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DEPOSITORS RETURN SAVINGS TO BANK

Congressman Donovan Brings Assurance of Government Aid to Mechanics and Farmers Savings Banks

U. S. CURRENCY COMPTROLLER QUICK TO SUGGEST A REMEDY

Mr. Donovan's Telegram of Assurance to Mr. Lyman S. Catlin, Treasurer of Bank Has Reassuring Effect on Many Who Instead of Withdrawing Savings Induce Others to Re-deposit—Bank's Finances in Splendid Shape.

The senseless run on the Mechanics' and Farmers' savings bank of this city one of the soundest savings institutions in the country is practically over.

The action of the United States Treasury department in volunteering such assistance as was necessary to assure the depositors of the safety of their funds had a wholesome effect upon the panicky depositors.

Upon being notified of the unfortunate and unnecessary situation yesterday Congressman Jeremiah Donovan immediately sought out the treasury department where he laid the facts before the comptroller of the currency.

Telegram From Mr. Donovan.

Congressman Donovan was interrogated with respect to the standing of the institution and its officials and upon his assurance the following telegram was sent to Mr. Lyman S. Catlin, secretary and treasurer of the institution.

"Assistant Comptroller of the Currency Kane informed of the scare on your bank, by me, today, authorizes the following: 'Have your bank the Mechanics' and Farmers' get whatever assistance they need from the National banks and let the National banks apply to the United States Treasury for any assistance they may need, if it is necessary.'

"Plenty of money in Treasury to meet emergencies like this. Give everybody his money who wants it. I trust the good people will not lose their interest by a fake scare."

"JEREMIAH DONOVAN, M. C."

Deposits Are Returned

The telegram from Congressman Donovan was posted in the offices of the bank today and just inside the railing was piled hundreds of thousands of dollars showing the readiness with which the bank was to meet all who came to withdraw their funds.

The line of anxious faced women mostly those who do not speak English and who were told to believe their savings were safe by malicious stories circulated in their neighborhood, thinned out rapidly and this afternoon the line had entirely vanished.

In the mean time many who were quick to withdraw their savings yesterday, returned today and re-deposited their money. They were disappointed when they learned that they had lost their interest. They could not understand why this was necessary but were informed that while the officials regretted the action, the state laws compelled it.

It is a credit to the good sense of the majority of the depositors that they were unalarmed by the rumors spread when they learned that they had lost their interest. They spent time in reassuring those who seemed frightened by the harmful reports which did much to disturb many of the class of depositors who are unaccustomed to the banking laws of the state.

The recent failure of Burr & Knapp, a private banking house with a branch in the West End, did much, it is said to cause uneasiness among a certain class of the depositors.

If the uneasy ones could have been persuaded against their suspicions they would not today have their savings in the hands of the mercy of the speculator who is always quick to prey upon those who are unfamiliar with the laws and customs of the state.

Now that the panic is over it is earnestly to be hoped that the friends of the people who were led to withdraw their savings will do all that is possible to encourage them to re-deposit their funds in the same bank and that, too, without delay.

PRESIDENT MAY CLOSE CONGRESS

Washington, Oct. 23.—Probabilities that President Wilson would exercise his constitutional and adjourn Congress, inasmuch as Congress itself is unable to agree on ending the session, were considered strong today by administration leaders after the President had conferred with Speaker Clark and Senators Kern and Overman.

Speaker Clark said he was sure both houses, now sitting without a quorum, would be unable to agree on adjournment and he believed the country would endorse such action by the President.

The President's power for such a precedent-breaking action is found in Section 3 of Article 2 of the constitution which provides that "in case of disagreement between them (both houses of Congress), with respect to the time of adjournment, he (the President) may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

In the Senate there was possibility that filibuster of Senators from the cotton states might be abandoned but in the House the champions of cotton relief were reported ready to block adjournment resolution on a point of no quorum.

MRS. CARMAN SAYS SPOUSE "IS A DEVIL"

Reports About Her Husband's Patients Caused Her To Suspect Him, She Says On Cross-examination.

Prisoner Nearly Faints On Stand As District Attorney Fires Volley of Questions At Her During Long Session.

Minneapolis, L. E., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, passed through the ordeal of cross-examination today. Her story, denying all participation in the crime, was unchanged.

When she had concluded, members of her household followed her on the stand and gave corroborative evidence. Ranged directly opposite Mrs. Carman, within the enclosure and less than a dozen steps away, were the mother, daughter and husband of the woman whose life the state asserts she took. This little group followed with intense eagerness every word of her testimony. Mrs. Duryea, the mother of the slain woman, leaned forward that she might miss no word.

"I shall watch her every movement," Mrs. Duryea said. "When the district attorney finishes I believe I will know in my own heart whether or not she killed my daughter."

Mrs. Carman entered the court room on the stroke of ten. She walked lightly to the stand and less than a minute later she was seated, chatting pleasantly with her lawyer and nodding from time to time to acquaintances among the spectators. Just before she took the witness stand she crossed over to her mother, Mrs. Conklin, sitting at the counsel table, and kissed her. Then she walked back to the witness chair and her lawyer announced that she was ready.

District Attorney Smith arose. In his hand he held a sheaf of papers—the transcript of her testimony of yesterday.

"Mrs. Carman," he said in a low voice, "you said you were suspicious of your husband. When did you get suspicious?"

"About a year ago."

"Whether it were summer or winter and what caused your suspicion, she could not say. A woman did not cause it—just rumors."

"Were the rumors about a woman?"

"No. Just someone asking him about his girl. Somebody told me he was a devil with the girls."

She could not recall who told her this or where, or when.

Some women, Mrs. Carman said she had thought, were more attractive to her husband than she was. She did not know if there were more than one but she wanted to find out.

"I had no particular woman in mind," she said.

Under the district attorney's questioning, Mrs. Carman's color rose and fell. She became very nervous; she bit her lips, she clenched her gloved hands.

She appeared to be about to faint but her bottle of smelling salts revived her. The district attorney did not pause in his questioning and when she sought to evade direct answers he merely framed his questions in different words and pinned her down to categorical replies.

She was made to describe the entire scene with Mrs. Varance. She said she saw Dr. Carman give the nurse \$15 and saw her kiss him after wards. It was the passing of the money and not the kiss that disturbed her, she said.

"You didn't object to another woman kissing your husband in gratitude?"

"Oh no," replied Mrs. Carman.

"How long after the passing of the money was the kiss administered?"

"A few minutes. They were sitting down alongside each other at the time."

Mrs. Carman said she didn't rap on the window when the kiss was given but waited until Mrs. Varance started to leave the office.

In reply to a request Mrs. Carman indicated that she slapped Mrs. Varance with the back of her hand.

"Surely, it was an unusual sound," she thought it had come from the rear of the house and it took her about a minute to get down stairs, she said.

As she reached the head of the stairs she saw two women going down the hall, but she made no effort to find out who they were. After she went down stairs she walked into the waiting room and leaned against a mantelpiece for a moment. She did not see any one down stairs and went directly up stairs again after having stood by the mantel for two minutes perhaps.

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REINFORCED BY FRESH TROOPS, GERMANS MAKE NEW ATTACKS AGAINST ALLIES ALONG COAST

SMALL GERMAN CRUISER, RIVALLING EMDEN, SINKS THIRTEEN BRITISH SHIPS

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to the Daily Mail under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk 13 British merchantmen in the Atlantic.

The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit, according to the Mail's correspondent, was brought to Tenerife by the German steamer Creffield, which arrived there with the crews of the British steamers Strathgry, Alpha Branch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaçu, Farnie, Niceto, Maria De Larrinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Conador and Lyndon, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Creffield was accompanied into port by the steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Aunacion.

A later message states that over 400 men of the crew are prisoners and that the merchantmen were mostly sunk in the Atlantic. The ships were mostly engaged in the South American trade and their total tonnage is about 60,000.

The cruiser Karlsruhe, a ship of a type less than 10,000 tons, has had during this war a career as eventful in the Atlantic as her smaller sister, the Emden, in the Indian ocean. The cruiser came into view in the outbreak of the war when she appeared in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, to wait for merchantmen leaving New York.

On August 5, the Karlsruhe appeared in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico where she coaled and then again took to the sea. Soon after it was learned that the Karlsruhe had been in a sensational running fight at sea with the British cruisers Suffolk and Bristol. It appears that the British cruisers came unexpectedly upon the Karlsruhe while she was coaling from the German steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. The cruisers engaged in a running fight while the Kronprinz Wilhelm, through her superior speed, easily escaped. The Karlsruhe also eluded her pursuers and an unconfirmed report had it that she damaged the Bristol in this fight.

Since then the Karlsruhe has reappeared in several West Indian ports preying in various southern seas on British commerce. An official statement given out in Berlin on Oct. 3, said she had sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic.

The Karlsruhe is a comparatively new ship, having gone into commission early in 1903. She is very fast, having a speed of 27 knots, which has enabled her thus far to successfully elude the persistent British pursuit. Her main armament consists of 12 4.1 inch guns and she carries a crew of 317 men.

BRANDISHES AXE AS SHE DEMANDS CLUB FURNITURE

Irate Patrons Heavily Armed When Officials Have Her Arrested.

Police on Guard AT FIRM'S DOORS

Riotous Scenes at Store Here And Ambulance Is Called Out.

With additional hundreds of women patrons besieging their doors this morning, which had to be barricaded by a special corps of policemen, ambulance calls to attend to those becoming hysterical, and threats of vengeance against the property and persons of the Grand Rapids Furniture & Supply corporation on Fairfield avenue, the officials of this city today had their hands full in attempting to regulate the property and persons of the riotous mob.

It is believed that States Attorney Homer S. Cummings may take some action in the county where it is now estimated over a larger amount of business was done than in Bridgeport.

Attorney DeLaney states that the number of club members in this city has been estimated at 1,000 and it is estimated that the business of the company ran into the hundreds of thousands, throughout the county.

Reports yesterday that the company was substituting inferior values for the amounts due their members was at once investigated with the announcement that today every article in the store would be plainly marked and that reasonable values to customers would be insisted upon.

That the police fear for the personal safety of the heads of the concern, is shown by the fact that a special protection has been offered at the store.

It was today learned by a reporter for the Farmer who visited the home of officials in this city that they were either gone from the city or intended soon to make their departure. Solomon Badesco, who formerly lived at 97 Poplar street, the nominal treasurer, could not be found, and those in the neighborhood declared that he had left the city some days ago.

At the home of the president, Louis Davis, two large motor trucks were standing before the doorway and the household furniture was hastily being piled into them. They were said to be strange trucks and the destination or ownership could not be learned from the drivers.

Attorney Charles H. Shapiro, of the firm of Shapiro & Shapiro, was present to look after the interests of the furniture company. He denied that any attempt was being made to defraud patrons through the substitution of cheap articles and declared that all would get value for the money that had been paid in.

"Excitement resulting from the crush at the Fairfield avenue store of the Grand Rapids Furniture & Supply Corp., caused a double ambulance run from the emergency hospital this morning and treatment being administered by a surgeon to two patrons, Mrs. F. J. Johnson, 38 years old, of 34

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Severe Fighting Continues On Long Battle Front, But Neither Side Claims Advantage--Briton Mourns Loss of Many Merchant Vessels--Germans Charge Atrocities to Allies

The Germans and the allies continue their desperate game of give and take in southwest Flanders and northeastern France today, neither side claiming a decisive advantage.

French warships are said to have joined the British naval forces forming on the extreme left of the allies and fresh German reinforcements are reported constantly coming up. Not since the opening of hostilities have the opposing forces been so evenly matched.

The allied war craft in the Straits of Dover are shelling the German right without stopping the onslaught of the land forces. The allied armies have gained ground at several points and been forced to fall back at others.

This afternoon's French official statement says that violent attacks are being made by the Germans all along the line from the sea to Canal La Bassée.

The Germans appear to be making a new effort with new organizations between the North Sea and the Oise. Paris learns unofficially that fresh troops have given a new impetus to the German attack on the French right wing.

Russian advices continue to insist that the German advance on Warsaw had been turned into a retreat. It is admitted, however, that Germans and Austrians still hold the Vistula south of the Pilica river.

Berlin and Vienna report Austrian successes south of Przemysl.

The fast German cruiser Karlsruhe has become a rival of the Emden as a destroyer of enemy merchant vessels. Word comes from the Canary Islands that the Karlsruhe has sunk 13 British merchantmen in the Atlantic. A despatch from Peking says that a German torpedo boat destroyer which escaped from Kiau Chau bay was captured by warships of the allies.

The German press generally charge outrages against the allied troops. The Vorwaertz, the Socialist organ of Berlin, is an exception. It states that upon information it has received there is no basis of truth in the allegations of cruelties inflicted upon German soldiers and civilians.

A news despatch from Copenhagen says the shipyards at Kiel are constructing a fleet of 30 armored lighters which may be used in transporting a German land force to the shores of England.

SEA, LAND AND AIR BATTLE ALONG CHANNEL NEAR CLIMAX

London, Oct. 23.—The only rock-bottom fact which Englishmen are able to point to today as a basis for their belief that the climax has been reached in the sea, land and air battle across the channel is that armies, however numerous, cannot indefinitely face the declination of their ranks which has marked this, the latest phase of the great campaign.

For nearly a week now this combat has raged with unabated fury between forces up to the present time so equal in strength that the fronts have swayed back and forth without either being able to register a decisive victory. That the slaughter in these efforts and counter-efforts to break opposing lines transcends anything heretofore seen in this campaign is admitted on both sides. Nevertheless,

English news despatches make sweeping claims of annihilating successes; German advices assert continued progress and Russian telegrams report great victories, but well defined evidence to support these various contentions is lacking and real facts appear to be that in neither the eastern nor the western areas of the war has the tide yet turned decisively.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF TWO CAPTALS

Berlin, Oct. 23, via London.—An official announcement from German army headquarters dated Oct. 23, says:

"On the Yser canal yesterday we gained successes."

"To the west of Lille our troops advanced."

"To the west of Lille our attacks were successful. We took possession of several villages."

"On the rest of the western frontier the situation remains quiet. In the eastern theatre the Russian attacks near West Augustow were repulsed. Captured several machine guns."

"There is no definite news from the southern field of war."

Paris, Oct. 23.—The official announcement given out at the war office this afternoon says:

"On our left wing the 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 La Bassée."

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

neither the terrible effectiveness of the long range British naval guns over flat lands offering no natural defensive positions, although vouched for both officially and unofficially, nor the onslaughts of the allied forces on land have yet succeeded in stemming the "hacking through" tactics of the Germans which are being pushed with the utmost obstinacy and met with equal tenacity.

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