

ASSOCIATED NEWS
Carried by The Evening Dispatch,
Together With Extensive Special
Correspondence

The Evening Dispatch

THE WEATHER.
Fair tonight and Thursday. Not
much change in temperature. Gen-
tle to moderate winds.

VOLUME TWENTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ENGLISH NAVY IS SHELLING GERMANS

Turning Movement Being At-
tempted, But By Which
Side is Puzzle

GERMANS ARE MAKING
VIOLENT ATTACKS TODAY

Neither Side Apparently Gaining So Far
—Ostend Has Not Been Retaken

London, Oct. 21.—While England today paid homage to
Nelson, on this, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the
forces of Germany and the allies continued to fight back and
along the battle line in France and Belgium.

It was a strange coincidence that the Britons learned on Tra-
falgar Day, for the time officially, that the British fleet was co-
operating with the allied army on the French coast and the un-
usual number of wreaths on the Nelson monument were indi-
cative of expectancy that the day possibly might be marked
with cheering news from the Admiral's countrymen. What
units of the fleet are in the straits of Dover, at times throw-
ing shells into the German columns, operating on the French
side of the waterway are not publicly known, but the presence
of the warships upholds the theory advanced that as soon as
the Germans took Ostend the British Navy had taken charge of
the extreme left of the allied line.

What progress, if any, has been made by either side in the
vicinity of Ostend is not disclosed in the latest official commu-
nications.

Violent German onslaughts at other points of the battle line,
it was claimed, were checked, but communications mention
no progress anywhere. All reports that the allies had retaken
Ostend proved incorrect and not much faith is placed in the re-
ports that Bruges has been reoccupied.

London, October 21.—Comparison of
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, with their supreme ef-
forts directed against the allies' left.

News supplementing the official
communications, however, indicate
that on the left at least the allies are
not acting merely on the defensive.

A great turning movement is un-
doubtedly 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 en-
volve the allies' left. The impression
grows that the Germans are deter-
mined to add Dunkirk to the line of sea-
ports, now held along the Belgian
coast, and the allies are making des-
perate efforts to hurl back the in-
vaders. Late reports, through Dutch
sources, declare the Germans have
been repulsed six miles from Ostend
and that guns are now heard near
that city.

Other late reports, which lack con-
firmation, state the Germans have
abandoned Bruges. If these reports
are true it would indicate the allies
are meeting with some success in their
efforts to reoccupy the sea coast.
Movements along the coast continue
to be more or less in the nature of
reconnaissance movements, while the
aim of fighting on the allies' left cen-
ters around Lille, which because of
its railroad and highway connections
is of vital importance to the Ger-
mans.

Only the most meagre reports ar-
rive from the Eastern war area, but
it is clear the Russians are at least
holding their own. Both sides evi-
dently are entrenching and the Vistula
river region promises to become an-
other battle of the Aisne.

"On Tuesday Germans made an
other great effort to burst the narrow-
ing circle of steel that is hemming
them in," says the Bordeaux corre-
spondent of The Star. "They tried
vainly at no fewer than six points to
discover a weak spot in the allies'
front, the main effort being at La-
Bassee."

An engagement between the Ger-

STRONG AGAINST
JUDICIAL RECALL

* ANOTHER AMERICAN VES-
* SEL SEIZED.
*
* New York, October 21.—The
* Standard Oil Company's steam-
* er Platania, flying the American
* flag, has been seized by British
* warships off the coast of Scot-
* land, and taken to Stornoway,
* according to a cablegram from
* her captain. The Platania for-
* merly was the German steamer,
* Diamant, and changed her flag
* before leaving New York Octo-
* ber 5th.
*
* *****

Congress Should Also Apply
Injunctions to Labor
Unions, Says Report

MADE TODAY TO
NAT. BAR ASSOCIATION

Believes Laws Should be Made
Plainer, So The People Can
Understand Them—Scores
the Intricacies of the Income
Tax Law.

from the east front rather than from
the west.

Bombardment Continues.
Rome, October 21.—Late news
from the Adriatic is to the effect that
the bombardment of Cattaro, Dal-
matia, continues with great violence.
Austrians Report Progress.

Vienna, October 21.—An official
communication yesterday said:
"The battle in Central Galicia has
increased in force, especially north
of the Etwiaz river, where our at-
tacks are progressing.

"Attempts of the Russians to re-
gain Magiera Heights have been re-
pulsed. In the course of the fight-
ing many Russians were captured,
including one general."

Avlona Not Occupied.
Rome, October 21.—Reports of
hostile occupation of Avlona, Alba-
nia, were officially denied today by
the Italian authorities.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Emphatic
opposition to the judicial recall, a plea
that Congress should apply the same
rule to injunction in labor cases as
to other cases of injunction, and re-
ferences to Panama tolls and Japanese
immigration, are among the questions
treated in reports of committees pre-
sented today to the American Bar As-
sociation now in annual session here.

Concerning the status of judicial
recall agitation, the committee to Op-
pose Judicial Recall reports in part as
follows:

"A perceptible change in sentiment
toward the judicial recall is slowly
but surely showing itself among the
people of the different states. In
many localities its true nature is not
yet understood. In most states the
average voter has, as yet, insufficient
appreciation of its baneful character.
The work of education must be con-
tinued. The signs, however, of in-
creasing enlightenment, due to persist-
ent efforts of its opponents, are every-
where apparent. Former leading ad-
vocates of judicial recall are saying
less about it. Some of them are now
saying nothing about it. Some have
apparently given up the idea of the
recall of judges and have turned to
the judicial decision recall as a sub-
stitute. Others more adroit, have ap-
parently given up both the recall of
judges and the recall of judicial
decisions and have retreated to positions
less antagonistic to constitutional
democracy."

Injunction legislation before the
present Congress receives extended
treatment by the Committee in charge
of this subject. The provision limiting
injunctions in labor disputes, origi-
nally incorporated in the anti-trust
legislation of the House of Represent-
atives, and later amended by the
Senate, is criticized by the Committee,
which says:

"The provision distinctly requires
the court to apply to controversies in
labor cases a different rule from that
which is applied in other cases. To
give special privileges to any class of
men is opposed not only to the Decla-
ration of Independence, but to the
whole theory of our government. On
this point all parties agree.

"Can it have occurred to the gentle-
man who propose this legislation that
if the courts cannot decide these con-
troversies peaceably, they will be de-
cided by force? The shocking results
of the latter method we see plainly in
Colorado. Would it not have been
better to have the questions which
have given rise to bloodshed there,
decided in an orderly manner by the
Colorado courts?

"Your committee is not opposed to
organized labor. We freely concede
to laboring men the same right to or-
ganize that their employers possess.
We are persuaded that in opposing
legislation we are the true friends of
both."

The Panama tolls question and Jap-
anese immigration are referred to in
the report of the Committee on Inter-
national Laws, as follows:

"The discussion arising between the
United States and Great Britain and
other countries as to free tolls for
coasting vessels of the United States
has been amicably terminated by the
repeal of the free tolls by Congress
by a statute carefully worded to pre-
vent the loss of any rights of the
United States.

"Our relations with Japan continue
to be disturbed by the denial by some
states of this union of certain rights
claimed by her nationals. It is re-
spectfully submitted that like all mat-
ters of foreign relations this matter
must, by the rules of the constitution
and of expediency alike, be controlled
and adjusted by the federal author-

THOUSANDS GIVEN
THE IRON CROSS

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Immediately after
the revival of the Iron Cross at the
beginning of the war not less than
150,000 of these decorations were or-
dered, and about 40,000 of them have
already been conferred. A Berlin
firm, which makes a specialty of man-
ufacturing orders, keeps twenty men
employed all the time making these
crosses. They are made of cast-iron,
lacquered in black and bordered with
silver; the first class, in addition to
this, has the reverse side of silver.
The Iron Cross was instituted in 1813,
during the Napoleonic Wars, by King
Frederick William III, as a reward for
bravery in the field. It is conferred on
officers and privates alike, and is, in
fact, the most democratic of all the
Prussian orders.

MONTREAL GIVES
AID TO UNEMPLOYED

Montreal, October 21.—Arrange-
ments have been completed to put
to work next week 200,000 men who
are cut out of work in this city. The
city government has offered to hire
these men for six weeks, and use
them on the public works. The board
of control is busy mapping out the
work, and all sections of the city
will be touched up during the cam-
paign. In addition to the boon of
employment which the workers
sought, it was decided to raise the
pay from \$2.25 per day to \$2.50 per
day, despite many protests on ac-
count of the stringency of war times.

Larry Gilbert of the Boston Braves,
may assume the new role of referee
at the New Orleans clubs this win-
ter.

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NO CHANGE IN GERMAN
BATTLE LINE.

Berlin, October 21.—It is an-
nounced today that there has
been no change of importance in
the military positions along the
battle line in Belgium and
France.

TOLD HER SHE
KILLED WOMAN

SUGGESTS A SUPREME
COURT TO SETTLE
WAR QUESTIONS

THINKS EUROPE NEEDS SUCH
TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE
ARMAMENT.

COULD ALSO
ENFORCE TREATIES

There Should be a Court of the Na-
tion, With Certain Definite Powers,
Contends Samuel J. Elder.

Boston, Mass., October 21.—That
a supreme Court of Europe to pre-
vent excessive armaments and com-
pel the maintenance of international
treaties may be found practicable
after the present European war, as a
preventive of further gigantic strug-
gles between the nations, is the be-
lief of Samuel J. Elder expert on
international law. Mr. Elder repre-
sented the United States as senior
counsel in the fisheries dispute be-
fore The Hague Tribunal in 1910, and
is also a close student of European
affairs.

The court of the nations, with cer-
tain definite powers, particularly
with reference to armaments and
treaties, would be a sure preventive
against sudden clashes such as oc-
curred the first of August, he says.
He believes that the decisions of
such a court can be enforced. His
idea is that, when the decision of the
court has been given, the nations
that have signed the contract to
abide by the findings of the court
will, if the convicted nation does not
accept the decision, proceed to en-
force a policy of non-intercourse with
the guilty nation as regards trade
and mail. That such a course would
soon bring an offending nation to
terms is the opinion of Mr. Elder.

Shur-on Glasses easy to take off;
hard to shake off. Sold by Dr. Vine-
berg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic
Temple. Eyes tested free.—Adver-
tisement.

ties as the interest of the whole coun-
try may seem to require."

The International Law Committee
also approved the proposed interna-
tional conference for the unification
of laws relating to bills of exchange;
and the proposed international agree-
ment in respect to deck cargoes ex-
ported from the United States in the
winter time.

The Committee on Commercial Law
reports in favor of the continuance
of the National Bankruptcy Act, and
opposes all legislation to repeal the
act.

Simplicity and clearness of laws, so
as to be understood by the average
citizen, is strongly urged by the Spe-
cial Committee on Legislative Draft-
ing. It refers in this connection to
the "crowning monstrosity of the in-
volved phraseology and no attempt
at orderly arrangement." The formal
defects of the Act are pointed out
under nine heads, one of them show-
ing "certain sentences so worded as to
make no sense if literally interpreted."
The Committee adds:

"Though we claim to be a demo-
cratic government, our statutes are
addressed to lawyers and not to the
people; a layman can hardly be ex-
pected to understand their phraseology.
The principal German statutes,
particularly the civil code, are pub-
lished in cheap, popular and handy
editions, and are found in hundreds
of thousands of homes. The extraordi-
nary sense of legality of the German
people is not entirely unconnected
with the intelligibility of their laws."

The Committee on Taxation also
submitted a report on the involved
and confused form of the Income tax
law, and recommended its revision, as
follows:

"Apart from specific defects the
structure and language of the act as
a whole is open to the gravest objec-
tions. A revision of the law should
therefore extend to its form as well
as to its substance. The entire act should
be reconstructed, and there should
be placed upon the statute books an
income tax law so arranged and ex-
pressed as to be convenient for re-
ference, consistent in all its parts and
capable of being understood by a
citizen of average intelligence."

Star Witness Appears On
Stand For State in Trial
of Mrs. Carman.

MAID, TELLS OF
THE HOMICIDE

Describes Seeing Mrs. Carman
With Pistol and of Accused
Asking Her Not to Tell—
Perjured Herself For This
Reason at Coroner's In-
quest.

Mineola, L. I., October 21.—Celia
Coleman, the negro maid in the Car-
man household and the star witness
for the State, testified today at the
trial of Mrs. Florence Carman, ac-
cused of the murder of Mrs. Louise
Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had ap-
peared, revolver in hand, a moment
after Mrs. Bailey had been shot and
said: "I shot him."

"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 questioning of District At-
torney Smith, Celia told her story.
She said after serving dinner she
had started to wash the dishes. Mrs.
Carman entered the kitchen and
went out the back door. She said:
"A minute later I heard a crash of
glass and report of the pistol. Mrs.
Carman came in the door again. She
said to me: 'I shot him.' Then she
showed me the revolver."

Celia said she then went into the
doctor's office and saw the body of
a woman lying on the floor. Mrs.
Carman, she said, followed her in.
A few minutes later she went to bed.
She told of Mrs. Carman coming to
her room the next morning and beg-
ging her to stick by her. The maid
said the day after the murder Mrs.
Carman burned a bundle of letters
and asked her to call Mr. Conklin,
Mrs. Carman's father, from the barn,
because she wanted him to get the
revolver out of the house. She told
of detectives questioning her and
admitted she did not tell the truth at
the coroner's inquest.

Celia then was turned over to
Mrs. Carman's counsel for cross-ex-
amination.

Under cross-examination Celia was
asked: "Do you believe God will for-
get your perjury?"

"I know it is wrong to lie, but I
did what Mrs. Carman asked me to
do."

"You are afraid of going to jail
for committing perjury, too, aren't
you?"

"Yes, sir. District Attorney Smith
told me I could go to jail for lying."

She said Dr. Carman had told her
not to change her testimony as she
was about to appear before the grand
jury and he said "he would take
care of her."

A crowd that eclipsed the pre-
vious days' throngs sought to enter
the tiny court room today, but less
than two hundred, nearly all women,
gained admittance.

NO TOY FAMINE,
SAYS OLD SANTA

New York, October 21.—Kris-
Kringle was in a jolly mood today
when a reporter came across him
looking over the toys and good
things he is selecting. "I'll have
enough to fill all the stockings this
year," he said confidentially. "Lots
of my dolls won't be finished in time,
but I have a big crowd of hard work-
ers right here in America making
others to replace them. The Ameri-
can boys and girls will have their
good things, whether they fight or
not in Europe."

The reporter found out that Santa's
big bag will this year contain practi-
cally nothing but gifts made in
America. They won't all be the old
kind, either, for there are plenty of
new jumping things and whirly
things—but the reporter promised
not to tell about them in advance.

Wall Paper 5 cents roll up. Paint-
ing and paper hanging at low prices.
S. J. Hodgetts. Phone 1311-W.—Adver-
tisement.

TRYING TO GET
TOGETHER ON
THE WAR TAX
MEASURE

Leaders of House and Senate
Confer at the White
House.

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL

Reached in Hopes of Settling the
Differences in Time For Con-
gress to Pass Bill and Adjourn
Saturday.

Washington, D. C., October 21.—After
a conference with President Wil-
son on disputed points between the
House and Senate, on the war reve-
nue bill, Democratic House Leader
Underwood and Chairman Simmons,
of the Senate Finance Committee,
took under consideration the tentative
proposal to reduce the Senate tax of
\$1.75 a barrel on beer and restore the
House tax on gasoline.

Both leaders were hopeful of an
agreement and that Congress would
adjourn Saturday.

PEACE DAY AT
MINN. CONVENTION

Minneapolis, Minn., October 21.—
"Patriotism-Prosperity-Peace" is the
banner of the Minnesota Educational
Association, which opened its annual
convention today at St. Paul. Friday
will be Peace Day, and the session that
afternoon will be given over to ad-
dresses of peace. President George
F. Vincent of the University of
Minnesota will be the peace speaker.

Miss Elizabeth Hall of Minneapolis,
president of the Association, opened
the convention this morning and wel-
comed the teachers. Other speakers
are: Henry Suzzallo, professor at
Teachers' College, Columbia Univer-
sity; President Foster of Reed College;
Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of
the Kentucky illiteracy commission;
Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the
National Consumers' League and Jes-
sie B. Davis, secretary of the National
Vocational Guidance Association.

TEN THOUSAND
WAITERS QUIT JOBS

London, October 21.—The outsting
of Germans and Austrians and the
call to the colors of French, Swiss
and Italians has shown to an extent
little suspected by the British pub-
lic how departments of the hotel and
restaurant business, barbering and
even teaching had been taken over
by foreigners. At the outbreak of
the war, 10,000 foreign waiters alone
quit their jobs in London.

Foreign teachers have left, thous-
ands of vacancies in Great Britain.
They were mostly private teachers or
employed in private schools. Those
in the regular English schools were
teachers of languages as a rule, but
not always.

U. S. PROTESTS
TO ENGLAND

Washington, October 21.—The
United States has protested to Eng-
land against the seizure by a British
warship of the American steam-
er John D. Rockefeller, while bound
from New York to Copenhagen, with
a cargo of petroleum, and taken to
Orkney Islands.

Ambassador Page, at London, has
been instructed to ask for the ves-
sel's immediate release.

Atchison Produce Show.
Atchison, Kansas, Oct. 21.—The big
produce show of the Commercial Club
of Atchison opened this morning, and
a big gathering of producers arrived
early. The exceptional crop yield of
this section was a common cause of
rejoicing, and prosperity was reflected
not only in the profusion of excellent
exhibits, but in the enthusiasm of the
visitors at the fair.