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ALLIED LEFT STILL REPULSES ADVANCE

Furious Contest on French-Belgian Coast Apparently At Climax.

GERMANS AT LILLE FIGHT DESPERATELY

Renewed Conflicts at Vital Points Along Whole Line--Warsaw In Serious Danger.

Violent attacks and counter-attacks for possession of the seacoast in the extreme north of France continue without decisive results.

The attacks of the Germans, especially severe at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Basse, Tuesday, were repulsed, says the French war office. News dispatches indicate the sharpest fighting in the vicinity of Lille, with a renewal of activity at vital points all along the line.

Counter claims regarding the situation in the east leave much to speculation. There appears, however, little doubt that the German advance in Russian Poland has been so successful that Warsaw is seriously threatened. Przemysl in Galicia remains in the possession of the Austro-German forces. There has been a renewal of activity in eastern Prussia, without definite results. A statement from Vienna issued yesterday says that the fighting in central Galicia has become more severe and that the Austrian attacks are progressing.

A news dispatch from Copenhagen says that German torpedo boats have been engaged with an enemy in the Baltic off the Prussian coast. No details were given.

Albania looms again as a possible influence upon the attitude of Italy toward the war. The Italian government today denied that Italian troops had occupied Avlona, which has been threatened by insurgents since the abdication of Prince William of Wied. At the same time the Giornale d'Italia of Rome declares that there is a state of anarchy at Avlona; intimates that Greece is taking advantage of the disturbed conditions, and declares that the Italian government has notified the powers it will not not tolerate a violation of the integrity of Albania.

London, Oct. 21—A comparison of the official reports from Paris and Berlin leads to the conclusion that all along the western battle front in France and Belgium the Germans have resumed the offensive, but with their supreme efforts directed against the allies' left.

The news supplementing these official communications, however, indicates that on the left at least the allies are not acting merely on the defensive.

A great turning movement is undoubtedly developing through the corner of Belgium bounded by France and the sea but the public remains in a haze as to whether the turning movement is one on the part of the allies to get around the German right flank or a German operation to envelop the allies' left.

The impression grows that the Germans are determined to add Dunkirk to the line of seaports now held along the Belgian coast and the allies are making desperate efforts to hurl back the invaders. Late reports through Dutch sources declare that the Germans have been repulsed six miles from Ostend and that guns are now heard near that city. Other late reports, which lack confirmation, state that the Germans have abandoned Bruges. If these reports are true it would indicate that the allies are meeting with some success in their efforts to re-occupy the seacoast.

Fighting Around Lille.

The main fighting on allies' left centers around Lille, which is because its railroad and highway connections are of vital strategic importance to the Germans. From Lille two roads run out to the west—one northerly to Armentieres and the other southerly to Fournes, through a country which is enclosed and thickly populated.

The French statement contents itself with the assertion that these roads are held by

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Paris, Oct. 21.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that the attacks yesterday of the enemy of Nieuport, Dixmude and La Basse all were repulsed by the allies.

The outcome of the battle in the north, according to the judgment of observers in Paris still remained undecided this morning. It is thought here that the furious contest in this part of Belgium and France now has reached its height. The Germans who at first apparently yielded to the offensive of the allies, now are forcing to the maximum the lines of the French and the English. In this they have been assisted by troops from Antwerp and all the other German forces available in Belgium.

The allies, however, apparently are fighting with the greatest determination to take the important city of Lille, in spite of the extraordinary resistance of the enemy. Attacks of the allies, which have been accompanied by progress at various points, have been followed always by spirited counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, who in the opinion of the French, are fighting to the limit of their energy. Around Lille and in the thickly populated districts where the fighting has been from house to house, the operations are difficult and progress has been slow, especially in the face of the barbed wire defenses put up by the Germans.

These barbed wire obstructions have proved a serious obstacle to the allied advance. It is realized here that it may be necessary to make sacrifices to surmount them and it has been suggested that the men selected for the task be armed, among other things, with bucklers, such as were used successfully in attacking the notorious automobile bandits of Paris in the suburbs of the city.

BODY IS FOUND IN DAVIDSON RIVER

Wagon Show Troupe Held at Brevard Charged With the Murder.

The dead body of B. S. McLindall, formerly employed by the Great Keystone wagon shows, was found yesterday in Davidson river, near Pisgah Forest, and an examination showed that the deceased was killed by being struck by some sharp instrument on the side of the head and then dragged through the bushes, near Hedrick's store, and dumped into the river. The body was brought to Brevard and an inquest, held by Coroner Emmett Lyday, resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of a party or parties unknown. A post-mortem examination showed that the deceased was dead before the body was ever put into the waters of Davidson river.

As the result of the finding of the body of McLindall, the entire male force, about 15 white men and negroes employed by the show, was arrested and lodged in the county jail at Brevard. The only member of the troupe not arrested, a woman, is in Brevard waiting for disposition of the charges against the showmen.

Information from Brevard is to the effect that McLindall had been employed by the show and had been traveling with it for some time. Last Monday he went to Magistrate T. L. Gash at Pisgah Forest, the show at the time being at Penrose, and complained that he had been discharged but his salary had not been paid. In company with the magistrate, McLindall returned to the camp of the show and Managr Sam Dock paid McLindall is wages and told him to leave. Later the show moved to a point near Hedrick's store, near Pisgah Forest, and McLindall is said to have been at the store last Monday in an intoxicated condition. Before a crowd that gathered around him, he is alleged to have made threats to have torn into pieces several one dollar bills, stuffing them back in his pocket. He left the store and was not seen again until his dead body was found yesterday by D. E. Whitt, who is said to have a room over Hedrick's store and was on his way ot the Carr Lumber company's plant nearby. He raised the alarm and officers were notified, who carried the body to Brevard.

When examined several torn one dollar bills were found on McLindall's person and an open knife in one of the pockets.

Letters were found in his pockets with the address "206 Hammett street, Greenville, S. C.," on them. Telegrams addressed to this number have failed to bring an answer so far, it is stated.

TWIN CITY IS SCENE OF BOLD ROBBERIES

Grocery Store Entered and a Quantity of Goods Stolen—Jewelry Store Robbed.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Winston-Salem, Oct. 21.—The work of the gang of thieves, supposed to be operating in the city, becomes bolder each night. There were two robberies committed Monday night, both times stores being the buildings selected. The store of J. H. Vanhoy, in the northern part of the city, was broken into this morning at an early hour, the thieves securing a 60 pound keg of lard, 100 pounds of sugar in 5 cent bags, besides a quantity of smoked meats and other articles. The officer on that particular "beat" stated that he passed the store about 3 o'clock, but saw no signs of any crime. An hour later as he was returning on his "beat," he noticed some fresh shavings in front of the store. Upon investigation it was found that someone had bored holes in the door near the lock, opening the door. Several clues were followed but as yet the guilty parties have not been arrested.

Another bold robbery was committed Sunday night, when thieves entered the jewelry store of J. B. Smith. The thieves had keys fitting the pad lock and also the regular door lock, with which the door of the store was fastened. Twenty watches, all the property of customers were stolen, the total loss being estimated at $250. It is not believed that the thieves will attempt to dispose of any of the stolen goods in this city and the officers of neighboring cities have been asked to keep a lookout for the goods.

CARMAN MAID'S TALE DAMAGING

Testifies, Just After the Bailey Murder, Mrs. Carman, With Pistol in Hand, Said, "I Shot Him."

ASKED MAID TO FORGET WHAT SHE HAD SAID

Later Accused Cried, "Oh, Celia, Why Did I Kill That Woman?" and "You Stick by Me."

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Celia Coleman, negro maid in the Carman household and star witness for the state, testified today at the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had appeared, revolver in hand, at a moment after Mrs. Bailey had been shot, and said:

"I shot him."

"The next morning about daylight Mrs. Carman came to my room," Celia continued. She said, 'Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. You stick to me and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'-"

Under the questioning of District Attorney Smith, Celia told her story as follows:

"I am from Charleston, S. C. I went to work at Dr. Carman's May 18, 1914. On the night of June 30 I served dinner at 6:45 o'clock. After dinner I started to wash the dishes.

"While I was washing the dishes Elizabeth—Mrs. Carman's daughter—came into the kitchen. Soon afterward Mrs. Carman came in. She was dressed in a kimono and had a shawl around her neck. She told Elizabeth to go back into the house. Then Mrs. Carman went out of the back door. A minute later I heard a crash of glass and the report of a pistol. Mrs. Carman came in the door again.

Showed Weapon.

"I was standing in the door between the pantry and the kitchen. She said to me, 'I shot him.' Then she showed me a revolver, a black revolver that was about nine inches long. I grabbed her by the arm and told her not to go into the office. She said she was not going to do anything else. Then I went into the office.

"The body of a dead white woman was lying on the floor near the operating chair. Mrs. Carman followed me into the office. She stayed there about half a minute and then went out to the waiting room. Dr. Carman was there and so was another man. I went into the kitchen and returned to the office in about a minute. Mrs. Powell (Mrs. Carman's sister) was in there then. Then I went back into the kitchen, finished washing the dishes and went to my room and went to sleep.

"The next morning about daylight Mrs. Carman came to my room. She was dressed in a nightgown. She said, 'Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. You stick to me and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'

Told Maid to Forget.

"I saw Mrs. Carman later that morning at the breakfast table, and she burst into tears. After breakfast she came into the kitchen and told me to forget that I had seen her the night before. Later that day Mrs. Carman came in with her lawyer, Mr. Levy. Mrs. Carman winked at me when he asked me what I knew. I told Mr. Levy that I didn't know anything.

Statement Not True.

"Mr. Levy came again the next day. Before he came Mrs. Carman told me to tell him I was not downstairs after dinner. She wrote out some statement and I signed it without reading it. He read it, however. The statement was not true.

"The day after the murder Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to make a wood fire in the stove, which I did. Later she came down stairs with a bundle of letters and burned them up in the fire. That same day she told me to call her father from the barn, because she wanted him to get the revolver out of the house. Mr. Conklin, her father, came in and went to her room and then came downstairs again. He had a hammer with him. He returned to the barn. The next day, Wednesday, Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to step into another room.

Maid Admits Lying.

"I went in and the detectives began to question me."

"Did you tell the truth at the coroner's inquest?" the district attorney asked.

"I did not," the witness answered.

The district attorney then turned the witness over to John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's counsel, for cross examination.

A crowd that eclipsed the previous day's throngs sought to enter the tiny court room today in anticipation of hearing Celia tell her story. Less than 200 were able to do so and these were nearly all women.

U. S. PROTESTS TO GR. BRITAIN

Seizure of Ship John D. Rockefeller by British Warship Is Considered Unwarranted Action.

AMERICAN OWNED AND FLEW AMERICAN FLAG

Protest May Also Be Made Against the Recent Seizure of the Brindilla, It Is Thought.

New York Oct. 21—The Standard Oil Company stemer Platuria, flying the American flag, has been seized by British warships off the coast of Scotland and taken into Stornoway, a port in the Lewis Islands, according to a cablegram received here today by the company from her captain.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The United States has protested to Great Britain against the seizure by a British warship of the American steamer John D. Rockefeller. This was announced today by Acting Secretary Lansing of the state department.

As the Rockefeller was American owned, flew the American flag and no change of registry was involved, the American government considers the seizure unwarranted. She had American officers and crew.

The ship was bound from one neutral port to another, leaving Philadelphia September 2 for Copenhagen and carried illuminating oil which Secretary Lansing said had not been classed as contrabland in any notification received from Great Britain. The vessel was taken to the Orkney islands. The protest was made to the British government through Ambassador Page at London, who was instructed to ask for the immediate release of the Rockefeller.

Mr. Lansing said that no representations or protest had been made in the case of the steamer Brindilla, taken recently to Halifax. He added that he was awaiting further information as to the capture of her cargo and the conditions under which she was seized.

Mr. Lansing had an engagement with President Wilson today but declined to say whether the seizure of the ships would be discussed. As the cargo of the Brindilla was the same as the Rockefeller's the government's action today was taken to foreshadow another protest and demand for release unless some difficulty in the change of the Brindilla's registry, not yet developed, comes up.

SAM LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT GUNBOAT SMITH

Negro Heavyweight Puts the White Hope Out of Business in the Third.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.—Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight of Boston, knocked out Gunboat Smith, of New York, in three rounds here last night.

It was the first time the leading "white hope" of this country, who gained a decision over Lankford here a year ago, had been knocked out.

The negro landed three solid punches before the first round was half finished and a sweeping right felled Smith for a count of seven. Smith was weak when the first round ended.

In the second round Lankford, leading a left, hammered a right home to Smith's jaw, crushing him to the mat. Smith sprawled there for nine seconds, staggering to his feet barely in time to save himself from being counted out.

Feining and landing with left and right, Langford rocked Smith with his blows and floored him again. Referee Jack McGuigan, of Philadelphia had counted four when the bell gave Smith a reprieve.

Smith lasted nearly two minutes of the third round. Then Langford again pointed his left menacingly and drew Smith's guard over. The negro quickly drove his right to the white man's jaw and Smith sank to the mat where he was counted out.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL PROMPTLY PUT DOWN

Lisbon, Oct. 21.—A revolutionary outbreak in the cities of Braganza and Mafra under the leadership of Adriano Beca, a former colonel, has been promptly put down, according to official announcement today. Beca has been arrested, and a band of revolutionists who went out from Mafra are being pursued by troops. Beyond the cutting of telegraph wires and stopping of trains, nothing seems to have been accomplished.

A PROPOSAL TO CUT BEER TAX

Being Considered by Congress Leaders; Also Proposal to Restore the House Tax on Gasoline.

COTTON RELIEF BILL STILL BEING PUSHED

Only Three Disputed Points in Revenue Bill—Conference on Loan Fund Plan to Be Held.

Washington, Oct. 21.—After a conference with President Wilson on disputed points between the house and senate on the war revenue bill. Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons took under consideration a tentative proposal to reduce the senate tax of $1.75 a barrel on beer and to restore the house tax on gasoline. Both leaders were hopeful of an agreement and that congress would adjourn Saturday.

Washington, Oct. 21.—While the conferees continued their labors on the war revenue bill, representatives of the cotton states were ready when the house met today to make another effort to bring up the compromise cotton relief proposal for consideration, despite the fact that the house rules called for consideration of the calendar. The proposed relief measures include the Lever cotton warehouse bill, the Glass bill to authorize acceptance of 100 per cent commercial paper as a basis for federal reserve currency and a special amendment to the latter bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to deposit in banks in the cotton and tobacco states $250,000,000 two per cent government notes, maturing January 1, 1916.

Debate on the rule was in progress yesterday when the absence of a quorum forced an adjournment.

Only three disputed points in the war revenue bill were up for consideration when the conference managers of the two houses resumed their sessions today. Settlement of these points, it was believed would leave little difficulty in bringing the remainder of the bill into agreement.

Loan Fund Conference.

Washington, Oct. 21.—W. P. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board, went to New York today to confer with bankers there about the $150,000,000 loan fund to take care of the surplus cotton crop. Mr. Harding expected to meet Festus J. Wade of St. Louis one of the supporters of the plan, in Philadelphia and continue the effort to have the New York bankers accept proposals for the use of the fund discussed by the federal reserve board.

New York bankers are understood here to desire to put up their contributions to the fund with the agreement that they shall be safeguarded with a first lien on the cotton. It was said the northern bankers, including New York, might be willing to contribute four or five cents a pound on the cotton to be cared for with the understanding that their obligation should be the first considered at the time of re-payment. If southern bankers participating in the plan desired to put up several cents additional on each pound of cotton their obligation would come second. In return the southern banks, it was said, are to be given the management of the fund under the supervision of the federal reserve board.

BERLIN PAPER HINTS AT ANXIETY AMONG GERMANS

Tageblatt Thinks the "Decision" More Likely to Be on the East Front.

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 21.—The military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt hints that there is a certain amount of anxiety about the situation manifesting itself in Germany. He explains though that a decision is likely to come "like a thief in the night" and that it will, more probably, be on the east front rather than in the west.

"While fresh masses of troops can be brought without hindrance over seas," he says, "they constitute an awkward adversary. Although the unity of their handling—if they invaded Germany—is to be doubted, Germany has still a somewhat hard task which must not be forgotten in waiting for the decision."

Chancellor Bethman-Holweg, according to the Tageblatt, is being attacked in certain influential circles as responsible for the war.

GIVES HISTORY OF WIRE POOL

Dickinson Argues for Government in Anti-Trust Suit Against U. S. Steel Company.

THE INTELOCKING OF DIRECTORATES PHASE

Gives Alleged Instances of Result of Steel Directors Sittings on Boards of Ry. Companies.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—Argument on behalf of the government in its dissolution suit against the United States Steel corporation and subsidiaries was resumed today by Jacob M. Dickinson in the United States District court here. He reviewed the history of the steel wire pool of 1905 and then took up the matter of interlocking directorates.

Mr. Dickinson said the steel corporation through its directors was in direct touch with the large railroads an steamship companies of the United States and "with the overwhelming majority in money and power of the banks and trust companies of the United States."

Counsel stated that the record of the case showed that since its organization directors of the corporation have been directors in more than 540 different companies and corporations exclusive of the steel corporation and its subsidiaries. In 1911 when the suit was brought, Mr. Dickinson continued, some of the steel directors were directors in 62 railroad companies operating nearly fifty per cent of the entire railroad mileage of the country.

The interlocking directorates, Mr. Dickinson added, in respect to the leading railroads, is significant in connection with the fact that the price of rails has remained uniform since shortly after the formation of the corporation.

Taking up the matter of steel directors sitting on the railroad boards and using their influence to give the steel corporation business, he gave alleged instances through testimony taken in the present case where such influence has apparently been used.

"It would be impossible to prove fully the quiet but constantly effective force thus operating all the time," Mr. Dickinson said. "Such men do not proclaim what they are doing from the housetop. It does not require proof to show how self-interest will operate under such conditions, but conclusive proof as to particular instances is not lacking."

QUESTION STRAUS CONCERNING RATES

Witness Says He Appears as Banker and Independently of the Railroads.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Cross examination of Frederick W. Straus, a New York banker, was continued today when hearings on the appeal for an advance in freight rates of roads operating nearly 60,000 miles of lines in the eastern district were resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Straus, who had stated that he appeared as an investment banker and investment banker and independently of the railroad efforts, told the commission he felt the necessity of presenting to its notice the perilous situation of all American securities held abroad because of the European war.

Only part of the commission was present today. The other commissioners were engaged in routine matters which could not be displaced.

Mr. Straus was subjected to vigorous cross examination yesterday by Commissioner Meyer, who indicated by his questions that new property investments should be considered by railroad stockholders as dividends on their investment.

PROTEST AGAINST THE OLEOMARGARINE TAX

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Resolutions protesting against the government tax on oleomargarine were adopted at the closing session of the American Meat Packers' association convention here today.

Congress was asked to repeal the tax or reduce it as low as possible as oleomargarine, the resolution pointed out, was the only "whole food necessity which is taxed and the rising cost of living makes it necessary to reduce the cost to the consumer as much as possible."