

REPUBLICANS OF SOUTH TO WIELD LESS INFLUENCE

Representation in National Conventions is Considerably Reduced.

ALL CONVENTIONS RATIFY THE IDEA

In Next Convention Southern States Will Have Fewer Delegates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The bitter struggle waged since 1880 to reduce the representation of southern states in republican national conventions has been won. Charles D. Hillis, chairman of the republican national committee announced today that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduces the number of delegates by 83. Most of this loss falls on the south.

The plan proposed at the annual meeting of the national committee in Washington last December has been made effective. Mr. Hillis said, through its ratification by conventions in states which cast a majority of votes in the present electoral college. Every state convention held since last December except Texas, gave its assent.

Majority of Votes. The states which adopted it cast 290 of the total of 531 votes in the electoral college. They are Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

In the next convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by 8; Arkansas by 3; Florida 4; Georgia 11; Louisiana 8; Mississippi 8; New York 2; North Carolina 3; South Carolina 2; Tennessee 3; Texas 16; Virginia 2; Hawaii 4; Porto Rico 2; and Philippine Islands 2.

"The new plan" said Chairman Hillis, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of some states and will reduce the number of contesting delegations. The system of unequal numerical representation was the legacy of years and of political custom, and therefore not in any way identified with the convention of 1912."

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS PLAN TO REDUCE COTTON CROP

Gets Pledges From Bankers to Extend Credit to the Planters.

MUST RAISE GRAIN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—Details of a plan for relief of the cotton situation, which includes the aid of southern bankers and business men in obtaining an effectual reduction of the 1915 acreage, elimination of the cotton surplus in one year and the creation of a new era of diversified farming in the south, were announced here today by the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

The plan is the outcome of a campaign conducted by the local chamber during the last month and through which a majority of bank presidents in the cotton growing states—more than 3,000 in number—have pledged financial aid to farmers who reduce their 1915 crop one-half and substitute food crops for the other half. The bankers also promise to enlist the supply merchants in the plan.

Leaders in the movement assert that eighty per cent of the cotton farmers are more or less dependent upon the bankers or supply merchants for credit each season, and in this they point out, is the significance of the bankers' pledge.

The movement was inaugurated by sending letters to all bank presidents in the cotton section, explaining the plan and asking that a pledge of co-operation be signed and returned. This pledge was as follows: "My policy will be to extend financial aid to those who cut down the 1915 cotton crop one-half and to discourage in every proper way the planting of more than half of this year's acreage in cotton, the other half to be planted in grain and other food crops. I will confer with the supply merchants of this community and urge them to adopt the same policy."

Of the 2,010 signed pledges sent in by bank presidents up to date, 725 were from Texas, 517 from Georgia, 443 Oklahoma, 269 Arkansas, 225 Alabama, 190 North Carolina, 177 Mississippi, 168 South Carolina, 114 Louisiana, 118 Tennessee, 99 scattered.

EACH DAY PROVES A REPETITION OF PRECEDING DAYS

First One Side Gains and Then the Other Advances in Great Battles Now Being Fought—Germans Are Being Reinforced.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(9:10 p. m.)—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.

Germans Progress.

The Germans also have made progress to the northeast of Roulers which they are still 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 Arras."

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 low lands 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.

French Advance.

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

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NO INTERFERENCE FROM ENGLAND ON AMERICAN SHIPMENTS OF COTTON

Will Not be Regarded as "Contraband" Sir Edward Grey Says.

CAN BE EXPORTED.

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 and products, had been detained at St. Oranway, 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 made yesterday by southern senators that the belligerents be asked to give assurances that shipments of cotton from the United States to 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.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast for North Carolina: Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

ENVELOPING CAMPAIGN OF THE ALLIES HAS BEEN STEMMED, GERMANS SAY

Declare That Germans Are Now Pushing Slowly to Southward.

RIOTS IN PORTUGAL

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—(Via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The end of the twelfth week 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 German right. The Germans have begun slowly, but definitely, to push southward, it is declared.

Events in the eastern theater of war are described as still indecisive. Despatches 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 24, 582 Russian prisoners passed the Austrian headquarters, while 15,000 additional prisoners from Przemysl and Jaroslau are reported en route.

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 three Belgian generals. More prisoners are said to be on the way from the front.

According to a report from German official sources, the French minister of justice has ordered the seizure of all the private property of Germans in France. From the same source it is stated that advices from Lisbon says the royalist movement in Portugal is increasing and that there has been fighting between the government and the rebels at many places. The insurgents are said to be well armed.

The Real Thing This Year



NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS ON NOVEMBER 16. IS ANNOUNCED

Secretary McAdoo, Authorized by the Currency Act to Name the Opening Date, Make the Announcement—Believes That it Will Help the Producers of Staples in All Parts of the Country at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 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 20.

Mr. McAdoo stated 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.

Will Aid Producers. In a statement tonight the secretary made it clear that under the new system 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 lending power of the banks.

The statement in part follows: "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 very 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 associates 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.

"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.

GENERAL HERRERA HAS BROKEN THE ARMISTICE

Has Attacked Parral, According to Official Advices—Carranza Follower.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Oct. 25.—General Herrera, a Carranza follower has broken the armistice fixed by the peace convention at Aguas Calientes and attacked Parral, Chihuahua, according to official constitutionalist advices today.

In the battle, which occurred Friday, the Carranza troops were repulsed. The town was defended by 2,000 Villa troops. Herrera was said to have 1,200 men. The fight lasted five hours and about 300 were killed on either side.

The Villa leaders disarmed forty of their own men on the charge that they intended to assist the Herrera troops. These men were imprisoned in a building on the outskirts of the town and after the battle it was discovered they all had been killed. Villa leaders charged they had been killed by Herrera's men.

FORMER PRESIDENT DIES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25.—Dr. Jose Uruburu, former president of Argentina, died today.

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

"As the result of the enactment of the new reserve requirements, the balance 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 it has already rendered in helping the financial situation in the south and in other parts of the country, where the need has appeared.

"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 monies 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.

Cannot Scatter Funds. "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 cleared 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."

COLOR LINE DRAWN. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The color line has been drawn on the American white horse by the French government, according to officers of the British steamer Anglo Bolivian, which sailed from here today with a cargo of 1,048 horses and mules, said to be intended for the use of the French army. The horses included in the shipment were exclusively bays and blacks. It is said that white horses afford good targets for marksmen and for this reason are less desirable for military purposes than those of a darker hue. The Anglo Bolivian cleared for Bordeaux, France.

DR. LA GARDE DIES. EMMITSBURG, Md., Oct. 25.—Dr. Ernest LaGarde, for 45 years professor of English literature and modern languages at Mount St. Mary's college here, died today. He was born at New Orleans 68 years ago and during the civil war served in the Confederate army. After the war he edited newspapers in Richmond, Va., and New Orleans.

FEW CONGRESSMEN ARE STILL IN WASHINGTON

Remain With View to Expediting Cotton Legislation in December.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Among the few congressmen remaining in the capital today were several representatives who stayed with a view to expediting cotton relief legislation when congress reassembles in December.

A special house committee on cotton legislation, appointed in the last hours of the session, will meet tomorrow to go over the situation. Representative Mann, the republican leader, was one of those named, but he announced he would be unable to serve until after election. Representative Henry, of Texas, heads the committee and other members are Representatives Austin and Langley, Republicans, and Lever and Hedin, democrats, and Bell, progressive.

Representative Henry's declaration Saturday that an extra session of congress would be called in November gave rise to much discussion. President Wilson today made no comment, but it was said in administration circles he did not contemplate calling congress back.

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PRESIDENT WILSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO SEN. OVERMAN

Calls Him Man of Principle and of the Highest Public Service.

(By George H. Manning.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson has sent a letter to Thomas D. Warren, chairman of the North Carolina democratic state committee, in which he pays tribute to Senator Lee S. Overman as a man of principle and the highest public service, and expresses hope of his reelection. The letter reads as follows: "My dear Mr. Warren:

"I take it for granted that the voters of North Carolina will not deprive themselves of the distinguished services of Senator Overman in the senate of the United States, but I want to give myself the pleasure of paying my tribute to him as a man of principle and the highest public spirit, and of expressing my sincere hope that the endorsement given him by the voters at the approaching election may be of the highest kind.

"Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

NO AGREEMENT IS REACHED; CARMAN JURY DISCHARGED

Final Vote Ten for Acquittal and Two for Conviction, Is Asserted.

DEFENDANT NEARLY COLLAPSES IN COURT

Bursts Into Tears When the Verdict is Announced—Will Ask Bail.

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 reach a verdict after 25 hours and 10 minutes of deliberation. At 10:25 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.

Will Ask Bail. 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 court room after the jury was discharged, and it was said at the jail tonight that she had been crying constantly ever since she was returned to her cell.

When the jury appeared to report disagreement, Mrs. Carman was brought in, accompanied by her attorney, Mrs. Tim Towell, and her niece, Mrs. Ellen Corby. Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, who has been sitting in the court room conversing with friends seated at the side of the counsel table, Mrs. Carman appeared livid and haggard. Her face was discolored and her hands were shaking.

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

At the suggestion of John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, Justice Kelby 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. Molyneux, juror No. 2. "We have gone

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SUCCESS OF ALLIES IN REPULSING THE GERMANS ENCOURAGES THE FRENCH

Germans, However, are Still Rushing Reinforcements to Front.

FIGHT IN TRENCHES

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The success of the allies in repulsing the furious attacks of the Germans, as indicated in Saturday's official statement, has encouraged the French public. The Germans, however, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue rushing 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 waist high 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 Nieport 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 retrogression 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 of 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 terms that would not risk a general retreat. Fifty per cent of the German right wing has been cut off from the rest of the army.