

Today
\$12,000 Pin Money.
Too Much Begging.
Driving 16 Horses.
Half Portions, Double Prices.

WEATHER:
CLOUDY
TONIGHT
AND
SATURDAY

The Washington Times

FINAL
EDITION

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GERMANS PUT WOMEN IN ITALIAN FRONT TRENCHES

THE SEPARATE PIECE FOR RUSSIA

(Copyright, 1917, by John T. McCutcheon.)



A Philadelphia lawyer, Freeman, Jr., goes to heaven, leaves twelve thousand dollars a year to the President's wife for pin money. "Because," says he, "I feel the President of the United States receives such a miserable pittance for a man holding the greatest position on earth."

The President of the United States receives about as much as would run the garage of certain rich men. But Philadelphia lawyers should realize that things other than money count. Where Freeman, Jr., has gone he will come face to face with One that rules the entire cosmos, double and triple stars, nebulae, and suns. One who has worked all through the first half of eternity, and will work all through the second half—without being paid a cent.

Let us always give credit. The Pennsylvania fast train between New York and Chicago, called the Broadway Limited, has been withdrawn. For some strange reason it was not well patronized and did not pay very well. The Twentieth Century, Chicago express on the New York Central has NOT been withdrawn. It runs crowded and pays well. We like to see good management of railroads, so we applaud the patriotic withdrawal of a train that doesn't pay, and the business-like continuation of a train that does pay.

Manufacturers of crackers, to oblige the Government, are going to put less shortening, that is to say, animal fat, and less sugar in the crackers. Thus the manufacturers will save sixteen million pounds of sugar and twelve million pounds of animal fat. Nothing is said as to what the PUBLIC will save. There is no suggestion of making the price less, because the quality is poorer.

Half portions and double prices in hotels, cutting down here and cutting out there, as the prices go up. Not exactly unpleasant for those that patriotically put the savings in their pockets, and not especially encouraging for the public that gets less and pays more.

There is at present no way in which the public can express efficiently what it feels on these and other matters. But SOME means of expression will probably be found eventually. A hundred millions of people will not indefinitely permit exploitation, extortion, and persecution to keep their mouths shut in the name of profiting patriotism.

A hypothetical question, twenty thousand words long, is prepared by lawyers in the De Saullies case. The doctors will answer it, some on one side, some on the other, some paid by one side, some by the other.

The question probably could be squeezed into this: "Do you believe this lady was sufficiently crazy to justify a kind-hearted jury in acquitting her for the murder of a brutal husband?"

Too many charities, too many begging committees, too many different ways of getting glory by spending other people's money. The people, through their Government, should spend what they want to spend, and give the money to their Government to be spent in an orderly, systematic manner.

Those that think themselves especially qualified to spend money, or that want to spend their money in definite ways, charitable, religious, or otherwise, have a perfect right to do as they please with THEIR OWN MONEY.

But there should be a limit to begging in the name of war and patriotism. Let the citizens as a whole turn in their money to the Government to be spent under wise general direction. And let individuals as separate little groups do as they please—without bothering and harassing their neighbors.

The amount of energy that has gone into begging in this country would do a good deal toward winning the war. Incidentally, the amount of money that has been stolen in the name of charity in New York and elsewhere, would do a good deal to make soldiers comfortable.

Any fairly good driver can manage one horse. Driving sixteen horses is not easy. There is the trouble with our friends, the allies. Sixteen nations meet in Paris to arrange for carrying on the war against Germany under ONE controlling mind. At the meeting there will be at least fourteen minds convinced that each is the one that should control.

As though there were not enough murder in Europe, the country is interested in two individual murder cases over here. A man is tried for killing a woman, Mrs. King. A woman is tried for killing a man, her husband, De Saullies. As usual, the woman plays the more respectable part, being accused of murder because her feelings were hurt and she treated her with shameful brutality. The man is accused of murdering the woman to get her money.

TEN PAY HIGH FOR BEING DRUNK HERE ON THANKSGIVING

Ten persons forfeited collateral or were fined today in Police Court for getting drunk in "dry" Washington. W. H. Ferguson was found sleeping on a bench in the Union Station with a half-pint bottle in his pocket. When awakened he created such a disturbance that an additional charge of disorderly conduct was placed against him. He said he had just returned from Baltimore. He paid a fine of \$30. John Green, colored, a laborer at Quantico, goes back to that institution to labor, but his name will be stricken from the pay roll. "You should be satisfied with being on the pay roll at jail and should not come up here drunk," said Judge Muldowny. "You can work your old job without pay." He sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25 or serve sixty days. Joseph Coltrane, of 110 C street, entered a plea of guilty to selling whiskey and was fined \$300. The following were fined for intoxication: B. B. Blackship, \$25 or fifteen days; Holland E. Marlow, fifteen days; Walter Dawson, \$25 or thirty days; Annie Wilson, \$10; William Cornell, \$20; Douglas Jones, \$25; Pleasant Dempsey, \$20; W. D. Burman, \$20.

13 QUARTS OF WHISKEY UNLUCKY FOR D. C. MAN

Thirteen quarts of whiskey are unlucky. Walter Mason, colored, a sodding contractor, living at 1419 H street northeast, was today released from the central police station in Baltimore after spending the night there on the charge of being drunk. Thirteen quarts had proved too many for the suitcase in which he was carrying a supply of liquor back to Washington last night "for himself," and the handle broke while he was waiting for a W. B. and A. car. While he was tying it up, Detective Kratz of the Baltimore police force, saw him and asked him what he had in the suitcase. Believing that discovery was the better part of valor, Mason ran. Kratz proved the better sprinter and escorted Mason to the central station house.

FORMER SENATOR CHANDLER DEAD, FRIEND OF DISTRICT

Senator Chandler had maintained a residence in this city since 1871 when he acquired the property at 1421 I street, where he had always made his home when here. He was one of the leading advocates of suffrage for residents of the District. In fact he was one of the pioneers in the movement, according to Dr. William T. Tindall, assistant secretary to the Board of Commissioners. Furthered D. C. Suffrage. He never lost an opportunity to further this cause before Congress and by his writings which appeared in newspapers and periodicals all over the country, he pointed out the advantages that would accrue from suffrage, and the injustice of the present system. Senator Chandler was born in Concord, December 28, 1835; studied law at Harvard in 1855. For several years after his graduation he practiced law at Concord, and in 1859 was appointed reporter for the New Hampshire supreme court. Mr. Chandler had been a Republican all his life. In 1865 he became First Assistant Secretary of the District.

YESTERDAY The Washington Times GAINED 8,623 Lines of Advertising (21 Cols.) Over the Corresponding Day (Nov. 30) Last Year.

EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.

Will Ask Congress To Put Ban on All Idleness During War

"We have no use for the idle man during the war. This was the declaration of Congressman Ramseyer of Iowa this afternoon in announcing that he would endeavor to secure legislation at the coming session of Congress to prohibit idleness. Mr. Ramseyer is preparing a bill for a Federal law which contains the same idea as the State laws that have already gone into effect in Maryland and West Virginia. It is the purpose of Mr. Ramseyer to compel men to engage in some essential or necessary occupation.

GERMAN WHO LOST CITIZEN PAPERS ENDS LIFE HERE

Fearful that the Government's stern decree of banishment from the District for alien enemies would tear him from his only friends in the United States, Fritz Trumps, sixty-eight years old, and in inmate of the Ruppert Home, went to his room last night and thrust a gas tube in his mouth. "User Fritz," as he was affectionately known, was found this morning. Coronor Newitt closed the last chapter in a lonely life with a certificate of suicide. Fritz was as good a citizen of the United States as lived in Washington, his friends say. But years ago his treasured naturalization papers were destroyed in a fire at Heurich's brewery, where he worked thirty-five years. He did not know the papers could have been released at any time. He only feared the new country he had come to love would cast him out. Brooding over this, he took the only road he knew to peace. In Fritz's little world, the home outside Anacostia, he went about worried and careworn. "They will send me away," he said to his friends, "away from you all, because I cannot prove I am a good American. I have nothing to show." They tried to cheer him up, but his hope was gone, and he feared the pious new law. Now he is sure of resting in the soil from which he dreaded exile. The home will give him burial. His relatives all live beneath the black eagles of Prussia.

CUMMINS COMES OUT STRONG FOR DISTRICT BALLOT

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has just arrived in Washington for the session, came out today in favor of legislation which would allow the District to elect one or more delegates to Congress. "I see no reason against it," said Senator Cummins. "In fact, I see many reasons why it should be done. I am willing to go on record in favor of such action." Senator Cummins said he was not prepared to discuss the subject of an entire new elective government for the District. The Iowa Senator was former head of the Senate Civil Service Committee. He is strongly in favor of a pension and retirement system for Government employees. He is still a member of the Civil Service Committee, and will support proposed legislation on this subject.

CASS GILBERT TO DESIGN NEW TREASURY ANNEX

Cass Gilbert, of New York, was today chosen as the architect for the new Treasury Department annex, to be erected opposite the Treasury, at a cost of \$1,225,000.

ATROCITIES OF BELGIUM ARE REPEATED BY TEUTON FORCES ALONG PIAVE BANKS

LANSLOWNE PROPOSITIONS GIVE CAPITAL A SENSATION

Revision and Definite Statement of Allies' Aim, However, Echo President Wilson's Early Proposals.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The government's answer today to the Marquis of Lansdowne's "no knockout" letter was a firm reiteration that no discussion of "freedom of the seas" is possible until the oceans have been swept clean of German submarines. It was delivered by J. L. MacPherson, parliamentary under secretary for war.

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Few pronouncements from British statesmen have created more of a sensation in the National Capital than the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestion for a diplomatic drive to stimulate the Liberal party and democratic elements in Germany and enable them to close the lid on a government that has made it impossible for the allies to negotiate peace.

Significance Arouses. Coming at a time when Colonel House is at Paris discussing with the representatives of fifteen allied nations methods of prosecuting the war against Germany; coming at a time, too, when President Wilson is preparing his annual message to Congress, the suggestion that the whole world is looking forward because of the commanding position which the President has assumed in the councils of the entente powers, it can well be imagined that extraordinary significance was attached here today to the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Whether the British government has foreknowledge of the statement by its former secretary for foreign affairs is not considered relevant, but that no censorship was imposed on the publication and export to other countries of the suggestions made is considered to mean that the government of Great Britain does not regard the utterance as an expression of menacing pacifism, but of advanced liberalism.

W. S. Leads For Revision. For months there has been a steady drive in the United States for a revision of the war aims of the allies. This demand has been difficult to satisfy because of the fear that President Wilson has had that it might produce dissension and a diversion of interest at a time when the allies must act in complete military union. So the President and Secretary Lansing publicly emphasized that Colonel House went abroad to talk about methods of prosecuting the war—military and economic matters. And the colonel himself denied at Paris that he was going to discuss war aims at the conference. Foresee Need. No one has realized more keenly than the President that there was need of a revision of war aims or at least of a statement of principles to which all might subscribe even though discussion of the detail of territorial questions for instance might as well be left to the future. The question of whether the President should press for a general agreement among the allies on fundamental aims has been entirely one of opportunity.

The Marquis of Lansdowne apparently thinks the time has arrived. Certain signs point to the possibility that President Wilson agrees with the viewpoint expressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, though, as usual, the White House and Department of State maintained a discreet silence. But it was significant that Secretary Lansing recently went out to Russia would be treated as an enemy if the Bolshevik negotiated an armistice with Germany.

Pressure by Colonel House. London dispatches today, moreover, represent Colonel House as pressing for a more sympathetic attitude on the part of Great Britain and France toward the plight of Russia. The United States is deeply disappointed that the United States prefers not to drop Russia all of a sudden, but to bear patiently with her until the right elements can obtain possession of the government.

The Bolsheviks indeed have been able to make headway partly because of the lack of definiteness in the allied policy. (Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

District Troops Are Training Somewhere In France

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 30.—General Pershing's censor today permitted dispatch of cables containing information that District of Columbia boys have arrived in France.

They are in training, with certain other contingents, under tutelage of French officers and Americans who have been on the fighting line.

The censor refused to permit transmission of information as to their exact present location or when they would see action at the front.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 30.—The breaking of the Hindenburg line by General Byng was due in part to the work of American engineers, who had a great part in the victory in that they were actively engaged in pushing up the necessary railways behind the rapidly advancing British lines. (Account of the arrival of Americans in France on Page 3.)

MEANS AGREES LAWYERS FOR TO GRILLING ON STAND WIDOW END DEFENSE

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 30.—Gaston B. Means will undergo the scathing cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, of New York, before the trial for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King ends. This was decided today when it was learned that the defense has reached a decision to have Means take the stand in his own defense. The State is anxious to get Means upon the stand for they have numerous documents which they want him to explain. Most of these documents contain information which gives evidence that Means desired to have Mrs. King out of the way.

Experts Testify Today. Expert testimony was scheduled to take up most of the day. Dr. William G. Burmeister, Cook county, Ill., coroner's physician and a pathologist, was on the stand for cross-examination. Dr. Burmeister had testified that he examined Mrs. King and did not believe that she could have killed herself. E. T. Cansler, for the defense, put Dr. Burmeister through a series of intricate questions last night, but failed to shake his testimony.

Insists Revolver Was Used. Dr. Burmeister, who made the autopsy upon Mrs. King's body, was upon the stand when court adjourned last night. He said she had died from a gunshot wound in the head which she could not have inflicted herself.

The defense objected to the question and answer, maintaining that Mrs. King had been killed by a pistol shot. It claimed "that she might have died from a rifle shot. The objection was overruled. Dr. Burmeister then took occasion to show his knowledge, which amazed the defense, when he said he knew the bullet had been fired by a .25-caliber automatic revolver, because the bullet had a left-handed twist on the rifling, and only .25-caliber automatic guns shoot this sort of bullet.

On cross-examination the defense endeavored to impeach the testimony given by Dr. Burmeister by recalling questions he had answered in the preliminary hearing. Dr. Burmeister withstood the test and declared that if his testimony seemed to vary in any way it was because he had failed to mention certain facts.

DISGUISED AS BOY, CZAR'S DAUGHTER REACHES ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the former Czar of Russia, has arrived in England in disguise, the Morning Post stated today. It added that she had escaped from Siberia by cutting off her hair and disguising herself as a man.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The defense rested its case here this afternoon in the trial of Mrs. Maude De Saullies, charged with the murder of her husband, John Edgar De Saullies. The presentation of evidence for the defendant came to a close with the testimony of Mrs. De Saullies, who had attended Mrs. De Saullies since the tragedy. Keen disappointment among the spectators followed the announcement that Senator Yerxa, Erie county, N. Y., of the defense, was too ill to testify. During the reading of the hypothetical question Dr. Wight occupied the witness stand. At one time during the reading he was asked if he believed the defendant was mentally sound on the day of the tragedy. "She was not," was the answer.

Corroborates Dr. Wight. Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, who testified earlier in the day for the defense, offered similar testimony. Dr. Wight was sharply by District Attorney Weeks, but stuck to the conclusions he had drawn. He declared that hypochondria would have caused mental blankness, and said that a history of Mrs. De Saullies' case showed she had suffered other lapses. Weeks asked if Wight could cite some authority that would say mixodema was sudden. The physician replied in the negative and pointed out that lapses of memory is often caused by shell shock.

In response to a question, Wight said he did not think that a serious mental shock might cause another lapse of mind on the part of Mrs. De Saullies. Hypochondria is not present now, he said. When reference to shell shock was made, Major Gregory Cole of the United States Army Medical Corps, was called to the counsel table by Weeks. He carried several X-ray plates. When one of Cole's plates was presented, Wight was mentally basing on the night of the tragedy. Then she merely lifted her eyes and scanned the faces of the jurors.

X-Ray Photos Shows. Following the reading of the hypothetical question the prosecution introduced a number of X-ray photographs intended to disprove the defense claim that Mrs. De Saullies was suffering from brain concussion when she fired the fatal shot. When the noon recess was ordered, Judge Manning announced there would be no session tonight, but that court would be held Saturday.

Raymond Hamilton, owner of the garage from which Mrs. De Saullies called a taxicab on the night of the shooting, was recalled to the stand today by the defense at his own request. He wished to correct his earlier testimony by saying he was uncertain as to the exact time the defendant called for the taxicab. Previously he testified, the time was 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

FOES USE WOMEN AS SHIELD IN FIRST LINE

Invading Army Pillages and Burns, Ransacking Homes, Stealing Cattle, and Outraging Girls and Children.

Austro-German troops are making a second Belgium out of invaded Italy, official Rome cables today stated.

Near Verson, the Germans placed women and children in their first line trenches as shields against Italian fire. Hundreds of these innocent victims were sacrificed, said the message.

In the Friuli region the Germans have levied the same exorbitant war taxes as in northern France and Belgium. Labor is being conscripted with German thoroughness.

While Austro-German agents spread stories of the benevolent treatment to the Italian villages, Austro-German soldiers are confiscating every movable article of value in Italy.

Cattle are being taken away. Household goods burned in the night campfires. Official orders found on captured Austrians commanded Austro-German soldiers to "take away what is movable, detach what is attached, and use what is useful." Along the Piave river front the Italian soldiers report that the terrified screams of women in Austro-German hands make the nights hideous.

BRITISH POUNDING HARD AT GATES OF CAMBRAI; CANNONADING VIOLENT

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British are pounding hard along their front in the Cambrai sector. The town of Cambrai is now directly under fire of the British cannon.

The British have captured the possession of Fontaine Notre Dame and between Mouvaux and Bourlon has ceased temporarily, but at times the artillery fire is of great intensity in these regions. Near Poelcapelle and between Beacelle and Gheluvet, and in the Arras sector, the big guns of both groups of belligerents are maintaining a heavy bombardment.

Attacks on the Belgian position east of Merckem by Bavarian storming troops netted the enemy some prisoners and two machine guns, but another hostile attack on Belgian troops in the neighborhood of Aeschpooch was beaten off after a bitter fight.

After violent preparations the Germans in great strength undertook a raid north of Cambrai, in the Champagne, but were beaten back by the French troops, who inflicted heavy losses on them. Two other German attacks, one near Bathincourt on the left bank of the Meuse, and the other west of Vauxelles-Damoupy, on the right bank, also were repulsed, while a French raid on the German lines in the Argonne, east of the Aisne, was carried out successfully and resulted in the taking of some German prisoners.

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 30.—"Numerous" English and French prisoners were brought back by German storming detachments in various sectors near the coast, today's official statement declared.

"Near Cambrai the English attacked after violent firing early this morning west of Bourlon," the statement continued. "They were repulsed with heavy losses."

GERMANS PLANNING BLOW IN WEST AFTER FAILURE OF OFFENSE IN ITALY

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Reports that the Germans are withdrawing from the Italian front are considered significant here in view of the London cable to New York Sunday, which says that England is expecting a supreme German drive soon. It is pointed out that the Kaiser's advance into Italy has been so thoroughly checked as to lose any further value as a bolster to German morale or to weaken the allies' confidence. The Sun dispatch follows: "The general belief in well-informed quarters in England is that Germany is planning a supreme military effort between now and April to crush the entente before the United States"