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

The Evening Dispatch.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled tonight and Saturday, probably local rains. Little change temperature. Northeast winds.

VOLUME TWENTY. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIGHTING IN AIR, ON LAND AND WATER

Conflict Between Allies and Germans Grows More Terrible

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FRENCH WARSHIPS HAVE JOINED ENGLISH MONITORS

Allies Claim to Be Gaining and Unconfirmed Report That Germans are Preparing for a Retreat.

London, Eng., October 23.—French warships today were standing by the British monitors, which are hurling shells landward, between Ostend and Nieuport, on the Belgian coast in continuation of the fierce battle between Germany and the allies for possession of the North Sea and English Channel ports.

For the first time since the war aircraft and warships are aiding simultaneously the movements of land forces. Thus is a struggle being waged in the air, on sea and on land at the same time.

The Germans are hurrying forward fresh troops and heavy guns, the latter to reply to the damaging fire from the ships and although they have been pushed back at certain points, they appear to be holding their line between the sea and Labassee, without, however, making noteworthy progress. The fight as far as Belgium is concerned has now resolved itself into a terrible artillery duel, in which, it is claimed the allies by reason of their long range guns, have had the advantage.

Muddy roads and a network of canals doubtless have hindered the invaders in getting their guns of equal or greater range into position. When they do accomplish this the situation will be even more acute.

Up to the present it is said the British Naval losses have been negligible although both sides have suffered heavily on land. The Germans claim to have put a British torpedo boat out of action. Albert, King of Belgium, who since his retirement from Ostend has been reported at various places in northern France, appears to be actually at the scene of fighting. This is announced by the British Admiralty.

Dispatches say the Queen of Belgium also is with the Belgian army, but this must be classed as a rumor, much the same as reports that General Von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, iss seriously ill, or the statement that Emperor William again has moved his headquarters.

That the German line, south of Ostend, has been cut and that retirement has set in figures among other unconfirmed news today.

The reported German defeat before Warsaw still dominates the news from the eastern field and again today there came what is becomming a time worn report that the Russians have taken Przemysl.

"Only time is now required to reduce the German forces in their entirety from a fighting army to a beaten mob," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Post, telegraphing from the Russian front, "The Russian cavalry is pressing hard upon their retreat, which is over rough roads."

"The German General Staff has left Ghent and there are strong rumors of a severe German defeat," says the Roterdam correspondent of Daily Mail." Messages from different points on the northwest frontier agree that the German coast army is being rolled up like a ribbon."

Fresh Troops For Allies.

"New forces are ready to join General Joffre's armies," says a Bordeauz dispatch to The Times."

"This year's recruits, after two month's training, are now fit to bear arms. They are excellent material and will be joined at the front by a section of reserves not yet called to colors, representing probably half million entirely fresh troops."

Mighty Struggle Continues.

Paris, October 23.—Struggle on the lengthened line, extending into Belgium, now called the battle of Flanders, gave rise to an engagement along the coast as near as possible to the birthplace of Jules Verne, in which airships and submarines participated, realizing for the first time, in the same encounter, dreams of the great French author.

The British monitors off the shore did great execution on the German trenches, among those reported killed being General Von Tripp and his staff.

An attempt of the Germans to turn the allies left and reach the French coast has been defeated, according to military critics, and the Germans again have been forced to resort to frontal attacks.

Gains made by the allies, on the road to Metz, it is thought must draw attention of the Germans seriously to that quarter, where they are menaced not only from the direction of Verdun, but by renewed successes of the French on the eastern slope of Vosges

French Official Statement.

The official War Office announcement this afternoon at 3 o'clock, says:

"On our left wing very considerable German forces, whose presence was reported yesterday, have continued very violent attacks in the entire region between the sea and the canal of Labassee.

"Generally speaking, the situation of the allied forces has been maintained. While the allies have had to yield, at certain points, they have advanced at others. The enemy also has evidenced great activity in the Arras region and on the river Somme. To the north and south of this stream we have progressed particularly in the Rosieres region.

"In Santerre in the Verdun region and in the Pont-A-Mousson region, we have had some partial successes. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

"To sum it up, the enemy appears to be undertaking along a major part of the front and particularly between the North Sea and the river Oise a new effort, making use of a corps composed of the new organization. These are composed of men newly drilled, some of them very young and others of middle age, and have staffs drawn from various parts of the army.

"In Russia, to the south of Galicia, the Germans still hold the Vistula river, with the exception of the line from Ivangorod to Kozielide. This they have abandoned, pursued by the Russians.

"All efforts made by the Austrians to cross the river San, to the north of Jaroslau, have been repulsed and the Russians are undertaking the offensive in this region."

NURSERY NEWEST CHURCH BOOSTER

St. Louis, Mo., October 23.—No more will babies cry at the services of the McCausland Avenue Presbyterian church, nor, on the other hand, will mothers feel obliged to stay away from church because they have no one with whom to leave their babies. For the new pastor's wife, Mrs. David Reiter, is to open a church nursery next Sunday. She will care personally for all the babies the mothers choose to bring.

The idea has made a hit with the parishioners, for Mrs. Reiter has two children of her own and knows how to care for the kiddies.

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HOPEFUL THAT THE FILIBUSTER IN SENATE WILL SOON END

Overman and Kern Confer With President About It.

LEAVING THE CAPITAL

Are Both Democrat and Republican Members of Congress—President May Arbitrarily Adjourn Congress Under Constitution.

Washington, October 23.—After a conference at the White House today between the President and Senators Kern and Overman, the Administration leaders were hopeful Congress would get out of the adjournment muddle today and end its session. There were indications that Senator Smith, of Georgia, and other southern Democrats, who blocked adjournment last night, with a fight for legislation to relieve the cotton situation might relax their filibuster.

Republicans and Democrats continued to quit the capital and a quorum of neither house was in the city. There was some discussion whether President Wilson would exercise his Constitutional prerogative of adjourning Congress and the general opinion was that the President might take such a precedent breaking step if Congress leaders failed to bring about an adjournment themselves.

PIONEER MOTHER'S DAY IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, October 23.—California women will have the biggest day in their history tomorrow, when the monument to the pioneer mother will be shown for the first time, and Pioneer Mothers' Day will be observed throughout the State. Governor Johnson, by proclamation, named October 24th as Pioneer Mothers' Day, and in honor of the event, the native daughters of the Golden West conducted a State-wide campaign to raise funds for the memorial statue. The California women raised $25,000 for the statue, which will later be presented to the city of San Francisco, with appropriate dedication.

The California women of the present generation are determined that those of the early period of the State's history shall be properly remembered and honored. Governor Johnson will be one of the speakers at the exercises in honor of the pioneer women.

HOW DEAD HELP NEEDY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, October 23.—"The bread line in the morgue" is what Coroner Peter Hoffman calls the line-up of the destitute which he finds at his headquarters each morning. Coroner Hoffman has found an opportunity to extend a helping hand to the needy, and though the medium of his kindness is gruesome it is nevertheless welcomed by the down-and-outs.

Every morning sees a line of men with families in straightened circumstances, at the door of the morgue. They plead for a chance to earn a dollar by serving on coroner's juries that sit in the morgue. Coroner Hoffman believes his plan does not deteriorate the character of the juries, for his selections are made only from those he has investigated.

Coroner Hoffman's interest in the unfortunates who make up his "bread line," has brought him in contact with cases which, he says, are almost as tragic as any of those inscribed on his books concerning the dead.

"I am putting these unfortunate men on the juries," he says, "and I only wish I had more opportunities for these poor fellows who are honestly trying to support their families. They are intelligent men of all vocations who cannot find work."

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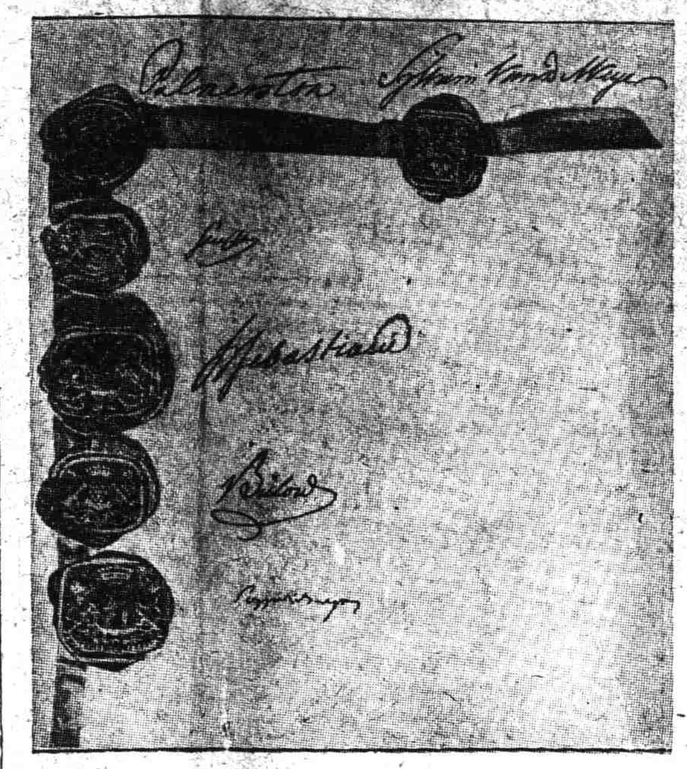
THE FAMOUS "SCRAP OF PAPER"



Facsimile of the signatures on the treaty in which Belgium's independence and neutrality were guaranteed by five great powers. The treaty was signed in 1839. The signatures are of Palmerston, British Plenipotentiary; Sylvan van der Weyer, Belgian Plenipotentiary; Senfft, Austrian Plenipotentiary; H. Sebastiani, French Plenipotentiary; Bülow, Prussian Plenipotentiary; Pozza di Borgo, Russian Plenipotentiary. Translation of Article VII of the treaty follows: Belgium, within the limits indicated in Articles I, II and IV, shall form an independent and perpetually neutral state. She shall continue to observe the same neutrality toward all other States.

THE COTTON RELIEF PLAN ABOUT READY

Only Awaits Approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

VITAL CONFERENCE HELD THIS MORNING

Members of Board Confident That Problem Has at Last Been Solved—New York Financiers at Conference.

Washington, D. C., October 23.—Plans for relief of the southern cotton producers were so near completion today that members of the Federal Reserve Board felt confident a solution of the cotton problem could be announced before night. Conferences between W. P. Harding, of the Board, Festus J. Wade and George W. Simmons, of St. Louis, originators of the loan fund plan, and several New York financiers began today. It was hoped by those in conference to get the matter before the reserve board within a few hours and to obtain its final approval.

DEDICATE TIGERS' STADIUM TOMORROW

Princeton, N. J., October 23.—A new stadium, seating 41,000 people will be dedicated at Princeton University tomorrow, on the occasion of the annual football game between the Tigers and Darmouth. The structure is 672 feet long, 520 feet in width. There is a concourse twenty feet wide and a promenade around the top 12 feet wide.

The Dartmouth team, coached by Frank Cavanaugh, will be the team that will dedicate the stadium, just as "The Dig Green" came down to Cambridge in 1903 to play Harvard in the first game inside the big stadium there.

The turf is in shape for tomorrow's game, and the contest being the first of the big games for this season, a big crowd will be on hand. The annual game against Yale will be played in the new stadium on November 14th, but the Tiger grade are here tonight to be at the regular opening.

ENGLAND'S REQUIREMENT PROVES PUZZLING

London, Eng., October 23.—Why England should restrict recruiting to men of the minimum height of 5 ft. 6 in. in days when battles are fought with long range weapons instead of broad swords and battle axes is puzzling many young patrons of under size who are anxious to go to the front. The old rule has already caused medical men to protest both in print and to the Army Medical Advisory Board.

One of the medical journals points out that what is needed these days is not brute power to wield heavy weights, but a wiry physique able to stand bad weather, irregular feeding, broken sleep, long marches and brains to take cover and shoot with skill and patience. The short man weighs less, needs less food, is easier of transportation, stands hard marching without his feet giving way, offers a smaller mark to the enemy, keeps himself warm in a smaller space and can shelter in a trench better than a big man. The heavier the man, the more food needed to keep up a given amount of physical exertion, and a man of 170 pounds requires a fifth more food than one of 140 pounds, it is scientifically estimated. Hence 5 ft. 3 in. would open recruiting to excellent material.

DO NOT KNOW HOW TO CARE FOR HORSES

London, Eng., October 23.—However effective the German army may be in other respects, its cavalry men, even the Uhlans, do not know how to take care of horses says E. A. Cantrell of Newport, Kentucky, who has arrived in London after an exciting trip through the German lines in Belgium. Every cavalry horse he observed, seemed to suffer from sore back. The returning cavalrymen generally fed their mounts with saddle loosened. Some of the backs were quite raw. This is largely due, he thinks, to the way the Germans have of turning themselves around in their saddles to ease their positions when on the march.

The German artillery and equipment impressed Cantrell as being perfect. There was not a detail lacking. The men all fit their places and seemed in the best of spirits.

ACCUSED WOMAN FACES HOT FIRE

TAR HEEL BANKERS IN SESSION.

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23.—With President Thomas E. Cooper presiding the North Carolina bankers this afternoon began consideration of the Wade plan for financing the cotton crop. The bankers will investigate the plan thoroughly before taking action, this being the sense of a resolution offered by Jos. G. Brown, of Raleigh

ALSACE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN LOST SIGHT OF IN THE SCUFFLE

STUPENDOUS OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE OVERSHADOW IT.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES THERE

Town of Tham Taken and Retaken Several Times—Mayor and Postmaster Shot By French As Spies.

Paris, October 23.—The stupendous operations of the millions of men fighting in Belgium and northern France have quite overshadowed the struggle for the possession of Southern Alsace, which was the first really important de velopment of the war. Official communications have largely ignored this theater of operations and most people are unaware that the struggle has continued and that the region between Altkirch and Cerney has seen several reverses of the fortunes of war.

The town of Thann, important because commanding the valley of Wesserling has been taken and retaken several times. Mulhausen, twice taken and occupied by the French, was at last accounts again in the hands of the Germans, as a result of the withdrawal of General Pau's army to reinforce the armies of the north.

Despatches from Basle state that each one of these changes of fortune has been practically trying to the population. Conspicuous native Alsacians were punished after the first German re-occupation for alleged services rendered to the French, while, after the second French occupation it was the turn of native German citizens to suffer for giving information to the Germans.

At Thann the German mayor and postmaster were shot after the second French occupation for spying in favor of the Germans. Moreover, in retaliation for the action of the French in taking away with them all the men of age to bear arms from the villages occupied by them, the Germans called out every man in Alsace between the ages of 17 and 45. In consequence there is much distress in many villages where there are only old men, women and children left.

This unhappy land, serving as a buffer between the belligerent countries is far from seeing the end of its trials. The battles that have followed each other almost daily since September 13th are only the prelude to bigger and more destructive engagements that will immediately follow the decisive result of the battle of the Aisne.

Two pairs of glasses are a bother when one pair is all that is needed. Toric Kryptoke solve the question. Let us show them to you. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free.—Advertisement. 1t

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Mrs. Carman Subjected to a Severe Cross Examination.

WAS SUSPICIOUS OF HER HUSBAND

District Attorney Made Her Give Description of Entire Scene—Didn't Hear the Shot.

Mineola, L. I., October 23.—Mrs. Florence Carman, on trial as the slayer of Mrs. Louise Bailey, smilingly stepped into the witness stand today and for an hour and thirty-five minutes underwent a severe cross examination by District Attorney Smith. Under a rapid volley of questions her color rose and fell. She bit her lips and clenched her gloved hands. Once she appeared about to faint, but her smelling salts bottle revived her.

The District Attorney asked her about her suspicions regarding her husband's relations with other women. She said they had increased right up to the time of the murder, but had been dispelled now. For several minutes she sought to evade a direct answer to the question as to whether she thought her husband was truthful. Finally she answered: "No."

She was suspicious at first of women who called frequently at his office. Finally she was suspicious of nearly all his women callers.

Mrs. Carman was made to describe the entire scene with Mrs. Varance, whose face she slapped, after she had seen the Doctor hand the woman fifteen dollars and later kiss her.

When asked whether the night of the murder she had heard a shot, she replied "No. I heard some commotion."

Pressed by the District Attorney she admitted she didn't know whether she had heard a shot or not, but heard a noise. She told of coming downstairs and afterward of returning to her room.

Mrs. Carman's story, denying all participation in the crime, was unchanged. When she concluded, the members of her household followed on the stand and swore that what Mrs. Carman had testified to was true.

Mrs. Carman's mother, sister and daughter, one by one, confirmed her story, that she was in bed when the shot was fired; that she donned a kimona and slippers, went down stairs and, in a few minutes, returned to her room.

Against the testimony of the Carman household the State has the evidence of Celia Coleman, the negro maid, and Frank Farrell, a former railroad engineer. Celia testified that Mrs. Carman went out in the kitchen shortly before the shot was fired, re-appeared a few seconds after it was fired, produced a revolver from the folds of her kimona and said: "I shot him."

Farrell has testified he saw a woman, dressed as Mrs. Carman was

President at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 23.—Although President Wilson has asserted that he will not talk politics in his address here tomorrow, on the occassion of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A. political wiseacres are watching for some indication of the presidential stand on the senatorial and congressional fights in Pennsylvania and the country at large.

A big reception has been planned by the local officials of the Y. M. C. A., in which the President will be the central figure.

Washington, D. C., October 23.—The United States has decided to protest to England, against the seizure of the Standard Oil steamship, Flaturia, and demand the vessel's immediate release from British detention at Sohrnoway, Scotland.

Alone Sent Thirteen To the Bottom

Teneriffe, Canary Islands, October 23.—The German cruiser, Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen merchant steamers in the Atlantic. News was brought here by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived with the crews of British steamers Strathroy, Naplebranch, Highlandhope, Indrani, Rioiguasua, Farn, Niceto, Mariadelarrinaga, Gervantes, Cornischcity, Pruth, Condor and Lynrowan, all which were sunk by the Karlsruhe.

Four hundred men, who had comprised the crews of the sunken steamers, were brought in on the Crefeld. The vessels mostly were engaged in South American trade. Their total tonnage was sixty thousand tons.