

200,000 GERMAINS ANNIHILATED IN CAMBRAI BATTLE

U.S. TROOPS ANNIHILATED BY 200 PURSUERS AMBUSHED BY 200 ACROSS BORDER CUT OFF DOOMED SQUAD

NEED 5,000,000 TO FIGHT BOGHE, ARMY MEN SAY

Loss of Russia Would Take 15,000,000 from Allies.

By CHARLES JARVIS. Revision of the selective army law at this session of Congress is necessary if the United States is to beat Germany.

This is the opinion of many members of the War Department staff and other competent military students in Washington and elsewhere. The allies have put into the field, according to War College statistics, more than 15,000,000 men.

May Need 10,000,000.

This will not be enough when the strength of the Allies and the German millions is compared. Four million Americans on the French front would not be strong enough to become the military balance of power.

The 10,000,000 registrants under the present selective law will not produce more than 3,000,000 recruits. These, added to the regular army and the National Guard, will not be enough to do the European job.

MESSAGE KEPT CLOSE SECRET

White House Withholds Advance Information, Following "Leak" and "Slip."

President Wilson is guarding closely the message which he will deliver before a joint session of both branches of Congress on Wednesday.

The President is not a respecter of precedents. He broke many when he decided that his intimate words to members of Congress should be delivered in person and he now shatters them.

20 PURSUERS AMBUSHED BY 200 ACROSS BORDER CUT OFF DOOMED SQUAD

Private Riggs, Eighth Cavalry, and Ranch Foreman Killed; Private Noriel Wounded; Other Brushes Along Rio Grande.

Presidio, Tex., Dec. 3.—The band of thirty-five Mexican bandits which raided Tigner's ranch Friday was annihilated Saturday by American troops, who followed the bandits across the Rio Grande into Mexico, it was learned here today.

The American troops were commanded by Lieut. Leonard F. Matlock.

BANDITS KILL TWO.

Private Riggs, Eighth Cavalry, sanitary detachment, and Justo Gonzales, foreman of the Tigner cattle ranch, were killed.

Private Noriel, Troop K, was slightly wounded.

The bandits, 200 in number, under command of Chica Cano, on Friday raided the cattle ranch of J. F. Tigner, driving off a number of cattle and shooting down others in the pasture.

Followed Into Mexico.

Tigner appealed by telephone to Col. George T. Langhorne, district commander at Marfa, who ordered Lieut. Matlock, with twenty men, in pursuit.

Lieut. Matlock followed a hot trail into Mexico, and at Buena Vista the bandits attempted to ambush him.

The lieutenant rode through the ambush into the midst of the bandits and cut off thirty-five of them from their comrades.

His men killed all the thirty-five, in addition to wounding many in the main band. The remaining Mexicans retreated in disorder into the town.

Fighters Lose Horses.

In the meantime Col. Langhorne had dispatched the Machine Gun Troop and Troops L and I, under Capt. Barnes, to the scene. These engaged the bandits, who fought desperately.

During the fighting a number of cavalrymen's horses were shot from under them, as was also that of Tigner, who, mounted behind a soldier, joined in the pursuit of the bandits after the attempted ambush. In crossing a deep ditch the cattlemen were jolted from the horse and was not found for several hours after the fight.

Other Raids Made.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 2.—Mexican bandits have crossed the Rio Grande twice within the last few days and engaged in battles with Americans, according to reports here tonight.

JUDGE SHEPARD, RETIRED, DEAD

End Came in Hospital Following an Operation.

Court Shepard, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, retired, died at 7:30 o'clock last night in Garfield Hospital, following an operation, last week, from which he never rallied. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Shepard was born in Washington, County, Texas, April 22, 1847. After serving as a member of the Texas Senate, he was appointed associate justice of the District Court of Appeals by President Cleveland in 1893.

He served in that capacity, steadily extending his reputation, until his appointment as chief justice of the court by President Roosevelt in 1905, retiring last April, after twenty-three years on the bench.

Judge Shepard is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Shepard, and four children, Mrs. Gould Lincoln, Seth Shepard, Jr., of Washington, Mrs. John W. Falson, of New York, and Nelson M. Shepard, who now is in France with the American forces, having been sent over there with the first contingent of the Marine Corps expeditionary force under Gen. Pershing.

Judge Shepard served as a private in Company F, Fifth Texas Mounted Cavalry, during the war he practiced law in Brenham, Texas, and later in Texas, and after serving in the Texas senate came to Washington, where he has resided since his appointment in 1893.

Of his children, Mrs. Lincoln is the wife of a well-known Washington newspaper man; Seth Shepard, Jr., is an attorney in the Department of Justice; Mrs. Falson is now a resident of New York. She was called to his bedside a few days ago and will remain until after the funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is known Judge Shepard will be buried in Washington, probably Saturday.

U-Boat Depot Exposed.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3.—Definite proof is afforded, of the existence of a German U-boat station off the South American coast was obtained by the authorities tonight in evidence taken from crews of interned German steamships.

J. J. FITZGERALD TO QUIT HOUSE AT YEAR'S END

Finance Chairman Causes Confusion by Decision to Retire.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, New York, threw a bomb shell into the legislative doings that marked the opening of the second session of the sixty-fifth Congress yesterday, with an announcement last night that he would resign his seat on December 31.

As chairman of the powerful committee on appropriations of the House, Representative Fitzgerald had charged of all the immense appropriations for carrying on the war, and has been in that capacity one of the dominant figures of the House, under Democratic control, for several years.

That President Wilson will personally endeavor to have him reconsider his intent of leaving Washington, and a patriotic duty, was freely predicted by House and Senate leaders last night.

Will Practice Law.

The official announcement was contained in the following statement sent to The Washington Herald by the Brooklyn member of this month I shall retire from Congress to practice law in New York. I shall be associated with Mr. Justice Luke D. Stapleton, of the New York Supreme Court, now assigned to the appellate division, and Mr. William J. Mahon, formerly counsel to the Sheriff of Kings County.

"It is with considerable regret that I find myself compelled to take this step. Although my work has been arduous it has been extremely congenial. If I consulted my personal preferences I should remain in office, but my family and the needs of my service in the House, however, all of my time has been absorbed in the discharge of public duties and there has been no opportunity to give my attention to my private affairs."

Cause for Resignation.

"The increasing requirements of a large family, the necessity of absenting myself from my wife and children almost continuously and inability to meet my growing obligations, necessitates that before it is too late I devote myself to my profession to earn a living and to educate my children properly, under the best conditions which they should have and to make some provision for their future."

"While my interest in public affairs will continue I do not again expect to hold public office."

It has long been an open secret that Representative Fitzgerald desired to relinquish his duties in Washington and take up the practice of his profession in Brooklyn. With the declaration of war, however, he felt it his duty to give the country the benefit of his wide experience in governmental finances and he labored night and day on the

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MRS. DE SAULLES FREED BY THREE

Testimony of Herself, Dr. Wight and Former Valet Convinced Jurors.

Minneapolis, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Blanca Erzurum de Saullles over the freedom she is enjoying today with her little son, Jack, largely to the testimony given by three witnesses at her trial for slaying her husband, according to the account of the twelve men who acquitted her.

Mrs. De Saullles' own testimony, the juror declared today, impressed the jury strongly and was one of the determining factors.

"Perhaps the statement of Dr. J. Sherman Wight, who testified as to the defendant's mental and physical condition, carried as much weight as any other," he added. "He did not mention facts with long medical terms."

State's Witness Helps.

"Singularly enough, the other witness to whose testimony we gave much weight was introduced by the people. He was Julius Hadamek, former valet of the De Saullses. Hadamek's account of the contents of the defense that her mind became a blank when she heard her former husband say she could never have little Jack again."

The juror was also impressed by Henry A. Uterhart's explanation for the writing by Mrs. De Saullles of letters filled with expressions of warm love and devotion for her husband.

"Not one of the twelve believed Mrs. De Saullles knew what she was doing when she shot her husband," said the juror.

Mrs. De Saullles spent today happily with little Jack. She responded to his almost insatiable demand for fairy stories, drew pictures of animals for him and displayed in many ways her joy over the reunion and the knowledge that they are to be separated no more.

For Mr. Uterhart, her attorney, assured her that she need have no fear of any legal proceedings in future following an operation for intestinal trouble. He was 23 years old. Mr. Lewisohn, a Harvard graduate, came into public notice by his marriage to Miss Edna May, the actress.

ESTIMATES CUT FEDERAL WAGES BY \$25,000,000

Government Clerks' Salaries Restored to 1875 Basis in Large Budget.

Thousands of government employees will read with keen disappointment today the annual budget of estimates, totalling \$13,500,000,000, for the conduct of the government and the prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1918. These increases started July 1, 1917, but will automatically cease July 1, 1918, if Congress adopts the estimates presented.

That aggregate increase was provided by the 5 and 10 per cent graded increases granted the great majority of employees below the \$1,500 grade. These increases started July 1, 1917, but will automatically cease July 1, 1918, if Congress adopts the estimates presented.

Heads of government departments did not estimate salary needs on the increased basis. With the possible exception of District employees, Federal service branches are on the salary schedule which prevailed before July 1, 1917.

Must Repeat Their Fight.

H. M. McClarin, national president of the Federal Employees' Union, said last night that it appeared necessary for the employees to make their fight all over again. The increases were won after months of hard work in which the Washington Herald voiced the organized employees' cause.

"I am disappointed," said McClarin last night, "but if I did not have faith in the sense of justice and fair play of this Congress I would be disappointed."

"We must make the fight over again and we have started to work as one. Everybody understood that the increases were granted for one year, but the general understanding was that the fact that wages in private establishments have jumped from 40 to 200 per cent."

Pitiful Result Seen.

"It would be pitiful to take away these increases, in view of the constantly ascending cost of necessities. They affect vitally the poorer homes of the District and it would be downright cruelty to pluck them in 1918, on the 100 per cent of wages."

"Hardships disclosed to justify the increases last year are as familiar to all who followed this legislation as must be the fact that wages in private establishments have jumped from 40 to 200 per cent."

The increases granted gave ten per cent advances to employees receiving \$1,500 a year, and five per cent increases to employees between the \$1,200 and the \$1,800 grade.

That the death of available employees for carrying on war work will be even more marked than now, if the reduction is made, is generally predicted. The employees, through their organizations, however, express confidence that Congress will see the necessity of making the raises permanent.

His decision is bound to affect the wide course of political events in Great Britain. There is a sharp cleavage of political opinion here, and America can narrow or widen it.

I understand the peers will soon debate the subject. The Lansdowne policy has many supporters in the House of Lords. Lord Loreburn is in agreement with it. He refers to Lord Lansdowne as a broad-minded statesman.

Lord Grey, Balfour's predecessor in the foreign office, will soon publicly endorse the Lansdowne policy, as will a number of other peers when the subject is debated.

Lloyd George Laid Up.

Lloyd George is temporarily incapacitated by a cold, but he is expected to refer to the letter in a speech Friday. Just what attitude he will take it is difficult to state.

Asquith is waiting on events before declaring himself publicly. His opportunity may come in Parliament at the end of the week, under the management of the war aims committee. Lord Moreley thinks the letter served a good purpose, in that it has given articulate expression to thoughts hitherto considered unwise to utter.

John Burns, Arthur Henderson and H. Thomas, labor leaders, support the policy, as do many others not as well known.

AMERICAN WARSHIP CAPTURES U-BOAT

Prize Is One of Finest of Kaiser's Undersea Fleet.

Newport, Dec. 2.—The capture of one of Germany's finest submarines by an American warship was reported unofficially today in a story which reached here from a French seaport. According to the account reaching here the submarine was first taken in charge by its mutinous crew, its officers were overpowered, slain and their bodies lashed to the deck, and a white flag was hoisted.

The submarine which carried many torpedoes and two six-inch guns, remained away from her base considerably longer than the two months which was to be the length of her cruise. Her supplies, running short, her crew rose in mutiny and took possession.

She was first sighted by a British war vessel. But, fearing a ruse, the British did not approach, despite the flag of truce. An American warship heaving in sight, ran up beside the undersea vessel and was hailed by her crew. She took them aboard as prisoners and towed the captured submarine to French waters.

Dr. W. H. Wilder, an aged physician of Charlotte, went on the stand and declared he believed Mrs. King could have killed herself, but not in a suicidal manner.

Dr. W. B. Penberton believed Mrs. King could have killed herself accidentally.

DRIVING MEN TO DEATH, HINDENBURG ADS ALLIES AS BRITISH STAND FAST

Casualty List That Will Appall Fatherland Mounts Amid Shambles, with Insignificant Gains in Territory and Prisoners.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and the New York Tribune. London, Dec. 3.—The battle of Cambrai, which began with a tremendous British victory on November 20 and which saw the famous Hindenburg line crumble and smash before the ghastly British tanks, has now entered its bloodiest stage, in what already appears to be the vital conflict of the present campaign.

SLAUGHTER HASTENS PEACE.

Allied leaders, who recognize that the war will be won by killing Germans and not by any sweeping advance on the West front, hail the bloody conflict now raging near Cambrai as one of the few conflicts destined to have an important bearing on the termination of peace.

Men Hurled to Death.

Observers at the British headquarters in the Cambrai region are emphatic in declaring the present German counter attack to be the most exhaustive movement ever started by the German high command on the West front.

Prince Rupprecht, in a desperate attempt to regain the ground lost in a single day by Byng's men, has for the last four days been hurling masses of picked German troops against the terrific British fire. Strategy has been thrown to the winds, and the old Teuton method of advancing in solid formation has again come into vogue.

The result is a German casualty list that will appall the Allies. It is estimated that more than 100,000 men were killed, wounded or taken prisoner, where the German crown prince signed the never-ending hatred of the German people, whose sons were sent to certain death against an immovable wall of fire.

German Loses Van.

From figures supplied by the correspondents who saw the Cambrai battlefield strewn with masses of German dead, it is estimated that the Teuton losses are approximately double those of their enemy. The British losses last week were a little more than 100,000, of which possibly 100,000 fell in the offensive which swept more than five miles through the Hindenburg line.

A conservative estimate, therefore, of the German casualties in the last few days fighting at Cambrai would place the number at 200,000.

The conclusion to be drawn from this, leaving aside the tremendous effort of the British Army, is that the allies, by standing still and defending their positions on the West front, are going forward in their work of winning the war by killing Germany's second battle of Verdun.

Will Stay England.

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Dr. W. B. Penberton believed Mrs. King could have killed herself accidentally.

Dr. W. H. Wadsworth believed Mrs. King could have fired the shot in a natural position.

CONGRESS OPENS SESSION TO KEEP WAR CHEST FULL

"Tax Until It Hurts," Slogan of Kitchin—Army Needs \$13,504,357,939.

With tremendous financial momentum for a successful prosecution of the war against Germany, the Sixty-fifth Congress opened its second session yesterday.

America will provide money without stint. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo submitted estimates calling for the appropriation of \$13,504,357,939 to make our army the best equipped that the world ever saw. This sum is to cover the fiscal year of 1918.

This is only a starter. Other vast sums undoubtedly will be asked later as emergencies arise.

With this request, Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, declared that every man who stays at home should be taxed "until it hurts."

\$5,000,000,000 Bond Issue.

Representative Kitchin said he expected that not only would a possible \$5,000,000,000 bond issue be necessary for expenses up to the close of this fiscal year, but that heavy taxation would be imperative.

"All the people," said he, "must resolve that this war is not an opportunity to get rich, but an opportunity to serve the government. The war brings a day of sacrifice not only to those who go to the trenches but to those who stay at home."

"I believe that any man who is as well off in this world's goods after the war as he was at the beginning ought to be perfectly satisfied. He ought to be willing, after making a reasonable living out of after his industry makes a reasonable profit to sustain itself, to give the balance of his earnings to his country. The quicker all of our people shall resolve to make, the faster will we have a day of rest for the country, the quicker will the war end."

Senate's Session Brief.

The Senate was in session less than fifteen minutes. Sixty-seven members were present. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the Republican leader, presided for the first time in his health. Senator Tillman, too, seemed unusually well, although he is a semi-invalid. Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader; Smoot, Penrose, Chamberlain, Stone, Hitchcock and most of the others who played prominent parts in the term following the war declaration, mingled in the aisles. Senator Goff, of West Virginia, appeared for the first time in a year. He has been ill. Senator Harwick and Senator Jronna, of North Dakota, sat together in a short conference.

Sir George Reid, M. P. former premier of New Zealand, and Gov. Brough, of Arkansas, were guests on the floor.

After the formal prayer and the reading by Vice President Marshall that the body had convened, Senators Gallinger and Martin were appointed to visit the President with House members and inform him that Congress was ready for any message.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, announced the death of his colleague, Senator Paul A. Hastings, and asked that a day be set apart for eulogies. The Senate adopted resolutions of sorrow and adjourned as a mark of respect.

Champ Clark Cheered.

When the House met, the 225 members present enthusiastically cheered Speaker Champ Clark, who wore a red carnation in his button-hole instead of the customary white one. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, beginning his eighteenth term, was shaking hands on every side. Fordney, Lemroot, Lever, Madden, Cooper and Gillett, acting leader in place of Mann, were

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TRUCE IN EAST MADE EFFECTIVE

Argentine Minister at Petrograd Sends Report—Bulgaria for Armistice.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3.—An armistice has been effective on the Eastern front since yesterday, according to cables received by the Argentine government from the Argentine minister at Petrograd.

London, Dec. 2.—Bulgaria has formally agreed to discuss armistice and peace with Russia. Negotiations will be opened "in accord with Bulgaria's allies." Premier Radolovoff announced in the Sobranje, or Bulgarian Parliament.

No word had come through up to late tonight from Constantinople as to Turkey's attitude toward pourparlers. Turkish participation is a vital part of the Teutonic program.

One dispatch had it that a truce already has been agreed upon "in many sectors, from the Pripiet marshes to a point out of the Alps—some 175 miles."

One of the Russian plenipotentiaries now parleying with the German high command was arrested as a suspected German spy under the czar's regime two weeks before the March revolution that overthrew the monarchy. He is Vladimir Schneur.

Gen. Kaledin, hetman of the Cossacks, was reported to be marching on Moscow at the head of 100,000 Cossacks.

LUXBURG SERIOUSLY ILL.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3.—Count Karl von Luxburg, the dismissed German minister, was reported tonight to be in a serious condition on the Island of Martin Garcia, where he is interned pending his departure for Europe. He is attended by several prominent Argentine physicians. The count became ill several weeks ago just as he was to sail for Europe on the Dutch liner Transatlant.