WEATHER.
Unsettled tonight and Sunday, probably rain; variable winds, becoming northwest and moderate.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 66, at 4 p.m. yesterday. Low, 44, at 4 a.m. today.
For full report see page 11.

# The Evening Star.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

No. 19,750. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT.

## RUSSIANS CHECKED AT THE RIVER SAN BY AUSTRIAN FOE

### Petrograd Reports Continued Pursuit of Germans in Retreat From Warsaw.

### BATTLE ON HUGE SCALE IN THE EASTERN THEATER

**Russian Accounts Tell of Successes, But Do Not Claim to Have Won Decisive Victory.**

**AUSTRIANS ARE FULL OF FIGHT**

**Now Are Credited With Making a Better Showing Than Their German Allies Against Forces of the Czar.**

LONDON, October 24.—Petrograd reports a continuation of the pursuit of the Germans retreating from Warsaw, and admits an unexpectedly stubborn resistance to the Russian offensive on the San, while the official Vienna report, after detailing successes before Przemysl and a dashing movement toward the Vistula, admits that the Russians were permitted to cross the San in several places.

**Russians Cross the San.**

The official Austrian statement given out at noon Friday is contained in a dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

"While yesterday, in the battle south of Przemysl, our heavy artillery had been especially active, severe fighting developed today on the banks of the lower San, where at several points we allowed the enemy to cross the river. These Russian forces have now been severely attacked by our troops and pressed against the river. Again at Zarzesza we captured over a thousand Russians.

"Parts of our troops suddenly appeared before Ivangorod and beat two Russian divisions. We captured 3,600 prisoners, one standard and fifteen machine guns.

"Returning from a successful action on the River Save, our monitor Temes struck a mine and sank. Thirty-three men are missing, but the others were saved."

Telegraphing from Vladimir, in the Russian government of Volhynia, under date of Wednesday, the correspondent of the Times says:

"A battle which or numbers engaged and the bitterness of the fighting is probably one of the greatest of the present war is now raging on the line from Sambor, along the River San to Przemysl and Jaroslaw and then to the southward. I traveled over a distance of about sixty-five miles, in the rear of and parallel to the Russian position, on which, at all points, cannonading was terrific and uninterrupted, the battle having lasted for eight days.

"It is difficult to get details, but it appears that the Austrians started the attack at Sambor, but were thrown back by vigorous Russian counter attacks. Then a concentration of the Austrian corps attempted an advance against Lemberg, with the object of bisecting the Russian line. This attack was defeated with heavy Austrian losses and the capture of 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

"Toward Jaroslaw the Germans are co-operating with the Austrians, who took Jaroslaw earlier in the fighting but the Russians are now said to have recaptured the town."

**Petrograd Hears of Victories.**

PETROGRAD, October 24, via London.—Petrograd is aglow with official reports of the recent successes of the Russian arms—the repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivangorod, fresh captures of prisoners and the precipitate flight of the Austrians.

The military authorities, however, instead of resting in a sense of security or magnifying the importance of the German retreat, are preparing now for the anticipated attempt of the Germans to resume the aggressive in the neighborhood where they were stopped. Hence Russian reinforcements and ammunition trains are streaming steadily toward Warsaw and Ivangorod. Without minimizing the effect of the German failure, the authorities call the recent repulse not so much a decisive engagement as a necessary German retreat to avoid a Russian outflanking movement.

Warsaw and Ivangorod therefore are ready for any attempt on the part of the Germans to return. Such a movement is expected shortly.

Dispatches from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, which usually are conservative, now declare that the struggle south of Przemysl is of great intensity, and show that the center of activity has for the moment shifted to the southward. The Austrian corps which fought unsuccessfully at Tomaszow in Russian Poland and in east Gallicia is now endeavoring under direction of a German general to regain its honor by a victory.

But its constant efforts to cross the River San have been defeated and the Russians are now reported to have traversed this stream at several points.

**Russian Staff Statement.**

The following official communication was issued at Petrograd last night by the Russian general staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies which have crossed the Vistula on a large front encounters no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat.

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat.

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

**Russian Guns Captured.**

A wireless message from Berlin received at the German embassy today contains the following official statement in regard to the campaign in the eastern theater of war:

"In the eastern theater of war Russian attacks west of Augustowo were repulsed, and several machine guns taken. From the southeastern theater no definite report."

## MRS. CARMAN SAYS ACQUITTAL IS SURE

### Woman Accused of Murder Confident She Will Be Freed by Jury.

### MORE TESTIMONY HEARD FOR STATE AND DEFENSE

**Belief Expressed That Case Will Be Submitted to Jury About 8 O'Clock Tonight.**

MINEOLA, N. Y., October 24.—The defense of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey June 30, rested shortly before noon today.

District Attorney Smith announced at the noon recess that he had but one more witness to testify this afternoon. The plan agreed upon among counsel was that the defense would be given two hours, from 2 o'clock until 4 to sum up; that a short recess probably would be taken then, and that at its close the district attorney would address the jury for two hours; that the judge would then deliver his charge and the jury retire to deliberate.

Under this plan it was expected that the case would be in the jury's hands by 8 o'clock tonight.

It was expected that Justice Kelby's charge would be brief, and the general impression was that the jury would reach an early decision.

Mrs. Carman's face was wreathed in smiles when she entered the courtroom. She bowed to several friends, kissed her daughter Elizabeth, greeted her husband with a nod and a smile, and taking a seat at the counsel table, chatted with him and her lawyers until the proceedings began.

After testifying on cross-examination and after listening to the testimony of her little daugher, Elizabeth, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin; her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell; her niece, Mrs. Helen Powell Corby, and her husband, Dr. Carman, the accused woman returned to her cell last night predicting that the jury would return a verdict of acquittal. She sent her parents, her daughter and husband home happy with her assurance that within a few hours she would be free, and would spend Sunday with them.

**Basis of Her Faith.**

Mrs. Carman's confidence in the outcome may be attributed to the mass of evidence, mostly from members of her immediate family, to disprove the story told by Celia Coleman, the negro maid in the Carman home, who implicated her mistress with the murder. As on previous days of the trial, many woman friends of Mrs. Carman crowded into the little courtroom today to add by their presence to the sympathy they could express in no other way.

**Rudolph Loewe First Witness.**

Rudolph Loewe, first witness called today, testified that he was on his way to Dr. Carman's office and within fifteen feet of the window when the shot which killed Mrs. Bailey was fired. Loewe heard the shot, looked up and saw a man run across the lawn and leap over the fence.

Mr. Loewe was very deaf and spoke English with a pronounced accent. George M. Levy, Mrs. Carman's lawyer, went close to the witness stand and shouted questions into Mr. Loewe's ear. Loewe said after he had heard the shot and seen the man jump over the fence he looked into Dr. Carman's office and saw the doctor with a woman in his arms.

There were two women in front of the house, Mr. Loewe added. He also saw a man he did not know standing in the vestibule to the doctor's office.

"How near were you to the two women whom you saw on the steps?" Mr. Smith asked.

"About fifteen feet," Loewe replied. He said the man he saw was "my height and not so thick."

**Insists He Heard the Shot.**

Justice Kelby had to leave his seat on the bench and stand by the witness chair to shout his questions. Loewe was quite positive that, notwithstanding his infirmity, he had heard the shot.

Justice Kelby asked him how long he had looked into the doctor's office, and he said about thirty seconds. Then he left, but before doing so he saw a door open and a woman in white enter the office. By that time the woman who had been shot was lying on the floor.

John J. Dunbar, a Freeport policeman, testified that after the murder he brought bloodhounds to the Carman house. He said he found the broken picket in the fence mentioned in the testimony yesterday. The picket was opposite the broken window, he said. On the premises next door he found near the fence a place where a man's feet had been. Apparently the man had been standing there for some time.

**Trail Leads to Broken Picket.**

After bringing the bloodhounds to the house, Dunbar said, he took them to the trampled ground, and they went from there to the broken picket. Then the dogs were allowed to smell the window sill. They growled, ran all the way around the house, came up to the place in the fence where the picket was broken, left the premises and went as far as Lynnbrook, three miles away, where they stopped, having lost the trail.

On cross-examination Dunbar said he had taken the screen off the window the night of the murder, propping it up with a piece of new shingle which he found near a small outhouse being built in the rear of the Carman residence. The dogs, after smelling the window sill, went to this house, he said.

The district attorney sought to show that the animals followed Dunbar's back trail.

After M. J. Haughey, trainer of bloodhounds, had corroborated Dunbar's testi-

(Continued on Second Page.)

**THE DAY IN CONGRESS.**

**Senate:**

Met at noon.

Senator Kern introduced a resolution for adjournment Monday and a recess was taken until 2:30 o'clock to allow conferences with House leaders.

**House:**

Met at noon.

Adjournment plans were still indefinite and a recess was taken to 2 p.m. for conferences with Senate leaders.

## CONGRESS VOTES TO END SESSION

### Adjournment to Be Made at 4 O'Clock This Afternoon, Resolution Provides.

### SOUTHERNERS CONSENT TO DROP FILIBUSTER

**Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Henry Not Further to Oppose Wishes of Majority.**

**The House agreed to final adjournment of Congress for the session at 4 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 56 to 27.**

**The Senate also adopted the resolution, when it resumed after the recess, at 2:30 o'clock. This assured adjournment of Congress for the session at 4 o'clock this afternoon.**

Unless all signs fail, the present session of Congress will come to an end at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While both houses of Congress were in recess this afternoon, a truce of filibustering was perfected, and the news from a conference of southern representatives and senators is that Representative Henry has at last consented to stop his fight and not make a point of no quorum when a concurrent resolution for adjournment sine die is offered in the House. It is also generally understood that leaders of the Senate filibuster agreed that there will be no further filibustering in the upper house.

Agreements have been reached before, however, and smooth sailing was expected, all to no effect. While all signs point to an adjournment sine die, there are several obstreperous congressmen who delight in making points of no quorum and who may see a chance for a few minutes of limelight by upsetting all calculations as to 4 o'clock.

Democratic senators from southern states who participated in an informal conference on the adjournment program during the recess of the two houses said that every one, including Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative Henry of Texas, had agreed to abide by the decision of the majority of their colleagues as to adjournment.

The Georgia senator and Representative Henry, it was declared, did not yield in their personal desire to hold Congress in session, but did agree not to oppose the wishes of the majority of their own members from the cotton states.

Senator Swanson of Virginia was today appointed to act as presiding officer of the Senate during the absence of both Vice President Marshall and Senator Clarke of Arkansas, the president pro tempore.

**Tax Bill Made Valid.**

When the Senate met today, Senator Bryan of Florida put through a motion approving the Senate journal for Thursday, thus clearing up any point upon the validity of the war tax bill that might have been questioned. Senator Jones of Washington yesterday objected to the approval of the journal on the ground that it did not show the actual occurrences in the Senate at the time the tax bill was signed by the president pro tempore of the Senate.

Senator Kern, the democratic leader, then offered a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Before a vote on the resolution could be taken Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia moved that a recess be taken by the Senate until 2:30 o'clock.

Senator Smith of South Carolina and Senator Sheppard of Texas announced that it had become evident there was no hope of cotton legislation at the present time and that they would not attempt to block adjournment by making a point of no quorum.

**House Also Recesses.**

Almost at the same time the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The cotton belt leaders immediately got together in an attempt to reach an agreement on their course of action.

Before the recess was taken practically every member of the Senate and House from the cotton states, with the exception of Representative Henry of Texas, had agreed to make no further attempt to prevent adjournment of Congress, having become convinced that all hope of enacting legislation to aid the cotton growers was gone for the time being.

The cotton leaders became discouraged last night when the President declined to see a committee appointed by a conference of southern senators and representatives yesterday afternoon to call upon the President and learn his views of the situation and what he thought ought to be done to help out the cotton producers. The President, in reply to the request for an interview, said that his time would be entirely taken up with an important interview with State Department officials before he left for Pittsburgh last night.

Another matter which is being used as a lever to force an adjournment of Congress is the fact that if no adjournment is had, and three-day recesses are taken as suggested by Mr. Henry, there will be no mileage for the senators and representatives. This would be a sad blow to many of them, and they are making it uncomfortable for the obstructionists.

When the House met Representative Rufus Hardy of Texas made a few scathing remarks directed toward his colleague, Representative Henry, commander-in-chief of the rapidly diminishing filibusters. He said the performance going on was pointless and without sense. A few minutes later Representative Underwood announced that it was possible that the Senate would reach an agreement on adjournment some time today, and asked for a recess until 2 o'clock, which was agreed to. Representative Henry said he hoped to force a continuous session, with recesses of three days at a time.

Representative Blackmon of Alabama struck out from the shoulder in a five-minute speech:

"I am not a four-flusher," he said, "and people go into my district trying to tell the farmers that I am not their friend and they cannot do it. I am going home today on the 4:35 p.m. train." He was cheered, and Representative Adamson of Georgia arose and interrupted him:

"Tell the people in my district, as you pass through, the words of that old, old song: 'If you get there first, say I am coming, too.'"

That broke up the House with a laugh, as the members dispersed for the recess until 2 p.m.

When the House met, at the expiration of the recess at 2 o'clock, Representative Underwood presented the resolution to adjourn the session of Congress at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Representative Henry withheld all points of "no quorum," but endeavored to have the House take recess for three days at a time. After a brief debate, the adjournment resolution was adopted with cheers.

Representative Henry then read a short statement in which he said that the cotton relief bill would be the unfinished business of next session. He also said that he had information that Congress would be called in extra session November 20. The House then recessed until 3:15 o'clock.

HOPE DEFERRED.

## "HELP KEEP ARMY SOBER"—LORD KITCHENER TO BRITONS

**LONDON, October 24, 2:15 p.m.—In line with his now famous advice to the British expeditionary force to be courteous, but not more than courteous, to women, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, today issued an appeal to the public in which he emphasized the importance of keeping the army now in training in good condition.**

**This result, he says, will be obtained only by strict sobriety, and while the soldiers are doing all they can to get into condition in the shortest possible time, Lord Kitchener urges the public, both men and women, to aid them in their sobriety by refraining from treating them and by appointing committees in neighborhoods where soldiers are stationed to impress them with the need of temperance and assist them in avoiding temptation.**

**Lord Kitchener was today unanimously elected lord rector of Edinburgh University.**

## SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH DENOUNCE REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH RULE

LONDON, October 24.—The Pretoria (Transvaal) correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

Gen. Schalk-Burger, who was acting president of the Transvaal during President Paul Kruger's visit to Europe, sends an open letter to the newspapers denouncing the treachery of Lieut. Col. Maritz (Maritz is head of the rebellion in British South Africa), and strongly insisting on the necessity of loyalty to the imperial government."

CAPE TOWN, via London, October 24.—The correspondent of the Cape Times at Carnarvon, Cape Colony, describing the recent revolt of Lieut. Col. Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, says:

"When Maritz came to Kakamas, in the cape province, in the capacity of commandant of the defense force, he took away all the rifles of the local garrison on the plea that he needed them to arm a force against the Germans. Maritz went away and was returning with a force of 700 Germans and traitors when the garrison luckily heard of his approach.

"A party of thirty-eight daring men from the garrison went to his camp in the night and succeeded in getting a supply of rifles, ammunition and horses. Maritz caught up with them thirty miles away. There was a three-hour fight before the men from the garrison took to the bush, where they played hide and seek for six days before they escaped with the loss of only one man."

## The Sunday Star

## Tomorrow's Special Features

Charles M. Pepper writes of Italy.

Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson tells of Tsingtau, Germany's spotless town in China.

"Cathedrals in the War Zone" is a highly instructive article.

Ostend, Belgium's gay city, now in tears, is described by one who knows it intimately.

The Hospital Corps of the European armies are vividly described.

Sewell Ford has one of his best Shorty McCabe stories in the Sunday Magazine.

James Hay, jr., also tells about the wonderful work of the United States revenue cutter service.

Roy Norton has a splendid story in the Sunday Magazine.

Howard S. Fisk has an illustrated article with map of a new motor route of York, Pa.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Today's reports throw little light on the course of the battle now raging on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Upon the fighting on the plains of Flanders, in the opinion alike of German, French and British observers, depends in large measure the outcome of the whole campaign and perhaps the future of German operations in France. The official French statement indicates with what intensity the opposing forces are contesting the issue. It is admitted that the Germans have advanced to the north of Dixmude and in the neighborhood of La Bassee, but as a counter stroke, it is said the French have pushed forward in the region of Langemarck, and between Armentieres and Lille. The war office contents itself with the general statement that the line of combat as a whole has been maintained.

A dispatch to the German embassy here claims successes, asserting that several villages in Belgium were captured in the forward movement.

Over the remainder of the long battle front the deadlock continues. Slight progress is claimed by the French at various points in the Woevre district, but the general positions of the opposing forces are changed in no important particular.

Regarding the situation in the east there is, as heretofore, a conflict of claims. The French war office asserts that the Germans are falling back to the south of Warsaw as well as to the west of Ivangorod.

Advices from Russian and Austrian sources agree that one of the bitterest battles of the war is in progress along the River San. An official Austrian statement reports the repulse of Russians who had been permitted to cross the river and were then attacked. But dispatches from Petrograd assert that the Austrian assault was repulsed by vigorous counter attacks of the Russians.

## KAISER NEARLY CAPTURED, SAYS PETROGRAD DISPATCH

LONDON, October 24, 8 a.m.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News sends the following:

"Soldiers from the Warsaw front say that Emperor William was personally on the field of battle. He was almost taken a captive, barely escaping by automobile."

## TIDE OF GREAT BATTLE STILL FAVORS FIRST ONE THEN THE OTHER SIDE

### French Statement Admits Gains by Germans, But Claims Counter Successes for the Allies.

PARIS, October 24, 2:54 p.m.—The official communication given out at the war office this afternoon says the Germans have made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of La Bassee, but that the French have made material advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Langemarck and between Armentieres and Lille.

The text of the communication is as follows:

**"The battle continues on our left wing. The enemy has made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of La Bassee. We have made very perceptible advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Langemarck and in the region between Armentieres and Lille. It is a question of inevitable fluctuations in the line of combat, which, however, maintains itself as a whole.**

**"On the rest of the front several German attacks by day and by night have been repulsed. At various places we have made slight progress. In the Woevre district our advance has continued in the direction of the forest of Mortmare, to the south of Thiaucourt, and in the forest of Le Petre, north of Pont-a-Mousson."**

## REPORT TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

The German embassy today made public the following report, received by wireless, regarding the battle in Belgium and northern France:

**"Official headquarters' report of October 23 says there were successes yesterday on the Yser canal, that German troops advanced south of Dixmude. Our attacks west of Lille were successful, and we took several villages. Along the rest of the front of the western army it is generally quiet."**

## BATTLE RAGING IN FLANDERS DEEMED GREATEST OF THE WAR

LONDON, October 24, 2:15 p.m.—Superlatives have been so frequently used in the attempts to describe the engagements of the present war that emphasis of such terms as "most desperate," "violent" and "crucial" has been weakened by daily use; but today, as if by mutual agreement, both German and British newspapers characterize the conflict along the front from Lille, in France, to the Belgian seaboard as the greatest struggle of all.

London newspapers were quick to seize the suggestion of a German military expert, as cabled here from Berlin, that this is the critical conflict of the whole campaign, and whether this be so or not, it is contended that the outcome is likely to decide the future of German operations in France.

Reinforcements of 600,000 men are said to have been rushed to the German right wing, and it seems no exaggeration to say that these operations spell the supreme effort of the invaders to break through the allies' line.

**German Aircraft Active.**

Being denied the use of warships, which have been rendering good service for the allies, Germany is said to be throwing her aircraft, and particularly Zeppelins, more and more into the fray, and news dispatches relate that the operations of Zeppelins have been a marked feature of the fighting to the southwest of Ostend, to which seaport the troops of France, England and Belgium are said to be working their way.

This in brief is a broad view of the situation in France and Belgium, from the English standpoint. Which side had the advantage when dawn broke or when noon came, or which will have it when the sun sets, will not be known except to the general staffs of the opposing armies. All the public will know, barring something unforeseen in the nature of a catastrophe to one army or the other, will be that the terrific artillery duel near the Belgian coast has continued and that one side was pushed back here only to advance there, as was explained in the official communication issued in Paris today.

**Germans Held in East.**

That the Russians, generally speaking, continue to hold the upper hand in the eastern area of the war is the gist of most of the dispatches reaching London, and accepting this as true, England thinks that the putting of Germany on the defensive in this territory will prevent her from transferring any forces to the western arena, a plan so often discussed during the early stages of the war.

The French forts at Verdun, which have been more or less lost sight of during the days the line of battle has been making its way slowly across northern France and Belgium, came to the fore again today as a result of news from German sources to the effect that German forces are drawing closer to these positions, and that the French sorties are failing.

London newspapers are treating as significant the withdrawal of German troops from Antwerp and Brussels, but these movements would appear to be only part of Germany's plan of reinforcing her fighting line.

Antwerp is said to have been practically deserted by the Germans, and the wives of German officers in Brussels are said to have received orders to leave within forty-eight hours.

**Gains Are Not Important.**

Paris reports that the action on the allies' left wing continues with great violence, especially around Arras, La Basses and Armentieres, where some of the most desperate fighting of the war has taken place during the past fortnight. Here the usual see-saw occurs, first the allies giving some ground and the Germans doing the same at some other point, but without either gaining what might be called a technical point of advantage over the other.

A special dispatch states that the allies have advanced further on Ostend, their lines now extending from the coast to a point between Slype and St. Pierre Capelle. Other dispatches declare that the Germans, after a success on the Yser, are leaving the coast and working around by Dixmude to Lille, thereby clearing the way to Ostend and leaving their position open to flanking movement by the allies. One thing emerges clear from all the reports and that is that incessant fighting prevails over the West Flanders front from Roulers to Thorout and between Nieuport and Ostend.

**Germans Mowed Down.**

A Daily Mail correspondent, telegraphing Thursday from "in the north of France," says:

"The battle fought near Nieuport Thursday was of extraordinary violence. The Belgian troops, assisted by British warships, literally massacred the Germans, who attempted to push out a column toward Dunkirk, hugging the seashore under the cover of the undulating sand dunes.

"The Belgian wounded report that at high tide the waves were washing piles of German dead up on the beach.

"According to thoroughly trustworthy information the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from their center and the Rheims region to reinforce their right wing."

**Eyes on Flanders Battle.**

PARIS, October 24.—Attention remained fixed today on the terrific struggle on the plains of Flanders, and other points of the long battle line in France received secondary consideration. Frenchmen, as usual, studied the war office statement with the greatest care, and although they are impatient for a conclusion, apparently they are as confident as ever.

Independent of the contest in the north, actions in other sections serve to strengthen the positions of the opposing sides. Some of these, while appearing separate, are in reality combined, such as that between the frontier of the east and that of the Argonnes.

This has for its purpose the control of the vicinity of Verdun and the ormation there of a base for an offensive movement. The arrival of a French force at Brabant-sur-Muse, near Consevoye at the heights of Montfaucon, where the crown prince is entrenched, is a new element added to the chain of the allies' strength in this district.

A report last night that the French had captured Altkirch, upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet, lacked official confirmation today.

The French aviators continue to give proof of courage, at the same time adding considerably to the list o. German dead.

**Deadly Effect of Bomb.**

One bomb thrown during the assembly of cavalry killed thirty of the enemy. In another case two bombs caused eight deaths and injured twenty-two other persons. Similar incidents are almost a daily occurrence, and in one instance the staff of a German division was so annoyed by aerial flights of the enemy that it was compelled to change its headquarters.

The Germans in opposing these attacks have installed on automobiles a special cannon from which they fire vertically at aeroplanes. In each locality which the Germans occupy a regular squad watches the horizon. At the apearance of the French machines special bells are sounded which signal the people to go to their houses so as to give the locality an uninhabited appearance.

The correspondent in Bellegard, France, of the Echo de Paris has sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"Maj. Morath in an article in the Ber-