negotiations might be carried on for an immediate domestic peace. At the end of that time the peace plenipotentiaries should report back to their Governments.

It is probable that the United States Government will consult with the Entente nations before replying to the Bolshevik armistice proposal if a reply is to be made. Presumably any reply would be so framed as to in no sense imply recognition of the Bolsheviki as the Government of Russia.

The President might reply in a statement to the American people, or perhaps in a communication to one of the Entente Governments which have the same proposal before them.

## *MUTINY IS THREATENED.*

### Russian Soldiers Reported on Verge of Starvation.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A despatch to Reuter's limited from Petrograd dated November 21 says:

"The commanders at the front continue to send in most ominous despatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies and reports of forthcoming hungry hordes of soldiers invading the centres of population."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen gives similar reports. It says advices received from Russia describe the situation as more desperate than ever and asserts that the country is on the verge of a bloody civil war.

According to this despatch the Russian newspaper *Volka Narodna* asserts that the Russian armies on the northern front have for several days been without food and that soldiers daily are leaving the front in hundreds or are dying in the trenches from cold and hunger. The newspaper adds that mutinies due to hunger have broken out on several parts of the line.

The peasant Congress of the Tomsk Government (West Siberia) has sent a

Continued on Second Page.

### Battle Continues for Possession of Bourlon Village.

### BYNG HOLDS GROUND

### More Violent Fighting in Flanders Reported Imminent.

### GAINS NEAR BULLECOURT

### French Batteries Break Up Counter Attack on Right Bank of Meuse.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Allies are striking on the western front with three major operations, and it appears that recent efforts toward coordination have borne fruit in a terrific series of battles which may be extended until it includes almost the whole line in France and Flanders. At Cambrai, Verdun and in Belgium operations upon a great scale appear to be at hand. Around Cambrai the British are fighting along a front of more than fifteen miles. Announcement was made to-day that British gains have been recorded at Bullecourt, which is fifteen miles due west of Cambrai.

The struggle in the Verdun sector also is intense. The new series of operations in Flanders seems to be in the initial stage. Actual gains to-day were not spectacular, but the Allies appear to have made substantial progress at several points and to have held previous gains.

The hard fight for Bourlon village and the rest of the high ground dominating Cambrai apparently has not ended, the Germans at this point having been reenforced heavily. Gen. Byng's men hold numerous points of vantage, and both cavalry and tanks continue to play important roles in the fighting. Unofficial advices from the front indicate that the enemy is preparing to evacuate Cambrai.

On certain portions of Bourlon wood the enemy to-day made no attacks, although Berlin reported that last night there were German gains as a result of a series of grenade encounters.

Fifteen miles to the west the British have gained additional ground near Bullecourt. A French communique tells of violent artillery actions in Belgium.

The Chemin des Dames battle continues with intermittent severity. On the right bank of the Meuse French batteries broke up a threatened counter attack against positions captured yesterday. Berlin says a French attack broke down yesterday on a front of two and a half miles between Samogneux and Beaumont.

#### Official Statements Issued.

Official statements on the fighting follow:

British (day)—On the Cambrai battlefront the enemy has not repeated his attacks on the Bourlon position since the failure of his attempt at midday yesterday and the situation is unchanged.

Northeast of Ypres there was considerable artillery activity on both sides last night in the Passchendaele sector, but no infantry action developed.

British (night)—On the southern battlefront there has been no further infantry action.

On the Ypres front we have captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters. The hostile artillery again has shown considerable activity during the day east and northeast of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of Passchendaele, where certain of our positions at times were heavily bombarded.

German (day)—Army of the German Crown Prince—After a very strong increase in the artillery firing the French attacked on a width of four kilometers between Samogneux and Beaumont. The first waves of the attack were dispersed by our infantry and artillery fire and the enemy retreated to their point of departure. Many assaults by newly brought up forces collapsed in our defence zone. Numerous Turcos, zouaves and other French troops were made prisoner. Strong firing extended from the battlefield to the neighboring sectors and continued throughout the day with great intensity, especially on both sides of Orne.

Our infantry battle and pursuing aviators, in spite of a violent rainstorm, successfully intervened in the fighting on the battlefield near Cambrai and on the Meuse supported our indefatigable leadership and troops.

German (Night)—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders there has been only an increase in the artillery activity at times between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. There have been forefield engagements, with the results favorable to us. Prisoners were brought in. Northeast of Passchendaele an attack by an English battalion failed.

On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai the enemy obstinately repeated his attacks on Inchy. Our troops, who had been tested there in defence and attack during previous days, completely repulsed the enemy again yesterday. Our destructive fire beat upon assemblies of enemy troops and also on the position where numerous tanks were being prepared for action south of Graincourt.

Minor infantry forces advanced against Bourlon, but were repulsed. English nests, which remained after the recent fighting behind our lines near Bourlon were cleared in sanguinary hand to hand fighting. Eight officers and more than 300 men and 20 machine guns were captured.

On the southwest edge of the Bourlon Wood, and west of Fontaine very violent hand grenade encounters at night brought us a desired gain of ground. North of Banteux the enemy attacked after violent drumfire, but was repulsed. An English attack east of Graincourt collapsed before our entanglements.

French (day)—On the right bank of the Meuse there was lively activity by the artillery in the region north of Hill 344, where our troops are organizing the positions which they had captured.

French (night)—Quite violent ar-