

SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

Each Day But Repeats the Story of Day Preceding—One Side Wins Little in One Place to as Much in Some Other—Germans Cross Yser Canal, but Not Near the Coast as Was Originally Their Plan.

London, Oct. 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, northern France and Poland, between the Germans and the Allies. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose at another.

It appears from the official German and French reports that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland, and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week to the west of Dixmude.

The Germans also have made progress to the northeast of Roulers, which they still are in possession of, and towards which the allies were advancing last week. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood. Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Aaras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battle on the center and left wing the German report does not speak. The French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and along the Meuse. From unofficial sources it is learned the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

In Poland a very heavy battle is in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula, have made a stand.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, but the battle extending over a front of 26 miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians still are making a bold effort to cross the river San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemysl in the hope of reaching and capturing Lemberg.

The Montenegrins today admit they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier, after an attack by a superior force of Austrians. The latter seem to have made a wonderful recovery.

Turkey again has assured Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to remain neutral. She continues her military activities, however, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the Allies.

FRENCH PUBLIC ENCOURAGED

Reports That Germans Are Driven Back Put New Spirit Into People.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The success of the allies in repulsing the furious attacks of the Germans, as indicated in Saturday's official statement, encouraged the French public. The Germans, however, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue pushing up all the reinforcements that can be spared.

Many of the German soldiers at Dixmude have come from Berlin within the last few days. Arriving at the scene of battle they have been sent at once into trenches partly filled with water. The Belgians approached the trenches under cover of a fog, and at the point of the bayonet captured a large number of Germans. At the same time the contest was resumed at numerous other points, but the result was different and the casualty lists were large.

The fact that the allies have advanced appreciably east of Nieuport has helped to reassure them, since in this vicinity the British naval guns hardly could continue to exercise an influence in gaining ground. The slight progression at other points was considered as inevitable in a great conflict of this kind and apparently did not cause the slightest discouragement.

The strategic consequences of this battle, the north, it is felt in some quarters, will be greater to the Germans than to the allies. If it should be necessary for the latter to withdraw, it would be upon normal lines and without risk, it is declared. Fifty percent of the troops on the right wing have not had their baptism of fire, according to reports here. General Joffre is said to be a sparer

REACH NO VERDICT IN CARMAN TRAIL

Hung Jury Results, After 13 Hours Deliberation.

TWO FOR CONVICTION

While Other Ten Wanted Her Acquittal of Charge of Murder—Jury Dismissed—Mrs. Carman May Never Be Tried Again

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, failed to agree after 13 hours and 10 minutes of deliberation. At 10:55 a. m. today it reported its inability to agree and was discharged. Ten jurors are said to have voted for acquittal and two for conviction of murder in the first degree on the final ballot. The jury was out about thirteen hours.

District Attorney Lewis J. Smith said tonight it was unlikely that Mrs. Carman ever would be brought to trial again.

Attorneys for Mrs. Carman tomorrow will ask that she be admitted to bail and the district attorney is not expected to oppose such a step.

The defendant collapsed in the courtroom after the jury was discharged, and it was at the fall tonight that she had been crying constantly ever since she was returned to her cell.

Then the jury appeared to report disagreement. Mrs. Carman was brought in accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, and her niece, Mrs. Helen Corby. Dr. Edward Carman, the defendant's husband, who had been sitting in the courtroom conversing with friends, joined his wife at the counsel table. Mrs. Carman appeared tired and fearful.

Her hair was disheveled and her formerly immaculate costume wrinkled. "We cannot agree," she said.

Robert Ludlum, foreman of the jury announced: "We have been arguing for eight or nine hours and we have been talking for the balance of the time. We cannot agree."

At the suggestion of John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, Justice Kelly asked the jury whether it was the evidence they could not agree upon.

"It is not a question of evidence Your Honor," replied John H. Molineau, juror number nine, "we have gone over the evidence very carefully and we cannot reach a verdict."

The justice thanked the jury for its attention to the evidence and then discharged it. As the jurors passed out Mrs. Carman burst into tears.

"Oh! she exclaimed, 'I am terribly disappointed. I felt sure the jury would acquit me.'"

Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Corby assisted the prisoner out of the courtroom into the chambers at the rear. Her husband followed closely behind. After the party passed through the door Mrs. Carman faintly she was quickly revived and then continued her journey to her cell in the jail. Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the jail physician was summoned. He said she was on the verge of a nervous collapse.

Ludlum, the jury foreman said five ballots were taken. On the first the jurors stood 9 to 3 for acquittal, on the other four the vote was 10 to 2.

SIR CHARLES DOUGLASS DEAD

Chief of Staff of the British Army Since April First—Followed French London, Oct. 25.—General Sir Charles Douglass, chief of staff of the British army and first military member of the army council, died today.

General Douglass was appointed chief of staff on April 1, last after resignation of Sir John French, now commander of the expeditionary forces on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850. He had served in all Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He was inspector general of the home forces from 1912 until he was made chief of staff.

London, Oct. 25.—The Duke of Roxburgh recently was severely wounded, instead of slightly hurt, as reported. His condition is said to be favorable but recovery will be slow. The Duke is well known in the United States. He married May Golet, of New York.

ALLIES 'HATS' OFF TO BELGIAN ARMY

Few Thousand Men Save the Annihilation of Allies.

SAYS A NEWS DISPATCH

Correspondent Tells How Belgian Army Was Able to Make Retreat From Antwerp so Successful in Face of Germans.

London, Oct. 25.—"All the allies must take their hats off to the Belgian army, which for several days has been holding in check two entire German army corps near Dixmude, frustrating the German designs in the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais," says a dispatch to the Times.

"It now is permitted to explain how the Belgian army was able to make a successful retreat from Antwerp in the face of the elaborate plans of the Germans. It escaped what might be felt amounted to annihilation by the magnificent feat of arms. It sent a force of a few thousand men to the neighborhood of Mellein, in East Flanders, 12 miles southwest of Ghent) to hold back the pursuing enemy at all costs until the retreat of the main army had been effected. The battle of Mellein virtually resulted in an annihilation of the gallant little body of Belgians but it meant the salvation of the Belgian army and their allies."

The situation of the Belgians and French at Dixmude has changed for the better in the past few days. This does not mean, however, that the Germans are on the run.

"Reports of a German retreat towards Bruges are anticipated and exaggerated. The retreat up to the present is a matter of a mile or two, maybe in order to get further away from the guns of the Belgian army."

"The casualties in the Belgian army about Dixmude have been tremendous. Heavy."

Another class of soldiers now frequently seen on the streets are the convalescent wounded. The life of Berlin, in fact, centers just now about the wounded soldier as well as the soldier still in the field. Social life is dominated by benevolence for him.

Theaters and concert halls are all open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war figures largely in the daily work here. Most of the military barracks of the Empire are still filled with soldiers who are to receive further drilling before going to the front.

The theater and concert give evidence of the high wave of patriotism on which German is now riding. Between nets latest war bulletins are read. There is loud applause over a fair number of patriotic songs and concern programs also show a strong leaning to patriotic music.

Some of the people in German however, fail to catch the spirit of deep seriousness in which most Germans are living, and a recent experiment of getting out comic war cards fell flat. The newspapers have requested their readers to refrain from sending such material to the front.

The play impulse in Germany, however, has by no means been suppressed. The other day a Berlin football team went to Vienna and played a match victory and patriotic songs are sung. German children are waging war with a zeal hardly less intermittent than that shown by the soldiers. Wherever a group of them get together they soon divide into two armies and proceed to enjoy the delights of bloodless battle.

ENVELOPING CAMPAIGN ENDS

Germans Claim They Are Beginning to Push Allies to the South

Berlin, Oct. 25.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The end of the twelfth day of the war according to German official accounts, saw the final stemming of the enveloping campaign which the allies for a month have directed against the Germans right. The Germans have begun slowly but definitely to push southward it is declared.

Events in the eastern theatre of war are described as still indecisive. Dispatches from Austrian headquarters report that a battle continues before Przemysl where the front has assumed the shape of a crescent with the Austrians vigorously attacking the north and south portions. On October 24th, 500 Russian prisoners passed the Austrian headquarters while 15,000 additional prisoners from Przemysl and Jaroslau are reported enroute.

The use of the anti-cholera serum in the Austrian army has proved effective. It is stated that the percentage of cases has been greatly lowered. Army surgeons regard the danger of an epidemic as having disappeared.

The number of prisoners of war confined in camps in Germany on October 21, was announced to be 5,401 officers and 291,468 men, including six French, 13 Russian and 3 Belgian generals. More prisoners are said to be on the way from the front.

A report that Cossacks captured a Zeppelin near Warsaw is officially denied. It is stated no Zeppelin has been in that vicinity and that no Zeppelins have been captured anywhere.

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BERLIN SHOWS NO SIGN OF TROUBLE

American Visiting There is Surprised.

SOLDIERS NUMEROUS

Great Numbers of Men Still Employed in Commercial Establishments Who Are Able to go to the Front—Barricks Fall.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—An American, recently arrived from London, was surprised to find that German capital showed less outward changes due to the war than London. He remarked that there was less of nervous anxiety here than there, as evidenced in the fact that Berlin still shows its usual blaze of electric lamps at night, while London, fearing a Zeppelin visit, has greatly reduced its illumination.

Another cause for comment was the number of men capable of doing military duty still engaged in their customary work here. Most of the military barracks of the Empire are still filled with soldiers who are to receive further drilling before going to the front.

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AMERICAN COTTON NOT CONTRABAND

England Will Not Interfere With U. S. Commerce

SAYS SIR EDWARD GREY

American Shippers Free to Send Cotton to Any Country in the World—Insurance Companies Will Now Take Risk.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, has assured the United States that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as "contraband of war."

Sir Edward's assurance reached the State Department today through Ambassador Page, who also reported that the British ship Camperdown, laden with American cotton products, had been detained at Stornaway, Scotland, not because of her manifest, but on account of a disagreement between her owners and the charter party.

The newly announced attitude of the British government will permit safe movement of American cotton to any point, including Germany, where a market may be found. Sir Edward's statement is construed in some quarters as meaning also that there is to be no interference with any non-contraband cargoes from a neutral country, carried in neutral ships, even when consigned directly to a belligerent.

The British announcement forestalled action by the State Department upon a request yesterday by Southern senators that the belligerents be asked to give assurances that shipments of cotton from the United States for neutral or belligerent countries would not be seized or detained.

Cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband, but some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue cotton policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, although most of the mills in England and France are closed.

Page is Notified

The British ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was officially informed tonight by his government by the assurances given Ambassador Page. The following statement was issued by the embassy:

"Assurances may be given that cotton is not on the list of contraband and will not be seized. It is on the free list and will remain there."

In a supplementary statement, the embassy again pointed out that cargoes, even of contraband, are being allowed to proceed when it is established they actually are destined to neutral countries.

Although so far cargoes of contraband have been detained in order to make sure they were intended for neutral countries," said this statement, "and although some cargoes have been seized, such as copper destined for Krupp, the British government has not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and all cargoes which were really destined for neutral countries have been allowed to proceed to their destinations."

RUSSIA CLAIMS SUCCESS

Official Communication Says That Arms of the Bear Drive Enemy Back

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued tonight from General Headquarters: "On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rear guards who were attempting to hold positions along the rivers Rvika, Skornovka and Rvika. Levinz, Skierniewice and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks.

The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads north of Radom having received as reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region offered stubborn resistance to our offensive which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured many prisoners, cannon and rapid fire guns.

Along the river San and south of Przemysl fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (22 miles from Stry) has been defeated and dispersed."

RESERVE BANKS TO OPEN ON SIXTEENTH

Secretary McAdoo Overrules the Directors.

WILL AID THE SOUTH

Secretary of the Treasury Declares That Opening of New System Will Put Four Hundred Millions of Dollars in Circulation

Washington, Oct. 25.—The twelve Federal Reserve banks of the new banking system will be opened for business November 16. This was officially announced today.

Secretary McAdoo, authorized by the currency act to name the opening date, made the announcement. His choice of the sixteenth was made despite the recent recommendation of the directors and governors of the twelve banks against opening before November 30.

Mr. McAdoo declared he had reached his decision after discussion with the Federal Reserve Board and because of emergency conditions in the South. He believes the opening of the banks, especially helpful there, will benefit business in all sections.

In a statement tonight the Secretary made it clear that under the new law the Federal government will be able by deposits from the general fund of the Treasury in Reserve banks to aid producers of staples. The new reserve requirements, he pointed out, will release more than \$400,000,000 of money now held by national banks as reserves and will add greatly to the loaning power of the banks.

The statement in part follows: "Mr. McAdoo's Statement

"I have determined to announce on the 16th day of November 1914, the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks in all the Federal Reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for national banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative."

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergency conditions in the South and the confident belief that the prompt opening of the Reserve banks will be helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country."

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my assistants on the Federal Reserve Board and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the directors of the Federal Reserve banks at their recent conference in Washington with the Federal Reserve Board."

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the Reserve banks in motion on the 16th of November but the directors of these banks represent to the highest degree American ability and I am sure not only can they meet the situation but that they will cheerfully take up the task in the same spirit of public service which animated their discussions at the Washington conference."

"As the result of the enactment of the war revenue measure, the party between receipts and disbursements of the Treasury will soon be happily restored. This will make it possible for the Treasury to render still greater service than has already been rendered in helping the financial situation in the South and in other parts of the country, where the need has appeared."

Treasury Will Aid

"The prompt opening of the Federal Reserve banks will make the assistance of the Treasury doubly powerful because the Federal Reserve Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to deposit a large amount of the moneys held in the general fund in the Federal Reserve banks and to require such banks to act as fiscal agents of the United States; and also in his discretion to deposit the revenues of the government, or any part thereof, in the Reserve banks and to make disbursements, by checks drawn against such deposits."

"Under the present system the Secretary of the Treasury cannot with prudence scatter the general fund of the Treasury among the great number of widely separated national banks throughout the country. Up to the present time I have gone as far in that direction as I have felt it was wise to go, but with the larger powers conferred by the Federal Reserve act and the use which I may be able to make of the Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents of the government it will be prudent and wise to deposit a large amount of the general fund of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve banks."

"As soon therefore as the Reserve banks are in operation, I shall transfer to them as large an amount of government funds as possible; this will, in turn, enable them to extend enlarged credits to national banks and state banks which may become members of the Federal Reserve System, which they, in turn, may extend to their customers. By this means and through the agency of the Federal Reserve banks, I hope to give additional assistance to that already given by the Treasury Department to the cotton producers, the cotton industry and the business men of the South."

"The new reserve requirements which will become operative on the 16th day of November, will release more than \$400,000,000 of reserve money and largely increase the credit facilities of the banks of the country."

New York, Oct. 25.—Three British warships were sighted off New York and Nantucket by the steamer Myra Fell, on her way to this port. Captain Fornquist reported on her arrival today from Dowsy. One was near Nantucket, another near Fire Island, and a third off the Ambrose Channel lightship.

War News at a Glance

Fierce fighting between the Allies and the Germans continues in the western theater of war, especially in the district near the North Sea coast in Belgium, around Nieuport, and southeastward toward the river Yser.

The Germans claim they have thrown additional forces westward across the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude and have advanced at several points northeast of Ypres and taken over 500 British prisoners, a number of them officers.

The latest French report admits that the Germans have crossed the Yser, but goes no further. It is not known whether this is a reiteration of the previous acknowledgment of a German crossing or construction of the last German claim.

Along the remainder of the battle front in Belgium only brief mention of the operations is made. South of Lille, the French claim repulses to the Germans, and advances by the Allies near Soissons and Craonne. Artillery engagements are proceeding on the heights of the Meuse and in the Woëvre district. In the Argonne a German infantry regiment is said to have been annihilated.

In the east heavy engagements continue between the Russians and the Austro-Hungarian forces near Radom, and Ivangorod, in Poland, and between the Austrians and the Russians south of Przemysl, in Galicia. No definite result has been attained in either of these zones.

The Austrians have driven the Montenegrins from positions on the Bogdan frontier.

General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsely Douglas, chief of the British general staff, died today in London. The German Major General Pochhammer has been killed in action in the Argonne forest.

American cotton shipments will not be considered contraband of war. Great Britain has notified the United States government to this effect. Safe movement of cotton to any point, even including Germany and Austria, now will be assured.

FRENCH PUBLIC ENCOURAGED

Reports That Germans Are Driven Back Put New Spirit Into People.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The success of the allies in repulsing the furious attacks of the Germans, as indicated in Saturday's official statement, encouraged the French public. The Germans, however, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue pushing up all the reinforcements that can be spared.

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