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64th YEAR NUMBER 19,879. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.—FIFTY PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR PRICE FIVE CENTS

RESERVE BOARD APPROVES LOAN FUND FOR COTTON

Pool of $135,000,000 Will Be Raised to Care for Surplus Crop.

NEW SCHEME OUTLINED BY SECRETARY M'ADOO

New York Bankers to Subscribe $50,000,000 and Southerners Are Counted On for $35,000,000.

OUTGROWTH OF WADE PLAN

Early Responses Hoped For, So That Proposal Will Be Put Into Immediate Execution.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—After negotiations between Federal reserve members and bankers, a tentative agreement was reached to-night, when the board virtually approved a plan by which a fund of $135,000,000 will be raised to care for the surplus cotton crop and extend aid to cotton producers. The plan is slightly different from that originally proposed, but loans will be made on cotton at 6 cents a pound, bearing interest of not more than 6 per cent for one year, with a privilege of six months' extension. The reserve board will have direct charge of the fund, but will probably operate through a committee of bankers. All the details of the plan were not made public to-night. New York bankers have agreed to subscribe $50,000,000 to the fund, and Southern banks are counted on for $35,000,000 more. The remainder of $50,000,000 is to be raised in noncotton-producing States.

PLAN IS OUTLINED BY SECRETARY McADOO

Secretary McAdoo outlined the plan to-night in the following statement:

"The Federal Reserve Board to-day continued consideration of plans for relief of the cotton situation, giving special attention to a plan suggested by Albert H. Wiggins, J. S. Alexander, A. J. Hemphill and William Woodward, of New York, and Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, for the raising of a cotton loan fund aggregating $135,000,000. This plan has been evolved from that originally proposed by Mr. Wade. Full details cannot be given out until it is submitted to bankers in leading financial centres to ascertain whether or not they will support it. It has been approved tentatively by the Federal Reserve Board, and bankers in the leading financial cities will be asked immediately to subscribe the necessary amount. New York City bankers have agreed to subscribe $50,000,000 upon condition that an additional $50,000,000 shall be subscribed by cities in noncotton-producing States. The remaining $35,000,000 is to be provided by the cotton States.

PROVIDES LOAN AT 6 CENTS A POUND

"The new plan contemplates the loaning of money on cotton at 6 cents a pound, and at an interest rate not exceeding 6 per cent for a period of one year, with the privilege of a renewal for an additional period of six months. It is provided that all services rendered in the administration of the fund by voluntary committees and bankers shall be without charge, but that the borrowers shall pay 3 per cent on the amount loaned to them into a fund, which is to be called the guarantee fund, and which is to be used exclusively for paying the necessary expenses of administration, which, it is estimated, will not exceed 1-8 of 1 per cent, and the remainder to be used to make good any losses which may be incurred on loans that may be made on cotton at the stipulated rate of 6 cents per pound. Upon the conclusion of the whole transaction the amount of money left in the guarantee fund will be returned pro rata to the borrowers.

"It is hoped that responses may be received from the bankers of the leading cities early next week. If favorable, the plan will be put into immediate execution. In that case the cotton loan fund will be administered under the general supervision of a central committee of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, which committee will, in turn, appoint a committee to be known as the 'cotton loan committee' and which will have active actual management of the fund.

"The plan in its new form is more practical than anything heretofore presented and it is hoped the requisite amount may be promptly subscribed, that the plan may be put into immediate operation."

TO AID IN COTTON EXPORT

Lansing Will Seek Understanding With European Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Assurances were given a Senate committee to-day by Robert Lansing, counseller of the State Department, that this government would endeavor to bring about an understanding with European belligerents which would admit shipments of cotton in neutral vessels to belligerent countries.

Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia; E. D. Smith, of South Carolina; William Alden Smith, of Michigan, and Jones, of Washington, conferred with Mr. Lansing relative to holding up of shipments of cotton and cotton-seed oil in neutral ships.

Mr. Lansing stated that the department would seek assurances from Great Britain, France and their allies in regard to the matter. Negotiations also would be undertaken with Germany, he said, as to whether vessels owned by British subjects at the beginning of the war, but which now sail under the American flag, would be admitted to German ports when laden with cotton shipments.

ADELINA PATTI SINGS

Central Figure in Patriotic Concert in Royal Albert Hall.

LONDON, October 24.—Adelina Patti was the central figure in a great demonstration at a patriotic concert in the Royal Albert Hall here to-day. King George and Queen Mary were present.

Though in her seventy-second year, the celebrated singer sang an aria written by Mozart in a manner which greatly pleased her critics. Her reception was enthusiastic, and did not end until she, wiping away tears of appreciation, sang "Home Sweet Home."

PARIS HAS TENSE DAY

No Decisive News of Battle in Which Nation's Fate Depends.

PARIS, October 24.—Paris has lived through another tense day, with no decisive news of the battle on which the safety of the capital, and perhaps of France, is believed to depend. Anxiety has increased all the week. It has seemed as though each day must see the culmination of the titanic efforts of the two great armies.

Paris shops which have been doing much business since the first of the month are nearly empty again, while the crowds have increased around the newspaper offices, discussing the fragments of news posted on bulletin boards. The crowd is greatest at the headquarters of the military governor of Paris, in the Boulevard des Invalides, where official announcements are issued. The people gather also at the Villette gate, through which runs the main highway toward the north, to see the dispatch-bearers arrive in motor cars or on motorcycles.

Fighting is proceeding within one hour's ride of Paris by swift motor when the roads are clear.

Convoys of automobile ambulances from Paris hospitals have gone to the front to convey the wounded, not to Paris, but to hospitals nearer the firing lines. Extraordinary precautions are being taken against vehicles leaving the limits of the so-called intrenched encampment of Paris, which includes the Departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise. Even pedestrians are examined along the road near Paris, and French officials frequently are obliged to show their papers, under new instructions, owing to the use of French uniforms by spies. The Minister of War will not grant a permit to approach within twenty miles of the fighting lines unless it is countersigned by General Joffre.

NO FORMAL ACTION TAKEN

Another Conference in Regard to Foreign Exchange Problem.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Treasury officials to-day conferred again with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, Great Britain's financial representatives, over the foreign exchange problem. Several prominent New York bankers were present at the conference, which, after a long discussion, adjourned until Friday. It was announced that no formal action was taken. More information is needed to guide the conferees.

It became known to-night the Federal Reserve Board had decided to leave the date of the opening of the twelve reserve banks to Secretary McAdoo. It was pointed out to-night that, with the banks open, one way to take care of American debts abroad would be presented. Sir George Paish already has signified the probable willingness of English creditors to take American short-time commercial paper, indorsed by Federal reserve banks.

STEAMER RED CROSS RETURNS

Four Members of Crew Confined in Brig for Fighting.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The steamer Red Cross, which sailed from New York early in September with 154 American nurses and doctors for European battlefields, reached port to-day with four members of her crew confined in the brig for fighting.

Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward, United States Navy, retired, who went aboard the Red Cross at Falmouth, said ill feeling had existed among members of the crew both on the voyage over and back. Fighting occurred between the white and negro sailors picked up at short notice in New York. The men in the brig were all white, and were charged with insubordination. The particular offense alleged against them was a fight with negroes.

The Red Cross, according to Admiral Ward, had a difficult time dodging mines in the English Channel, and from one had a narrow escape.

DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION

Falling Off of 1,250,000 During Current Year Foreshadowed in Report.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 24.—A falling off of 1,250,000 immigrants because of the European war during the current fiscal year, is foreshadowed in a report made to-day by Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti.

This report, covering the period from August 1, when the war began, until October 22, shows the total number of arriving immigrants to be 112,212, a reduction of 252,886 as compared with the corresponding period last year, when the total was 385,098.

The daily average in August and September, and the last two days of October, fell from 4,693 to 1,353. If this average loss is maintained, the total immigration in the twelve months ending with next August will be less than 900,000, as compared with approximately 1,750,000 last year.

S. H. P. PELL IS WITNESS

He Testifies That European War Is Sole Cause of Firm's Failure.

NEW YORK, October 24.—S. H. P. Pell, head of the suspended cotton brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., took the witness stand in bankruptcy proceedings to-day, and told the court that his firm's debts totaled $9,883,361 and assets, $8,428,906.

Of this indebtness, he said, 60 per cent was owing on cotton exchange transactions, $3,500,000 to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, and the rest to stock exchange and commercial creditors. A committee of creditors was fighting the Thompson claim he said, on the ground that Colonel Thompson was a partner and should be included in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The sole cause of the firm's failure, Pell testified, was the war, which caused a convulsion in the cotton market.

CROWDS GREET WILSON

Forced to Give Campaign Atmosphere to His Trip.

CUMBERLAND, MD., October 24.—Returning from Pittsburgh to Washington to-day through Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, President Wilson was forced to give a campaign atmosphere to the trip by crowds which gathered at every stopping place and cheered until he appeared on the platform of his car. The President spoke briefly at McKeesport, Braddock, Connellsville, Pa., and other towns, but did not touch on politics. He expressed pleasure at the news of the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Wilson shook hands at every stop until the train pulled out.

"How are you in the gallery?" he called to men on top of a near-by freight car in one town.

MARYLAND GOVERNOR ILL

Goldsborough Successfully Operated on for Appendicitis.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., October 24.—Governor Philip Lee Goldsborough was operated on for appendicitis to-night. His surgeon issued a statement saying the operation was successful, and that no complications were apprehended.

CONGRESS ENDS SESSION LASTING NINETEEN MONTHS

Prolonged Efforts to Secure Cotton Relief Legislation Finally Collapse.

TO HAVE RIGHT OF WAY AT DECEMBER MEETING

Few Members of House and Less Than Quorum of Senate in Attendance.

SPEAKER THANKS COLLEAGUES

Committee Appointed to Investigate Conditions in South and Report Later.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—After being in continuous session since the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, a period of nearly nineteen months, the Sixty-third Congress adjourned its second session to-day, when prolonged efforts to procure cotton relief legislation finally collapsed. Leaders in this movement agreed to adjourn only on condition that pending cotton measures would have right of way when Congress reconvened on December 7.

Not more than fifty members of the House and less than a quorum of the Senate were present when the gavels fell on adjournment without day. The end was accomplished through passage of a concurrent resolution ending the session at 4 P. M., but clocks were turned ahead in both chambers, actual adjournment in the House occurring at 3:22 and in the Senate at 3:27.

SPEAKER CONGRATULATES MEMBERS OF HOUSE

As the altered hands of the House clock drew near 4, and the Senate was winding up executive business, Speaker Clark arose at his desk, and, facing the scattered attendance on the floor, said:

"This is the longest and most laborious session that Congress ever has known. I congratulate you most heartily on being able to adjourn at last. I wish to thank every member of the House—Democrat, Republican, Progressive and independent—for uniform courtesy shown to the Speaker. Now, in the language of 'Tiny Tim,' 'God bless us every one.'"

The Senate's adjournment probably was the most undemonstrative in its history. Democratic leaders and a few Republicans were sitting behind closed doors, confirming nominations, when word came that the House had passed the adjournment resolution. Majority Leader Kern at once moved to open the doors. When this was ordered, the doorkeeper set the clock ahead, and Senator Swanson, of Virginia, presiding in the absence of the Vice-President and President pro tempore Clarke, announced that the Senate was adjourned. The few remaining Senators hurried from the chamber.

ANNOUNCE ABANDONMENT OF THEIR FILIBUSTER

In announcing abandonment of their filibuster for cotton legislation, after a conference with other Southern Senators and Representatives, Senator Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Henry, of Texas, said it was apparent no quorum could be procured, and further obstructive tactics might injure chances of ultimate success. Representative Henry predicted Congress would be convened in extraordinary session by the middle of November, when the fight could be resumed. Senator Smith introduced a bill for a $250,000,000 government bond issue to buy cotton, and declared: "We have done all we could for the suffering people of the South. We have had our day in court for this session, and I would have no excuse for further filibustering at this time. I shall feel I have done my duty by simply voting against the adjournment resolution."

The House adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate cotton conditions in the South and report possible measures for Federal aid by December 15. On the committee were Representatives Mann, Austin, Henry, Lever, Heflin, Bell, of Georgia, and Langley.

SESSION REMARKABLE IN GREAT MANY WAYS

The second session of the Sixty-third Congress has been remarkable in many ways. It is the longest session ever held. It has heard more speeches and piled up a larger record than any other previous session in the history of the United States. The Congressional Record will have 20,000 pages; whereas the greatest number heretofore was 13,000 pages. The session has done the following important things:

Passed the Federal reserve act, revising the banking and currency laws.

Repealed the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, thereby imposing tolls upon American coastwise ships.

Passed the Clayton antitrust act, supplementing the Sherman antitrust law, making guilt personal.

Passed the bill creating the Federal Trade Commission.

Provided $35,000,000 for a government railroad in Alaska.

Provided for the American registry of foreign-built ships.

Received more than 5,000 nominations from the President.

Ratified twenty-six arbitration treaties.

Appropriated $1,115,908,777.26 for the fiscal year 1915.

Adopted a resolution justifying the President in sending troops to Mexico.

Appropriated $500,000 to bring Americans out of the war zone in Mexico and $2,700,000 to bring them out of the war zone in Europe.

Broken up the loby.

Passed the alley bill, which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had urged, to clean up the alley sections of Washington.

With the return of President Wilson here to-night from Pittsburgh it became known that predictions of an extra session in November to consider cotton relief legislation were not made on the authority of Mr. Wilson. Officials close to the President said he would not call an extra session.

MARYE AT PETROGRAD

New American Ambassador and Wife Reach Russian Capital.

PETROGRAD, October 24 (via London, 7:15 P. M.).—George T. Marye, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Marye arrived at Petrograd to-day from London. Barring a short delay on the German frontier, a two days' rest at Berlin, and a three days' stay at Stockholm, the party came through direct.

JURY STILL OUT IN CARMAN CASE AFTER MIDNIGHT

Ordeal of Waiting Taxes Strength of Accused Woman.

MARKED NERVOUSNESS DURING DELIBERATIONS

Conversation With Those in Anteroom Becomes Almost Incoherent.

JUDGE'S CHARGE IMPARTIAL

District Attorney Smith Confidently Expects Verdict of Acquittal.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

MINEOLA, October 24.—Twelve Long Island farmers and business men all married, are debating to-night the verdict they shall bring in in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Duryea Bailey.

At 9:44 o'clock, after having delivered a charge occupying thirty-nine minutes, Justice Kelby delivered the case into the hands of the jury. In just sixty-four minutes, there came a rap that signified that the jury wished to return to court. Immediately there was great excitement throughout the courthouse. Mrs. Carman was brought in from an anteroom. She composed herself, smiled at a few friends, and sat back in her chair making visible efforts to appear at ease.

But it was not to deliver their verdict that the jury wished to return to court. They had started debating the evidence, and merely wished to have a portion of the testimony reread to them. Before this could be done, however, the jurors changed their mind, and they were not brought into the courtroom. Once more the tenseness set in. Mrs. Carman went back to the anteroom, and her father and mother, husband and daughter and the other members of her family conversed in low tones in a corner of the courtroom.

CHARGE CONSIDERED FAIR AND IMPARTIAL

Justice Kelby's charge was considered fair and impartial. It was delivered in a passionless monotone, betraying no interest in the case other than to see impartial justice done. But just before the judge started his final exhortation to the jury, District Attorney Smith had said to a few newspaper men that he expected the jury to acquit Mrs. Carman. Justice Kelby told them they could find the defendant guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslaughter in the first or second degree. Most of his charge was devoted to defining the different degrees.

Mrs. Carman's nervousness was more noticeable during the judge's charge and after the retirement of the jury for deliberation, than at any time during the trial, except when her daughter, Elizabeth, and her mother, Mrs. Platt Conklin, were testifying in her behalf. While Justice Kelby was delivering his charge, she bit her lips and shifted nervously in her chair, but as the jury retired she beamed brightly on some of her friends who sat near the railing of the court.

After the first few minutes, however, when the excitement of the jury's leaving the room had calmed, the strain asserted itself. Her conversation with those in the anteroom with her became disjointed, almost incoherent, it was reported, and when the first summons from the jury room came, she was so excited that it required a terrific effort of the will for her to pull herself together.

Once in her seat, however, it was plain that she augured well from the prompt communication from the jury chamber. That she expected to be acquitted within a few minutes was obvious to the most casual observer. Her excitement grew, but it was a pleasurable excitement.

RELAXED TENSION IS TAKEN UP AGAIN

Then, when the real import of the summons from the chamber of life or death dawned upon her, when she realized that the relaxed tension of waiting must be taken up again, the reaction was correspondingly severe. It was a greater ordeal than she had counted on, apparently, and little by little her remaining self-confidence seemed to ooze away from her.

The ordeal of waiting seemed to be even more severe for Dr. Carman than for his wife. Perhaps it was only that her will was stronger, her nerve better, but at any rate, severe as was the strain upon the woman, it was more severe upon her husband. He seemed like a man about to be led to his death. His face was pallid, ghastly. His forehead was dewed with perspiration, and when he spoke his voice was broken with the effort of gulping down the great sobs of nervousness that threatened to choke his utterance completely.

As the minutes wore on, the hopes of all Mrs. Carman's family and friends for acquittal lessened. District Attorney Smith's prophecy of a verdict of not guilty had not been repeated to them, but at the beginning they had been as confident of a full vindication as he had. When the first hour had passed, and the second was well along, however, the first wavering doubt was voiced by one of the Carman party.

"Perhaps it will be a disagreement," was the words spoken. But no one of them seemed to think anything worse than this could be borne through the little door by the twelve men whose final word they were so anxiously awaiting.

The night session had opened immediately after the jurors had returned from dinner. Justice Kelby began his charge without delay.

JURY TAKES CASE AT 9:45 O'CLOCK

The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Carman, after listening all the afternoon and evening to the summing up of the defense and the prosecution, and the charge of Justice Charles H. Kelby, retired at 9:45 o'clock to-night to begin its deliberations.

The defense of the woman charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey rested its case early in the morning session, and several witnesses in rebuttal were called.

Then for more than three hours and a half, John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, dissected the State's case.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FURIOUS BATTLE CONTINUES WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULT

Mrs. Edwin Carman.....

HARRISON-RAMSAY SUIT FAILS TO REACH JURORS

Famous Charles City Libel Case Will Go Into Its Final Stage on Monday Morning.

ATTORNEYS OCCUPY LIMELIGHT

Pleas to Jury Are Eloquent and Bitterly Sarcastic—Little County Courtroom Is Packed With Spectators When Arguments Begin.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLES CITY COURTHOUSE, VA., October 24.—Counsel in the Harrison-Ramsay libel suit, on trial in the Charles City Circuit Court, finished their arguments to the jury after nightfall. Judge R. Gardiner Tyler, after ascertaining that a speedy verdict was unlikely, dismissed the jury until Monday morning, when it will be formally charged and sent out to pass on the evidence.

There was much disappointment over the failure to finish the case to-day. Lawyers are here from Richmond and Williamsburg, while many of the jurymen come from far ends of the county, several living a distance of twenty miles from the courthouse. The verdict is eagerly awaited by the entire county, as every one is interested in the outcome. The fact that Hugh T. Harrison, descendant of one of the oldest Virginia families, is suing Mrs. Clarisa H. Ramsay, owner of the famous Westover plantation, and widely known in the North and East, has attracted attention in many quarters. The suit is unique in the annals of the State.

OPPOSING ATTORNEYS ARE IN THE LIMELIGHT

The opposing attorneys were in the limelight the entire day. At the beginning of the morning session it was found that Judge Tyler was far from satisfied with the instructions proposed by each side, and a two-hour conference was held in chambers before a suitable draft was made. Then came the real battle between the five lawyers.

By consent, each side was limited to two hours and a half. Three attorneys represented the defense, while the plaintiff had two. The little courtroom was packed when the arguments began, and scarcely a person left until the last word was said.

It is seldom that a country court hears such eloquence as that heard here to-day. Each lawyer was primed for a battle, and, being limited in time, made every word count. The attorneys for Mr. Harrison, while giving some time to brilliant oratory, spent the larger portion of the allotted period in an exposition of the instructions and the legal phases of the case. The defense relied principally upon eloquent appeals direct to the jury. The addresses of both sides were marked by bitter sarcasm, the defense proving itself adept in that line.

Mrs. Ramsay was in court, as was Mr. Harrison. The defendant, however, was unable to stay through the entire session on account of her health, and left soon after her chief counsel, Richard Evelyn Byrd, closed his address. Mrs. Ramsay has been in court each day, and has paid marked attention to the case. One of her sons always has been at her side. Except for her nervous breakdown yesterday on the stand, her demeanor has been cool and unconcerned.

The instructions to the jury were probably more favorable to the plaintiff than otherwise. The special statute under which the suit was brought makes it unnecessary to prove actual damage resulting from the alleged insulting words, and this was one of the principal counts. The jury was also told that it could assess punitive damages if it found malice.

LETTER COMES UNDER HEAD OF "PRIVILEGE"

Probably the most important instruction from the viewpoint of the defense was that on privileged communications. The jury was told by the court that the letter was a privileged one, and that the defendant was not liable, unless it found that she had abused the privileged occasion, which must be used in good faith and without malice. Strong or violent language

(Continued on Second Page.)

SLAYER OF SAUNDERS IS QUICKLY ACQUITTED

Jury Returns Verdict of "Not Guilty" Fifteen Minutes After Taking Case.

"UNWRITTEN LAW" IS PLEA

Benjamin A. Helms Is Declared Justified in Killing Son of Banker, Who, He Claimed, Had Broken Up His Home.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SUFFOLK, VA., October 24.—Benjamin A. Helms was acquitted this afternoon in the Nansemond County Court on the charge of murdering Sidney Saunders. The case went to the jurors at 2:45 o'clock and within fifteen minutes they returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Judge R. E. Rawles, of the defense, made a stirring appeal, and several of the jurors were in tears. Attorney Saunders, for the defense, and Commonwealth's Attorney Everett made strong pleas. Attorney E. P. Buford, of Lawrenceville, employed by the prosecution, closed the argument.

When the verdict was brought in Judge McLemore stationed police officers throughout the courtroom with orders to arrest any who offered any demonstration. The acquitted man walked at once to the jury box and grasped the jurors by the hand. Crowds assembled in the court yard to congratulate him. Mrs. Helms and her little girl were there to greet the father and husband. Helms clasped the little girl to his breast. The defense depended on the unwritten law and offered evidence to make out a case of self-defense.

Helms was on trial for shooting to death, on the night of August 22, Sidney Saunders, the son of B. L. Saunders, bank president and wholesale grocer, claiming that young Saunders had persistently entered his home and despoiled it. The jurors seemed agreed on a verdict even before the argument started and appeared listless while the defense was closing. The trial was exceedingly sensational. Mrs. Helms's character was assailed, but the prosecution only established the fact of possible intimate relations between Saunders and the prisoner's wife.

RIPLEY URGES SOLUTION

Would Have Railway "Groups" After Manner of Regional Reserve Banks.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 24.—Establishment of railway "groups" somewhat after the manner of regional reserve banks, each group to be governed by a board of directors on which the government would be represented, was urged as the solution of the problem of railroad operation by E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, in an address here to-night. Mr. Ripley said the idea was his own.

"The present system of management cannot last. It almost may be said to have broken down already," said Mr. Ripley. "With the government having one or more seats on railroad boards, and the power of absolute veto, all economies incident to common ownership might be practiced."

JOHN D. FAILS TO RESPOND

Ohio "Drys" Mourning Lack of Generous Contribution.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 24.—The "drys" were mourning to-day the fact that John D. Rockefeller had ignored their request for a contribution. Letters sent out by the "drys" finance committee some time ago to Rockefeller's New York address are unanswered. It was expected that the oil king would be the most generous contributor.

Son Born to Queen of Spain.

MADRID, October 24 (via Paris).—A son was born this morning to Queen Victoria of Spain.

The Queen of Spain is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria of England. The son born to-day is her sixth child, the others being three sons and two daughters.

IMMENSE ARMIES HAMMERING AWAY AT EACH OTHER

Each Side Gains a Little in One Place Only to Lose Elsewhere.

GERMANS ON OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOTH WINGS

Find It Difficult to Advance in Face of Hard Fighting on Coast.

SHIPS BOMBARDING FROM SEA

War Vessels, Submarines, Aeroplanes and Land Forces Engaged in Picturesque Battle.

Situation Changes Very Little on Coast

THE situation along the North Sea coast and for many miles to the south, appears to have changed little in the last few days. A continuation of the great battle, that has been in progress since the Germans essayed their advance on the coast toward French seaports, is reported in official dispatches, and apparently the fire of the opposing forces is becoming more desperate than ever, with charges and counter-charges on both sides.

Germany is said to have sent many thousands of reinforcements to aid the right wing in forcing its way through what is, from a strategic viewpoint, the most important piece of territory in Northern Belgium. The Belgians are fighting hard, and there is no doubt that French reinforcements, and possibly British, have been brought up to aid the allied armies.

The latest French official communication declares all attacks of the Germans from the North Sea to the south of Arras have been repulsed, which is a more optimistic view from the French standpoint than that expressed in an earlier announcement that the Germans had made headway at certain points.

The British and French warships continue to pour shells into the German ranks, and the Germans are guarding points along the coast to be ready for a possible British landing.

A German submarine has been sunk off the Dutch coast by the British destroyer Badger. The official announcement of this incident gives no details, buts says the Badger's bow was damaged when she rammed the submarine, which is believed to have been attempting a torpedo attack.

Berlin official reports that German forces have crossed the Yser Canal, where, for several days past, the Belgians had offered strong resistance. Berlin also reports that German troops are advancing east of Ypres, and southeast of Lille. There has been very severe fighting for a long time past in this vicinity.

LONDON, October 24 (9:15 P. M.).—The immense armies of the powers continue to hammer at each other ceaseiessly on lines extending from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier in the west, and from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians in the east. The net result, however, so far as can be judged from official reports issued to-night, is that they gain a little here, only to lose a little elsewhere.

A commander-in-chief is the only one to admit reverses in the western war theatre, and he does so only in cryptic sentences. It is difficult to judge, therefore, how the battles in France and Belgium are progressing, but it is certain that up to this evening, none of the armies has succeeded in pushing its offensive far enough to bring appreciably nearer the end of engagements that have been going on for so many weeks. The Germans have taken the offensive against both the right and left wings of the allied army which rests on the sea, and that part of the French army defending the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul. In the former operations, in which every soldier at the command of the officers in Belgium is taking part, the French report admits that the Germans have made progress at some points, but declares that at others the allies have been just as successful.

DIFFICULT TO ADVANCE AGAINST HARD FIGHTING

It is evident that along the coast the Germans have found it difficult to advance in the face of the hard fighting force drawn along the Yser Canal, aided by the British and French ships which are bombarding them from the sea. It is probably the most picturesque battle ever fought. On shore the troops of five nations are fighting—the Austrians and Germans on one side, and the French, Belgians and British on the other. At sea, British monitors, gunboats, destroyers and submarines are fighting side by side with French warships, while, at the same time, they are being subjected to attacks by German submarines and airships. Thus far the warships have had the better of it, for, while they are reported to have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans trying to advance along the coast, they themselves, have suffered little or no damage, and have warded off submarine attacks.

The British admiralty has issued an interesting account of operations of this fleet, explaining that the ships have fired on the German batteries in the vicinity of Ostend. It probably was this which led to reports from Holland that the Germans have been