

Partly cloudy Friday in interior, rain near the coast; Saturday, part cloudy.

The ad. that "gets a laugh" never gets anything else—least of all a filled-in coupon.

SITUATION IS UNCHANGED ALONG COAST ALLIES FALLING BACK IN THE INTERIOR

Desperate Fighting Continues in West Flanders and Northern France—British Warships Aid Belgian Army to Resist Attacks of German Forces—Yser River Yet Continues to be Enemies' Dividing Line.

FRENCH CONTRADICT STATEMENT OF GERMANS

That Allies Are Forced to Yield Important Position in the Interior—Both Sides Claim Advantage Along Entire Line—The Russians Claim a Great Victory in Driving Germans Back from Warsaw and Elsewhere.

London, Oct. 22.—Desperate fighting continues in West Flanders and in Northern France, between Germany's armies reinforced by virtually all her forces in the occupied portions of Belgium, and the French and Belgian troops aided by British warships.

Along the coast, the Yser river still divides the contending forces. Neither side, apparently, has advanced, but in the interior, according to a German report, issued tonight, the allies are retreating from several important positions.

This statement of the Germans is contradicted, however, by the French communication issued in Paris late today, which says the allies have not been moved, despite violent attacks.

All along the front from the North Sea to the Swiss border, in fact, each side claims to have repulsed the other, or to have made slight progress at various points.

The contending armies seem so near equal in strength that neither force can drive the other back, pierce the front or get around the wings.

In Poland the preliminary battle, at least, has moved a little more swiftly. The Russians report that they have driven back the first German offensive move against Warsaw, the Polish capital, and the fortress of Ivangorod.

All the Russian accounts refer to this as a great victory. They declare the Germans, besides losing many prisoners and guns, have left large quantities of ammunition and provisions in the trenches they had prepared for their defense.

German headquarters heretofore had not referred to this struggle, but today it says that after several days of battle, no fighting was reported yesterday.

BATTLE IN PRUSSIA RENEWED. Apparently there has been more fighting on the Prussian frontier, where the situation has been quiet for some time, as the German report says: "Our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy in the direction of Ossowetz."

Ossowetz is the fortress which was in range of the German guns several weeks ago, when their advance on the Niemen failed.

The battle around Przemysl and south of that city, is going on, but further south the Austrians claim they have cleared the Russians out of Hungary and are advancing toward Bukovina, a crown land in Easter Galicia, with the same object in view.

As though the Belgians already had not suffered sufficiently from the war, villages along the coast north of Ostend are suffering severely from shell fire. Lying, as they do, between the German lines and the British warships off the beach, some are reported wiped out and others badly damaged.

It is believed virtually all the inhabitants fled when the Belgian army retired behind the Yser river.

Lord Crowe, secretary of state for India, officially disclosed in a speech delivered Tuesday, but made public only today, that the Indian troops in France have not yet taken part in any battles.

The men and horses required considerable time to become acclimated, but the belief here is that they soon will be ready to take their places at the front. The hospitals have been advised to prepare next week for their wounded.

Again today it was reported that Italy had landed marines at Avlona, Albania. Such a step, it is believed here, would not be resented by any power, when the situation in Albania is serious, because of the warring tribes and the strife between contenders for the crown of the new nation, surrendered recently by Prince William of Wied.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING. Russian Official Statement Declares They Are Driven Back From Warsaw. Petrograd, Oct. 22.—The official communication issued by Russian general headquarters tonight says: "The rapid retreat of the Germans from Warsaw continues. The bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery has caused no essential damage to the fortifications of Ivangorod or the bridges."

"In Galicia desperate engagements are still being fought. During the advance in the region between Przemysl and the Vistula we captured more than 30 officers, 2,000 soldiers and many rapid fire guns. To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing, also with success."

ALLIES HOLDING THEIR OWN. French Official Statement Declares Germans Are Repulsed on Coast. Paris, Oct. 22.—An official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reports a continuation of the great battles between the sea and land forces, in which the Belgians and allies are holding their ground. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans have met with equally strong opposition.

The text follows: "The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday did not slacken today. Between the sea and land forces the battle has continued with just as great violence without the Germans being able to force back the Belgian army or the French and British troops."

"Similarly, between Arras and the Oise where the enemy has made determined efforts the Allies have been crowded with success."

"In the Argonne district we have made progress between Hubert and LeFour De Paris."

"To the north of Verdun we have gained ground at Haumont and Bracon on the Meuse. In the Woerwre region we have repulsed an attack on Champs."

SEIZURE OF SHIP SERIOUS MATTER. Negotiations Proceeding Between America and England BUT RESULTS WITHHELD.

Final Decision in Case Rests With British Prize Court Rather Than With the Foreign Office—Other Tankers Held Up.

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WASHINGTON CONFIDENT. That Issues Arising Will Soon be Adjusted Satisfactorily.

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The State Department's protest against the seizure of the steamer Brindilla and her detention at Halifax with the demand for her release, was not in the nature of an ultimatum, according to State Department officials.

The Department itself is ignorant of many facts necessary to deal with the case but protest was lodged to have all legal rights and the result will be awaited before further action is taken.

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Embassy officials said there was reason to suspect the ship was not headed for the neutral port named in her clearance papers.

SOUTHERN SENATORS DELAY ADJOURNMENT

Filibuster Led by Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Upsets Plans to End Present Session of Congress at Six o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon—Dixie Representatives in Both Houses Determined to Fight the Matter Out.

MEMBERS OF BOTH WINGS OF CONGRESS LEAVE WASHINGTON TO "TEND" THEIR FENCES

Confident of Adjournment Enough Remained at Capitol to Form Quorum, But Tactics of Southern Senators Prevented Measure Being Adopted—Recess Until After November Elections Sole Hope Left.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Filibuster by Southern Democrats fighting for legislation to relieve the cotton situation upset plans for adjournment of Congress at 6 o'clock tonight.

Led by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Southern members at the last moment prevented action in the Senate on a joint resolution to adjourn sine die, already passed by the House, and it appeared tonight unless an agreement could be reached tomorrow for a recess until after the November elections, Congress would stay in session indefinitely without a quorum.

The collapse of the adjournment came after every hope of its success had been held out and supreme efforts made to conclude the session after adoption in both Houses of the conference report on the war tax bill.

A spectacular feature of the situation was a dash by President Wilson in an automobile from a golf course to the Capitol to see the bill before adjournment. The President rushed into the Capitol, followed by secret service men, at 5:45 o'clock, attired in his golf clothes and without his reading glasses, he hastened to the President's room, where the revenue measure, signed by Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke, president pro tempore of the Senate, awaited him.

Borrowing glasses from Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, the President signed the bill and several others.

Senators moved to the President's room, holding their watches, while Senator Martin vainly sought to pass the resolution the House had passed early in the day, providing for adjournment sine die.

Every turn he was met by filibustering tactics of Senator Hoke Smith, who demanded successive roll calls on motions to adjourn until tomorrow, to the lever cotton warehouse bill.

In addition to these Senator Smith tonight asserted he desired an amendment to the banking laws which would repeal the present ten percent tax on state bank circulating notes, that southern states might issue state circulation based on cotton warehouse certificates.

President Wilson remained at the capital for a few minutes after signing the war tax revenue bill but had no comment on the failure of Congress to adjourn. Earlier in the day he had expressed the hope that some of the cotton relief bills might be passed.

Representatives Underwood, Mann and Fitzgerald had been appointed by the House to call upon the President and notify him the House was ready to adjourn. They called but did not deliver their message.

Majority Leader Underwood tonight hastened to the House with the announcement that there was no hope for adjournment time without a quorum present and adjournment until tomorrow was ordered.

Representative Underwood later said he did not believe it would be possible to get an adjournment until after the elections. Before 6 o'clock scores of representatives and senators had left town and others took later trains.

Majority others took later trains. Majority senators were equally dubious of adjournment now. Senator Hoke Smith said he might agree to a plan to take the quorum to pass an adjournment resolution until after the elections.

An effort was made to bring up the adjournment resolution but it made blocked on the floor. Immediately a point of no quorum was made.

Meanwhile the House was without a quorum and Representative Underwood conferred with Senate leaders and prevailed on them to recess until 5:30 o'clock before attempting to adjourn, because it was necessary so Speaker Clark might sign the war revenue bill. The House quorum finally was rounded up but when the Senate reconvened at 5:30 the Southern senators resumed their filibuster.

House Ready to Quit. The House was prepared to end the session. Early in the day the war revenue bill conference report had been agreed to. Then Representative Underwood brought in the resolution for the routine of final adjournment.

Supporters of cotton relief measures announced they would fight it until they could be assured action on the currency amendment and on the cotton warehouse bill.

Representative Underwood however, gathered his forces and before the rapidly melting quorum of the House disappeared the final adjournment resolution and a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn were passed.

The House then resumed consideration of the Glass bill to authorize banks to issue circulation on commercial paper up to 100 percent of the banks capital and surplus. The bill was passed to its third reading on a roll call after a two-hour wait for a quorum. Soon as the quorum arrived the plans for the adjournment were complete.

The House took on a holiday aspect. When 6 o'clock arrived the hands of the clock were turned back twenty minutes, the House momentarily expected a Senate messenger announcing the adjournment resolution.

Then Representative Underwood entered the Capitol and the steady conference with the speaker he announced there was no hope of final adjournment and that with no hope of securing a quorum in the House he believed there was nothing to be done but to adjourn until tomorrow. The hundred or more representatives who had been waiting to leave toward the Capitol were disappointed.

Will Continue Fight. Cotton states leaders on both sides of the Capitol asserted they would continue their fight tomorrow. In the House they demanded the passage of amendments to the currency law broadening the credit power of banks in the Federal Reserve system. These amendments, in accordance with increasing the currency a bank may issue on commercial paper to 100 percent of its capital and surplus, would add to the power of the reserve system, power by allowing members banks to deposit in Reserve banks those reserves which now must be held in their own vaults.

With those is coupled an amendment authorizing the Secretary to institute a system of bank note clearances through the Federal Reserve banks and to appoint Reserve banks as redemption agents for circulation.

The bills are under consideration in the House under a special rule and debate on them has been exhausted. They will be followed if a quorum can be obtained for a vote on them, by the Lever cotton warehouse bill.

MRS. CARMAN TAKES STAND IN OWN BEHALF

Enters Sweeping Denial to Charges That She Murdered Mrs. Louise Bailey in Her Husband's Office at Freeport, New York, Last June—Declares Story Told by Maid in Series of Falsehoods in Every Particular.

WIFE TELLS OF WHY SHE HAD 'PHONE DEVICE INSTALLED IN HUSBAND'S OFFICE AND HOME

Wanted to Know if He Was as Bad as He Had Been Painted to Her—Mrs. Carman on Stand for Over an Hour, Giving Her Direct Testimony—Will be Cross-Examined Today—Other Witnesses to be Introduced.

Minneapolis, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman took the witness stand in her own defense today and entered a sweeping denial of the charge that she murdered Mrs. Louise Bailey, a nurse, in the office of her husband, Dr. Edwin Carman, in Freeport, N. Y., last June.

Item by item Mrs. Carman went over the story of Celia Coleman, the negro maid in her employ at the time of the tragedy in the Carman home in Freeport last June, and declared false every accusation the domestic made in her testimony yesterday.

A fabrication from beginning to end was, in the eyes of Mrs. Carman, the maid's narrative of the events of the night Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, and of subsequent happenings in the Carman household.

The story told by the negro girl was offered by the prosecution as tending directly to connect Mrs. Carman with the shooting. The efforts of Mrs. Carman's counsel in questioning his client were designed chiefly to discredit the servant's testimony.

Mrs. Carman responded, with alacrity and seeming frankness, to the questions of the prosecution and seemed to be in command of her own story at every point.

Not "Insanely Jealous." The wife of the Freeport physician admitted she had installed a telephone instrument in her husband's office but denied she was "insanely jealous."

She said she had heard people ask her husband "how all his girls were." Sometimes he had stayed out all night. If her husband was as bad as he had been painted to her, she wanted to know it.

Elizabeth found out what she had heard was true, she said, she had determined she would continue to live in the house with him but would never speak to him again.

Then, on the morning after the shooting, she took the instrument out of the house and she thought her husband already had enough to bother her.

Mrs. Carman even corroborated some of the statements of the witness by admitting that on the evening of the murder she had called to her daughter Elizabeth to stop playing the piano.

But she did this, she swore, because she had a headache and not, as the prosecution had intimated, because she wanted to listen over the mechanical gateway to what her husband was saying to a woman in his office.

She admitted, too, that on one occasion she looked in the same window as that through which the assassin of Mrs. Bailey fired because she knew the trained nurse of whom the doctor appeared to be fond was in his office.

When Mrs. Carman stepped down from the stand she apparently was as fresh as when she went on.

Mrs. Carman's Story. Mrs. Carman on the stand told the following story: "I am the defendant. I was married to Dr. Carman in 1892.

"Early in the morning of June 30, 1914, I went to New York. I spent the day shopping. I returned to Freeport with me on a train at 6 o'clock.

"As soon as I got home I took off my coat and went to the supper table. I answered the front door once. I admitted the maid, Celia Coleman, and she had a headache at this time. After supper I went right up to bed. I undressed and put my clothing away.

"Then I put on my night clothes and went to bed. I was ill. I heard Elizabeth playing the piano. I told her to stop.

"Soon after I heard a shot and some commotion down stairs. I put on my slippers. I also put on my slippers. I went down stairs into the pantry office. The door was closed.

"I could not see in. I heard the doctor talk then. I was back up stairs thinking that everything was alright. I met Elizabeth up stairs. Soon after Mrs. Powell came up and told me some woman had been shot in the office. Mrs. Conklin also came up.

"The district attorney called about 9:30 that night. I went to bed at 10 o'clock. I had not been off the premises the whole night. The reason I did not go into the office was because Dr. Carman told me never to go into the office after we had the trouble with the nurse. We also had another difficulty about the office on other occasions.

Slapped Woman's Face. "The last time I saw Mrs. Varance, the nurse, was in the office when I slapped her face. Dr. Carman and I had several spats over Mrs. Varance. She came to the office afterwards and I did not think it was right. On the night I slapped her face I saw her first in the waiting room. Later I looked in but she was not there. So I went

out in the yard and looked into the doctor's office through the window.

"I saw them talking. Then Dr. Carman peeped \$15 from a roll he took from his coat and gave it to the nurse. They talked some more and Mrs. Varance kissed the doctor. Then I rapped on the window and went in. I said to the nurse: "This is a nice way for a married woman and a married man to act. Then I said to the doctor: 'So this is where your money goes.' Then I demanded the money and got it."

"I told Mrs. Varance never to come to the house again. After it was all over Dr. Carman told me if I ever came into the office again he would leave me and break it all off.

"As to the telephone instrument, I had that installed because of stories I had heard. People would ask him how his girls were, and he would stay out all night. I was not crazy jealous but I wanted to find out if the stories were true. If they were I was determined to live under the same roof with Dr. Carman for my daughter's sake, but I resolved that I would never even speak to him again."

Mrs. Carman described how she bought the instrument in New York. The salesman, she said, told her many places where the instruments had been installed.

"He also assured me that one could be installed in my house without anybody knowing it," said Mrs. Carman. "I told the man I could not have it known that there was any trouble in my house on account of my little girl, but he knew a way away while the thing was being put in."

Tells of 'Phone Device. "I saw the man—Boissannault—again about three weeks later. I could not hear everything that went on in Dr. Carman's office. I told him that. He told me the instrument might have been placed wrong, but he gave me three dry batteries to make it stronger.

"I took the instrument out the morning after the murder. I took part of it out before breakfast and parts later. I thought Dr. Carman had enough trouble on his hands.

"If Mrs. Louise Bailey, I had never seen her alive. I saw her dead body at the morgue three days after the murder. You (Mr. Levy) made me go there and make sure whether I knew who was who."

"I have never fired a gun or pistol in my life. I know nothing about fire arms. When I first saw you after the murder I knew I was under suspicion. I asked you to assist me if I needed an attorney.

Denies Testimony of Negroes. "I did not go through the kitchen as Celia Coleman said. I did not say 'I shot him.' I did not come down in a kimono and a night cap. I did not go in Dr. Carman's office at any time on June 30.

"I did not show Celia a revolver. The only revolver I ever had handled was a little one the doctor kept in his bureau drawer. I gave it to the district attorney. Celia Coleman did not speak the truth when she said she tried to keep me from going into the office. I did not tell Celia I would take care of her little boy if anything should happen to her. Neither did I ever give Celia \$5 and tell her that I would give her mouth shut. I never winked at Celia when you were asking me questions.

"I did not tell Celia the day after the murder to get Mr. Conklin from the barn as I wanted him to get the revolver out of the house. I did not go to Celia's room the morning after the murder. I did not say 'I hope God will forgive me. Oh! why did I kill that woman!'"

Mrs. Carman took off her gloves and exhibited her bare arms to the jury. She never had any scars on them, she said. "They were not out on the night of June 30."

Farrell Recalled to Stand. When court opened this morning Frank Farrell, who testified yesterday he had seen Mrs. Carman running from the widow through which the shot was fired, was recalled to the stand. After cross examination Farrell was excused and the state announced that it rested its case. George M. Levy, of Mrs. Carman's counsel, then began his opening address. "We will prove," said Mr. Levy, "that this crime was not committed by Mrs. Carman, but by a man whose motive we do not know."

Mr. Levy told of Mrs. Carman's actions on the day and night of the murder. He said she went to New York during the day, contracted a headache and after dinner went to bed.

"Mrs. Carman will tell you that she then heard a shot and some commotion downstairs," he said.

This was the first definite declaration from the defense that she was to testify.

"She immediately put on a kimono and leaned over the banister. She did not go into the office because Dr. Carman was there."

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BATTLESHIP RETURNS HOME. Vermont Now in Mexican Waters Ordered to Hampton Roads.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Orders for the battleship Vermont to proceed from Newport to Hampton Roads were issued today by the Naval Department. The vessel is coming north to take part in the fleet maneuvers in Chesapeake Bay which begin about November 1.

BAR ASSOCIATION ENDS ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Dinner Given Last Night in Honor of Supreme Court

Occasion Presided Over by Former President Taft and Attended by Chief Justice White and the Associate Justices.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States Supreme Court and commemorative of its 125th anniversary, presided over by former President Wm. H. Taft, and attended by Chief Justice White and associate justices, closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, was elected president at the final business session today.

The compromise in the closing hours of the meeting on negro membership, permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution declaring it never had been contemplated that negroes should be come members.

William Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected a member of the executive committee.

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RALEIGH OVERRUN WITH STATE FAIR VISITORS

Two Railroads Out of City Blocked by Wreck.

Westbound and Southbound Afternoon Trains Unable to Leave—Cash Gate Receipts \$1,000 Larger Than in 1913.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22.—The cash gate receipts today at the State fair were one thousand dollars more than for Thursday of fair week last year and the crowds today were proportionately larger.

Raleigh is overrun with people tonight unable to get out of the city on account of both the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern main lines between Raleigh and Cary being blocked by a freight wreck that occurred in time to catch the 4:05 west bound Southern and 4:05 Seaboard southbound passenger trains here and are not expected to get through much before midnight.

The Southern and Seaboard tracks are parallel and freight cars were piled across both in such manner as to make clearing of the track more difficult.

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