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BATTLE OF NATIONS STILL RAGING WITHOUT RESULTS

With Navies of Three Nations Taking Part in British Channel, and Armies of Five Great Powers Engaged on Land, Battle Being Waged Along the Belgian Coast is Perhaps Most Picturesque of All History.

TRAIN LOADS OF WOUNDED CARRIED FROM FIELD

Germans Ask for a Truce, to Bury Their Dead, But Request is Refused—Russians Look for Offensive Move From the Front—China and Japan Squabble.

London, Oct. 24.—The immense armies of the belligerent powers continue to hammer each other ceaselessly on lines extending from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier in the West and from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians in the East.

A commander in chief is the only one to admit reverses in the western war theater and he does so only in cryptic sentences. It is difficult to judge, however, how the battles in France and Belgium are progressing but it is certain that up to the present none of the armies has succeeded in pushing its offensive far enough to bring appreciably nearer the end of the engagements than at others the allies have been just weeks.

The Germans have taken the offensive against both the right wing of the allied army which rests on the sea, and that part of the French army defending the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul. In the former operations in which every German soldier at the command of the officers in Belgium is taking part, the French reports admit that the Germans have made progress at some points but declare that elsewhere the allies have been just as successful.

It is evident that along the coast the Germans have found it difficult to advance in the face of the hard fighting force down along the Yser Canal aided by the British and French ships which are bombarding them from the sea. It probably is the most picturesque battle ever fought. On shore the troops of five nations are fighting the Austrians and Germans on one side and the French, Belgian and British on the other.

At sea, British monitors, gunboats, destroyers and submarines are fighting side by side with French warships while at the same time they are being subjected to attack by German submarines and air ships.

Thus far the warships have had the better of it, for while they are reported to have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans trying to advance along the coast, they themselves have suffered little or no damage and have warded off submarines attacks.

ACCOUNT OF FLEET OPERATIONS.

The British admiralty has issued an interesting account of operations of this fleet, explaining that the ships have fired on the German batteries in the vicinity of Ostend. It probably was this which led to reports from Holland that the Germans have been driven back in that direction and also to the statement that the allies had recaptured Ostend.

Around Lille, which the Germans hold, there have been unusual fluctuations, the French gaining in one area and the Germans in another not far distant. There has been no murch fighting here, as well as farther south, towards Aars and Roye, that even the accounts of train loads of wounded being taken daily to the hospitals cannot be exaggerated.

The same can be said of the district between the fortresses of Verdun and Toul, where two armies have been battling for many weeks with gains and losses amounting virtually to nothing as far as distance is concerned.

Today both sides claim success in a battle in which there were so many victims that the German asked for a truce to bury their dead. This plea was refused.

In Poland the Russians look for an offensive on the part of the Germans by bringing up more men and guns. Farther south from Warsaw they have not been able to take the Austrians, now under German officers and supported by German troops, give up their attempt to cross the San river.

The Russians, also, apparently are engaged in offensive operations on the east Prussian frontier, as the German official report refers to an unsuccessful Russian attack at Augustowo.

Of fighting in Bosnia accounts are so confused that no decision can be formed. The Austrian claim to have defeated the Servians and Montenegrins while both those powers say the Austrian attacks along the Bosnian frontier have been repelled.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY.

Belgians Obstinately Defend Yser Canal Against the Germans.

London, Oct. 24.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Neuport and Ostend as well as around Thourout, Thielt and Deynze, according to a late Reuter dispatch from this, Holland.

The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians, the dispatch says. The bombardment was kept up all night, but early today (Saturday) both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy firing was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided.

The Germans are guarding the light house at Knocke, as a measure of precaution against a possible landing by the British.

Great troop movements have taken place from Bruges and yesterday an entire corps arrived from Antwerp, Brussels and Ghent on its way to Thourout and Westend. Long trains conveying wounded have arrived at Bruges. Medical stores are inadequate and the number of doctors not large enough to cope with the work.

The German soldier relates that at a point between Ostend and Neuport 1,500 of his comrades were buried in a single field.

NOTHING TO RUMORS.

Germany Will Respect Monroe Doctrine Regardless of Outcome of War.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, announced today that Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine, whatever the outcome of the European war. A note to that effect has been presented to the State Department by the ambassador.

The text of the communication was

RUSSIA'S CLAIM MANY SUCCESES

Germans Driven Back as Far as Skierniewice.

AUSTRIANS ARE HELD

Austrians in the South Made Determined Attempt to Regain Ground Lost, But so Far Russians Have Held Position.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—An official communication issued by Russian general headquarters tonight says:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in retreat. North of the Pilitza river the Germans are offering only feeble resistance. They have been driven back as far as Skierniewice.

"South of the Pilitza on the roads to Radom, we have forced the Austro-German troops to engage in a serious battle.

"On October 23 the fighting line extended 40 versts (26 miles). At certain points the engagements took on the character of hand to hand encounters.

"In the forest around Radom several of our regiments successfully carried out bayonet attacks. At other points we have taken prisoners and rapid fire guns.

"Above the river Hlanka the Austrian troops are seeking again to establish themselves on the Vistula but our troops have crossed the river and offering strong resistance.

"Along the river San and south of Przemysl desperate engagements continue, but the advantage is with the troops who have captured thousands of prisoners. In taking the heights of Tytehenza, south of Jaroslau, we have made prisoners of five Austrian companies.

"In repulsing an attack of the enemy against our corps operating south of Przemyśl we have captured 500 prisoners and nine rapid fire guns. The left wing of that corps, taking the offensive, made a number of prisoners and captured a quantity of arms and caissons. A column of the enemy which occupied Styry has been dispersed. A thousand prisoners were taken.

"There is nothing to report from East Prussia."

PETROGRAD IS AGLOW.

Over Reports of Russian Successes Against Germans and Austrians.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—via London.—Petrograd is aglow over the reported repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivanogorod and the retreat of the Austrians.

Military authorities, however, instead of magnifying the importance of the German withdrawal, are preparing for an attempt by the enemy to resume the aggressive. Russian reinforcements and ammunition trains are streaming toward Warsaw and Ivanogorod.

Dispatches from Grand Duke Nicholas, field commander of the Russian forces, declare the struggle south of Jzremysl is of great intensity.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO AID COTTON SHIPPERS

To Ask Belligerents to Keep Hands Off of Cargoes.

Southern Senators Take Matter up With the State Department and Request Will be Made Immediately by Government.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Senators from the cotton states today asked acting Secretary of State Lansing to obtain assurances from the belligerent nations of Europe that shipments of cotton from the United States either to neutral or belligerent countries would not be detained or seized.

Although cotton is neither absolute nor conditional contraband, there have been instances, it was said, in which cargoes destined for Holland have been detained. Cotton shippers have found it difficult to obtain insurance for their shipments.

Informal negotiations looking to prevention of such occurrences and special assurances on which marine insurance companies can safely issue policies, it is believed, now will be sought from the belligerent powers. There is an embargo on shipment of cotton from the fair market is understood to exist in Germany and it is to expedite and safeguard cotton trade to Germany that the efforts of the Washington government will be directed.

London, Oct. 24.—Adelma Patti was the central figure at a demonstration at the patriotic concert in the Royal Albert Hall here tonight. King George and Queen Mary were present. Though in her 72nd year, the celebrated singer sang an aria written by Mozart in a manner which greatly pleased her critics. Her reception was enthusiastic and did not end until she, with tears of appreciation sang "Home, Sweet Home."

London, Oct. 24.—A casualty list dated October 20 and 21, issued today, records the death of nine officers and the wounding of 45. A casualty list of non-commissioned officers dated September 20 gives 32 killed of whom 23 belonged to the Grenadier Guards; 21 wounded and 60 missing, of whom 28 were of the 11th Hussars.

NINETEEN MONTHS SESSION IS ENDED

Congress Adjourns in Spite of Southern Delegates.

WAGED A HARD FIGHT

Measures Proposed to Relieve Cotton Situation in the South are Set Aside—Dixie Champions are Overpowered.

Washington, Oct. 24.—After being in continuous session since the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, a period of nearly nineteen months, the Sixty-third Congress adjourned its second session today when prolonged efforts to procure cotton relief legislation finally collapsed. Leaders in this movement agreed to adjourn only on condition the pending cotton measures would have right of way when Congress reconvenes December 7.

Not more than fifty members of the House and less than a quorum of the Senate were present when the gavel fell on adjournment without date. The end was accomplished through passage of a concurrent resolution ending the session at 4 P. M. but clocks were turned ahead in both chambers, actual adjournment in the House occurring at 3:22 and in the Senate at 3:27.

As the altered hands of the House clock drew near 4 and the Senate was winding up executive business, Speaker Clark arose at his desk and, facing the scattered attendance on the floor, said:

"This is the longest and most laborious session that Congress has known. I congratulate you most heartily on being able to adjourn at last. I wish to thank every member of the House—Democrat, Republican, Progressive and Independent—for untiring courtesy shown to the Speaker. Now, in the language of 'Tidy Tim' God bless us every one."

The Senate's adjournment probably was the most undramatic in its history. Democratic leaders and a few Republicans were sitting behind closed doors confirming nominations when word came that the House was in adjournment. Majority Leader Kern at once moved to open the doors. When this was ordered the door keeper set the clock ahead and in the absence of the Vice President and President Pro Tempore Clarke, announced that the Senate was adjourned. The few remaining senators hurried from the chamber.

"We have made an abandonment of their filibuster for cotton legislation, after a conference with other Southern senators and representatives Senator Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Henry, of Texas, said. He said an attempt to quorum could be procured and further obstructive tactics might injure chances of ultimate success. Representative Henry predicted Congress would be convened on the first of November, when the fight could be resumed. Senator Smith introduced a bill for a \$250,000,000 government bond issue to buy cotton and declared:

"We have all we could for the suffering people of the South. We have had our day in court for this session and I would have no excuse for further filibuster. It is for the small feeble thing done by duty by simply voting against the adjournment resolution."

The House adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the cotton condition in the South and report possible measures for Federal aid by December 15. On the committee were representatives Mann, Austin, Henry, Lever, Hefflin, Bell (Ga.) and Clegg.

No Extra Session.

With the return of President Wilson from Pittsburgh tonight it became known that predictions of an extra session of Congress in November to pass cotton relief legislation were not made on the authority of Mr. Wilson. Officials close to the President said he would not call an extra session.

While he favors the Lever bill for the government licensing of cotton warehouses and the Glass amendment to the currency act, to allow banks to issue bank notes up to 100 per cent of their capital and surplus, the President is understood to believe both can go over until the regular session.

As outlined by the President, the program for the November session will include the Philippine bills, remaining bills of Secretary Lane's conservation programme, the government shipping bill and cotton legislation. It is known that no extra session will be called for next spring unless some unusual emergency arises. The President plans to leave Washington after the adjournment in March to attend the Panama-Canal and the San Francisco Exposition.

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PARTIAL LIFT OF EMBARGO ON FOOD

England Consents to Food Going to Belgium

IF SENT BY AMERICANS

British Government Agrees to Take Move Upon Representation by the American Ambassador—Thousands Starving.

London, Oct. 24.—As a result of representations by W. H. Page, the American ambassador, the British government today consented to raising the embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to leave for Holland with a quarter of a million dollars worth of food purchased by the American committee for the relief of Belgium.

The first shipments of 2,500 tons of food to Holland for relief of the Belgians will leave London Tuesday. The cargo will consist principally of wheat, rice, beans and peas.

Emile De Vereux, burgomaster of Charleroi, and Emile Buiset, deputy in parliament for that district, arrived in London today and presented to the American committee a formal statement of conditions in Charleroi and Belgium. According to the statement 500,000 out of 600,000 inhabitants within a radius of 15 miles of Charleroi are being fed by organized relief, and food supplies are almost exhausted.

The Charleroi delegation says that while speaking officially only for the province of Hainaut, they have known much the same conditions prevail throughout Belgium and we can state from bitter experience the position of our own district.

"On Verge of Starvation." Continuing the statement says that the population of Hainaut numbers 1,250,000 persons and that 80 per cent of its food supply must be imported. This district is occupied by the German army imposed fines to be paid in food. These levies continued until the German government refused to pay them. He advised orders that they should cease after representations had been made to him of the desperate plight of the populace. This order went into effect September 10th.

"On October 13," the statement continues, "the civil governor of Brussels informed us that the week ending today was the last one during which we could obtain supplies for Belgium to go to Holland. We applied to the Dutch government through the Belgian minister, but were informed that Holland had supplies only for her own needs. We then came to England to appeal to your countrymen to assist us in our great need.

"The industries of our district are paralyzed, our workshops are closed and our money is exhausted. In the whole province at least 800,000 people, from now on, must be fed by charity."

The statement concludes: "Our people initiated no war; our army has not been used to demand or to exert overwhelming forces; our people are on the verge of starvation through circumstances of war. Our friendly relations with the Dutch, French and English, are debared from giving the assistance they otherwise would gladly provide. We feel that we shall not appeal to the American people in vain."

ENGLAND CONSIDERING PROTEST OF AMERICA

Concerning the Seizure of the Standard Oil Steamers.

Ministerial Conference at London But No Decision Reached—General Move to Prevent Oils Reaching Germany.

London, Oct. 24.—The American protest against the British seizure of the American oil ship Platania was the subject of a ministerial conference today, but no decision was reached. Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Winston Churchill and Third High Chancellor Viscount Haldane, were among those at the meeting.

OIL GOING TO GERMANY.

British Minister Says That's Why American Steamer Seized.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Private letters received here tonight from the British government state that one big fuel oil shipment from the United States was sent promptly on its arrival in Copenhagen to the German aerial and naval base at Kiel. Whether this occurred before or after Denmark prohibited oil exportation to belligerent countries was not stated. The information, however, with the general belief in England that the recent increase in American oil shipments to Denmark was preparatory to a general Zepplin and submarine attack on Great Britain resulted in the adoption by the British navy of restrictive measures.

British officials here admitted today that the Brindilla and Platania, Standard Oil vessels plying between the United States and Denmark were detained in this connection in pursuance of the belief that cargoes of illuminating oil eventually would find their way to Kiel.

The British ambassador discussed with Acting Secretary Lansing today protests filed by the United States (Continued on Page Sixteen.)

FATE OF MRS. CARMAN IN HANDS OF THE JURY

Case Turned Over to That Body at Nine Forty-Five Last Night—Were Still Deliberating on Testimony Offered When Midnight Came—State Bases its Case on Evidence of Negro Maid

MRS. CARMAN, VERY NERVOUS, AWAITS THE VERDICT IN BACK ROOM OF COURT HOUSE

Defense Lawyer Scored District Attorney For His Method in Working up Case Against Mrs. Carman—District Attorney in Turn Scores Coroner in Case For Way Testimony Was Given

Minutes, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, after listening all the afternoon and evening to the summing up of the defense and the prosecution and the charge of Justice Charles H. Kelby, retired at 9:45 o'clock tonight to begin its deliberations.

The defense of the woman charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey rested its case early in the morning session and several witnesses in rebuttal were called. Then for more than three hours and a half John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, dissected the state's case. He severely criticized the district attorney's methods, particularly referring to the manner in which the prosecutor had guarded the witness, Celia Coleman. He asserted the slayer of Mrs. Bailey undoubtedly was a man. He scouted the testimony of Celia Coleman and Frank Farrell.

"On the summing up, District Attorney Smith painted Mrs. Carman as a calculating, scheming woman, who deliberately murdered under the spur of jealousy," he laid emphasis on the testimony of the negro, Celia Coleman, and Farrell. He said he knew the murder was an "inside job" and that the servant, if any one, would be the person to tell about it.

Why He Guarded Witness. Had he allowed the girl to stay in the house, he said, she would have remained under the influence of the Carman family. He excused her falsehoods at the start by her own words: "That she was sorry for Mrs. Carman."

The family of the murdered woman were in court all day. The testimony of Mrs. Bailey, Loewe's attorney, and Farrell. He said he knew the murder was an "inside job" and that the servant, if any one, would be the person to tell about it.

Justice Kelby began to deliver his charge shortly after 9 o'clock. He did not discuss the evidence, but explained different degrees of homicide, discussed at some length the credibility of a witness and said that a mass of the evidence in this case was admitted for the purpose of impeaching other witnesses.

When a ten-minute recess was taken today the jury was told to decide whether it would go to dinner before the summing up of the state's case by District Attorney Smith. The jury decided to do without dinner and District Attorney Smith began:

"I tell you gentlemen, I knew this was an inside job. I determined to see the truth and went after the person who knew about every person in the house. And I tell you this negro girl has been an unwilling witness."

The district attorney took up the testimony of other members of the Carman household and said it was untrue, as the witnesses had motives to testify falsely.

"Now," he went on, "I'll tell you why Mrs. Carman said: 'shot him.' He dropped on the floor behind the operating chair. So she thought the bullet had hit him.

"I don't know whether or not it was a case of mistaken identity regarding Mrs. Bailey. Nobody's ever known unless Mrs. Carman tells."

The district attorney severely scored Coroner Norton for his action in the case. He described testimony about the bloodhounds as an "insult to any jury."

Rudolph Loewe, testified today that he was within 15 feet of Dr. Carman's office when the shot was fired which killed Mrs. Bailey. Loewe looked up when he heard the report, and according to his testimony, saw a man run across the Carman lawn and leap over the fence. He said he then looked into Dr. Carman's office and saw the doctor with a woman in his arms.

There were two women in front of the hotel Mrs. Loewe added. He also saw a man he did not know standing (Continued on Page Sixteen.)

BOARD VIRTUALLY HAS APPROVED COTTON PLAN

After Weeks of Negotiations Between Bankers and Members of Federal Reserve Board a Tentative Agreement is Reached—Fund of \$135,000,000 to be Raised to Care for Surplus Cotton—The Reserve Board Will Control the Fund.

Washington, Oct. 24.—After weeks of negotiations between bankers and Federal Reserve Board members, a tentative agreement was reported tonight when the board virtually approved a plan by which a fund of \$135,000,000 will be raised to care for the surplus cotton crop and extend aid to cotton producers. The plan is slightly different from that originally proposed, but loans will be made on cotton at six cents a pound bearing interest of not more than six percent for one year with a privilege of six months extension.

The Reserve Board will have direct supervision of the fund but it probably will operate through a committee of bankers and business men.

All details of the plan were not made public tonight. New York bankers have agreed to subscribe \$50,000,000 to the fund and Southern banks are counting on for \$85,000,000 more. The remaining \$50,000,000 is to be raised in non-cotton producing states.

Secretary McAdoo outlined the plan tonight in the following statement: "The new plan contemplates the loaning of money on cotton at six cents a pound and at an interest rate not exceeding six percent for a period of one year with the privilege of a renewal for an additional period of six months. It is provided that all services rendered in the administration of the fund by voluntary committees and bankers shall be without charge but that the borrowers shall pay three percent on the amount loaned to them into a fund which is to be called the guarantee fund and which is to be used exclusively for paying the necessary expenses of administration, which is estimated will not exceed one eighth of one percent and the remainder to be used to make good any losses which may be incurred on loans that may be made on cotton at the stipulated rate of six cents per pound. Upon the conclusion of the whole transaction the amount of money left in the guarantee fund will be returned to the borrowers. In that case it is hoped that responses may be received from the bankers of the leading cities early next week. If favorable the plan will be put into immediate execution. In that case the cotton loan fund will be administered under the general supervision of a central committee of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, which committee will, in turn, appoint a committee to be known as the Cotton Loan Committee and which will have actual management of the fund. The plan in its new form is more practical than anything heretofore presented and it is hoped the requisite amount may be promptly subscribed that the plan may be put into immediate operation."