

# Violent Battle in Progress Between Newport and River Lys

tured guns, but the battle, extending over a front of twenty-six miles, has not yet been decided.

**MAKING BOLD EFFORT TO CROSS RIVER SAN**

The Austrians still are making a bold effort to cross the River San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemysl, in the hope of reaching and recapturing Lemberg.

The Montenegrins to-day admit they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier after an attack by a superior force of Austrians which has had to be made a wonderful recovery.

Turkey again has assured Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to remain neutral. She continues her military activities, however, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on Turkish borders has influenced her not to take any action against the allies.

**ACTION CONTINUES UNDER SAME CONDITIONS**

PARIS, October 25 (11:15 P. M.).—The official communication was issued to-night:

"The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Newport and the River Lys. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Newport and Dixmude.

"To the west and to the south of Lille, spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report, except several small advances by our troops to the north-west of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Vosges region, our heavy artillery holds to-day under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonard, Buxeriques and Jouville, which is one of the principal lines of the communication of the German army.

"It is reported that yesterday in Argonne an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended over a wide wood to the north of La Chalade."

**GERMANS CAPTURED AT BAYONET'S POINT**

PARIS, October 25.—The success of the allies in repulsing the furious attacks of the Germans, announced in Saturday's official statement, encouraged the French public. The Germans, however, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue rushing up all the reinforcements they can muster.

Many of the German soldiers at Dixmude have come from Berlin within the last few days. Arriving at the scene of battle, they have been sent at once to trenches, where they were met by the Belgians who approached the trenches under cover of a fog, and at the point of the bayonet, captured a large number of them. At the same time, the contact was resumed at numerous other points, but the result was different and the casualty lists were large.

The fact that the allies have advanced appreciably east of Newport, has encouraged them, since in this vicinity the British naval guns hardly could continue to exercise an influence in gaining ground. The slight retrogression of other points was considered as inevitable in a great conflict of this kind, and apparently did not cause the slightest discouragement.

The strategic consequences of this battle of the north, felt at some headquarters, are greater to the Germans than to the allies. If it should be necessary for the latter to withdraw, it would be upon normal lines and without any loss of honor.

Fifty per cent of the troops on the right wing have not had their baptism of fire, according to reports here. General Joffre is said to be a sparer of men, but necessarily, in the present circumstances, on account of human losses.

The question of the return of the government to Paris from Bordeaux, in view of the necessity of voting emergency bills, is being discussed. It is suggested that after the Deputies have finished sitting here, they should go back to Bordeaux.

**AUSTRIANS OFFER STUBBORN RESISTANCE**

PETROGRAD, October 25.—The following communication was issued to-night from general headquarters:

"On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops fought a fierce battle with the German rear guards, who were attempting to hold positions along the River San, Skernecka and Tykka. Our troops, in retreat with the roads near Radom, received reinforcements, and in the wooded and rolling terrain, they offered a stubborn resistance to our offensive, which resulted in an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place captured prisoners, cannon and other booty were taken.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl led the Austrians suffering great losses.

"An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near to the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Przemysl) has been defeated and dispersed."

**KING ALBERT IS IDEAL**

Belgian Soldiers Cheerful, In Spite of Their Reverses.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

OSTEND, October 14.—King Albert, who has been in Belgium since he left for France, Liege, Namur, Mons and Antwerp had tried the Belgians sadly.

Through long service in the trenches, many Belgian soldiers have rheumatism. Many of the soldiers have had colds and hacking coughs. The Belgian commissary, too, has been lacking.

In spite of their reverses and misfortunes, the Belgian soldiers are cheerful, and unanimous in their declaration that Germany must be exterminated.

The devotion of the soldiers to King Albert is remarkable. He is their idol.

**OBITUARY**

**Mrs. John Moncreu.**

Mrs. John Moncreu, widow of the well-known city missionary, who was drowned in Stafford County about two years ago in an attempt to save the life of his negro servant, died suddenly yesterday in New York City. A telegram carrying the bare announcement was received last night by M. W. Moncreu, of 214 South Third Street, a cousin of the late Mr. Moncreu.

Mrs. Moncreu had for some time lived in Philadelphia and New York with a daughter, who was studying art. Hermond chapters of the order of the King of Virginia, will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Monumental Church to adopt resolutions of respect. Mrs. Moncreu was president of the Virginia branch of the order, and second vice-president of the order in America.

## WILL PUSH HIS INQUIRY INTO DEFENSES OF U. S.

**Gardner Declares Neither Army nor Navy Is Adequately Organized.**

## STATEMENT ON PRESENT STATUS

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The question of national armament, national defense and fully enlisted army and navy will be kept alive by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who recently introduced a resolution to investigate the actual condition of the nation's forces. In a statement issued by him last night, Mr. Gardner said he would push his request for a two-day hearing on the resolution, and, pending the assembling of Congress in December, fortify himself with more facts.

"I guarantee no facts and no figures in this statement as to our army and navy," he said. "Nothing but an investigation by a competent commission will bring out the truth. For the most part, my facts and figures are taken from the official documents and from conversations with naval officers. The estimates as to the number of ships necessary for our safety, except as to submarines, are taken from the reports of the general board of the navy. The board has made no final estimates on submarines."

"The army facts and figures are gathered from the official publications of the War Department, from congressional hearings, from reports of the chief of staff of the army, and from private conversations with officers."

"We ought to have forty-seven fighting battleships, built and building. Instead, we have twenty-eight real battleships, built and building; four scrap-iron relics, and eight venerable survivors only a grade better."

"We ought to have 158 destroyers, built and building. Instead, we have sixty-eight; but sixteen are too old and too small to amount to much, if anything."

"We ought to have thirty-nine fast scout cruisers, built and building. Instead, we have as many as three."

"We ought to have as many submarines as any nation on earth to protect our limited coast line, yet in submarine strength our navy stands fourth of the world's navies."

**MOST OF OUR TORPEDOES OF PROBLEMATICAL VALUE**

"We ought to have on an average about five torpedoes to each torpedo boat. Instead, we have only three, nominally but pretty near that number when those being constructed at present are finished. Most of our torpedoes are of problematical value in general, and of very doubtful value in this vicinity of the British naval guns hardly could continue to exercise an influence in gaining ground. The slight retrogression of other points was considered as inevitable in a great conflict of this kind, and apparently did not cause the slightest discouragement.

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The shelling was so rapid that some guns discharged fourteen projectiles per minute. At the end of the day the whole coast from Newport to Westende was completely evacuated.

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The wide open fight between Carranza and Villa indicates that the guarantee is not to be expected.

There is not the slightest question here that Villa will in turn denounce Carranza, and it is feared there will be a clash between the forces of the two commanders before the Mexican sovereign convention reconvenes at Aguascalientes. General Villa refused to go on at Aguascalientes until he had obtained the consent of the convention to a full representation of delegates of General Zapata's forces. The State Department is informed that about twenty-six of the Zapata delegates have arrived at Mexico City, and they are due in Aguascalientes to-morrow night.

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**COAL SITUATION SERIOUS**

Dealers in Austria Scarcely Able to Meet Demands.

VIENNA, October 25 (via Paris, 1:25 A. M.).—The coal situation in Austria is becoming alarming. Reserve stocks of coal have been used up, and dealers are scarcely able to meet the daily demand of their customers.

There are large stocks of coal in Silesia, but no freight cars to transport them. All efforts to obtain coal from Western Bohemia and Moravia have failed. Mine owners there already have sold their output in advance.

## ALLES MENACE GERMAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION

**Kaiser's Forces at Labasse Making Desperate Efforts to Shake Themselves Loose.**

## BOTH GET REINFORCEMENTS

PARIS, October 25 (11:51 P. M.).—The Germans at Labasse are making desperate efforts to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the allies, who menace their line of communications with Armentieres. Both armies have received reinforcements, but the allied lines to-day withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counterattacks.

General von Kluck's army, which was thought to be in Belgium, has not moved from its position on the Albert, but it is conceded that their majorities will be measurably reduced. Two years ago the Republican party was split wide open, and the Progressives drew a majority vote from the old majority party. This time the Progressives have displayed less activity, although still strong in parts of the West, and many of the former Roosevelt followers have returned to the Republican fold. This raucous, formerly discordant elements will be felt at the polls in a loss of some districts now on the Democratic side. The Progressives are expected to cut down one-half or more—from its present roster of eighteen to eleven, according to estimates made by the New York Herald, or even to seven, which would mean a total of only seven. The New York Herald can find but one Progressive candidate who is sure of his seat.

The world predicts that in the Sixty-sixth Congress the Democrats will have 227 members of the House, against 175 Republicans and eleven Progressives, with nineteen classes as doubtful. The Democrats will gain for the Democrats in the House, against 175 Republicans and eleven Progressives, with nineteen classes as doubtful.

The Sun's figures for the next House show 235 Democrats, 192 Republicans, seven Progressives and one Independent.

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## VICTORY OF DEMOCRATS AT POLLS ASSURED

**They Will Have Safe, but Perhaps Reduced, Majorities in Both Senate and House.**

## WHAT THE FORECASTS SHOW

Wilson, His Record and Personality, Conceded to Be His Party's Great Tower of Strength—Progressives Will Cut Small Figure.

The return of a Congress safely Democratic in both branches, but with reduced majorities, the record and personality of President Woodrow Wilson as his party's greatest asset, and the waning of Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive star almost to the point of obliteration—these are the outstanding features of various newspaper canvasses of the country, forecasting results of the congressional election on November 3. It is very generally admitted, after a study of the figures, that the Democrats are in no danger of losing the Senate or the House, but it is conceded that their majorities will be measurably reduced. Two years ago the Republican party was split wide open, and the Progressives drew a majority vote from the old majority party. This time the Progressives have displayed less activity, although still strong in parts of the West, and many of the former Roosevelt followers have returned to the Republican fold. This raucous, formerly discordant elements will be felt at the polls in a loss of some districts now on the Democratic side. The Progressives are expected to cut down one-half or more—from its present roster of eighteen to eleven, according to estimates made by the New York Herald, or even to seven, which would mean a total of only seven. The New York Herald can find but one Progressive candidate who is sure of his seat.

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## NEW PLAN FOR RELIEF OF COTTON SITUATION

**Southern Bankers and Business Men Will Aid in Obtaining Acreage Reduction.**

## FAVOR DIVERSIFIED FARMING

ATLANTA, GA., October 25.—Details of a plan for relief of the cotton situation, which includes the aid of Southern bankers and business men in obtaining an effectual reduction of the 1915 acreage, elimination of the cotton surplus in one year, and the creation of a new class of diversified farming in the South, were announced here to-day by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

"The plan is the outcome of a campaign conducted by Justice Warshaw during the last month, and through which a majority of bank presidents in the cotton-growing States—more than 100 in number—have pledged financial aid to farmers who reduce their 1915 crop one-half and substitute food crops for the other half. The bankers also promise to enlist the supply merchants in the plan."

Leaders in the movement assert that 50 per cent of the cotton farmers are more or less dependent upon the bankers' supply merchants for credit each season. Hence this, they contend, is the significance of the bankers' pledge.

The movement was inaugurated by sending letters to all bank presidents in the cotton States, asking them to plan and asking that a pledge of cooperation be signed and returned. This pledge was as follows:

"My policy will be to extend financial aid to farmers who cut down their 1915 cotton crop one-half and to discourage in every proper way the planting of more than half of this year's acreage in cotton. The other half to be planted in grain and other food crops."

The movement will confer with the supply merchants of this community and urge them to adopt the same policy.

**JURY DISCHARGED IN CARMAN CASE; FAILS TO AGREE**

(Continued From First Page.)

as Stygian as the anguish of Mrs. Carman was passing. She was led back to the jail, stumbling and crushed. There, in her cell she collapsed. Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the prison physician, was called in to revive her. When he found her dead, he administered the antidotes had to be administered. Then she went to sleep—a dead sleep of exhaustion which lasted until late in the afternoon.

In all the chaos, all the wild disorder and all the unpleasant picture of sudden people in the littered courthouse, District Attorney Smith remained calm and emotionless. He professed, as the jury was called to court on Saturday night that the deliberation would be short and the verdict "not guilty."

But as the hours passed and the verdict was not reached, he became angrily, his face became grim. As the night he paced the corridors and the pavements outside the building.

"I thought that sentiment would free her," he declared when the jury was dismissed. "I did my best in the face of great feeling of opposition. The men who refused to acquit her did their duty. She is a guilty woman, and she must die."

"However, it is not for me to have prejudice. I am sorry for her; sorry for her baby Elizabeth, and would be glad to see her back to Preepart and to her mother."

"It is difficult to convict a woman of first degree murder. To have gotten a conviction against Mrs. Carman—a splendid, intelligent woman, here in the district of Columbia, and the high court and rightly so, seemed like an impossibility. And it is little short of that. It was an unpleasant duty, and maybe I have made enemies. But I am here to keep my office an honorable one."

The jury split on the testimony of Cella Coleman, the negro housemaid in the Carman house. Hovey and Aston declared that she was lying. Hovey believed the girl was telling the truth. This, they held, in spite of Cella's admitted perjury on occasions previous to her testifying at the trial.

**MRS. CARMAN'S STORY**

Both men declared that Mrs. Carman's story was pale and unconvincing in comparison with that of the negro girl. Both men declared that Mrs. Carman was beaten on the stand by the district attorney, and both declared openly that they did not believe the composed woman as she told her story. They said that she was illogical and defiant of all the rules of human nature. They said that she had killed her mother, her pretty baby daughter, her sister and her father were idle, although laudable efforts to free her. Both declared flatly that they believed the negro girl's story. At 1 o'clock in the morning, in reply to the question of the majority to desert the adamant Aston, pointed through the window to the stone walls of the jail:

"I can't really move those walls as away my opinion is roared. Aston and I will never capitulate."

Mrs. Carman refused to make a statement after the verdict, and Graham and Levy cursed the two jurors who barred the path of her client to freedom.

"Our one huge mistake was the acceptance of Aston," declared Levy. "We were convinced that we had made a mistake before the trial was half through. It is beyond understanding how any jury could refuse to acquit Mrs. Carman. There was not a single tangible proof of her guilt."

"How one man—Aston—could block the path of my client is beyond comprehension," declared Dr. Carman. "It is a bitter, bitter disappointment. She collapsed after it was all over. She refused to eat, and she is half-hysterical. I shall send her to a sanitarium. I have, and my friends have offered thousands of dollars. We shall fight for her vindication. Her condition is more or less serious because of her nervousness. She refuses to eat. If she is admitted to jail, I shall send her to the farm for a long time."

Ugly rumors of prejudice and preconceived opinions were rife. It was said that on Thursday night a clique of eight or nine lawyers had formed and were discussing the case.

One of the other jurors, so ran the story, called attention to the fact that they were supposed not to debate nor talk about the evidence until they returned after the charge from Justice Kelby.

Then, according to the story, which has the most excellent authority, the clique let it be known that, no matter what happened, they would vote for an acquittal.

## REDMOND APPEALS TO IRISH IN SPITE OF IMMIGRATION, WILL MAINTAIN PLACE AS FIGHTING NAUO.

**BELFAST, IRELAND (via London, October 25 (8:12 P. M.).—Addressing a meeting of Irish Volunteers to-day, John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, said that when the Irish government came into being the Volunteers must be absolutely at the disposal of that government. He declared that, in spite of immigration, Ireland would maintain her place as a fighting nation.**

"Ireland's rights," said Mr. Redmond, "are not to be defended merely within the Irish shores. Ireland would be humiliated if, after the war, it had to be admitted that her liberties had been guarded by the sacrifices of other men, while Irishmen remained at home."

Thirty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war, Mr. Redmond said.

**ASTOR SAILS; SORRY HE CANNOT SEE WAR**

Tells Mother Allies Are Sure to Win as He Leaves London for France.

LONDON, October 25.—Vincent Astor, with his wife and water Aileen, was prominent in the unusually large crowd of Americans who left Euston Station in three trains to embark on the Lusitania at Liverpool. The Astors, who have been here only a few days, have been staying with Mrs. John Astor. Their arrival in England passed unannounced, owing to the public's lack of interest in anything except war news.

"We came over simply to take my sister back to New York with us for the winter. I have seen nothing of the war, not having been to the Continent, although I should have liked to have had a glimpse of the fighting in France."

Talking to his mother, through the compartment window, Mr. Astor was heard to exclaim, "The allies are sure to win in the end." Mr. Astor denied the story that she was going to the front with the hospital corps.

It is a curious coincidence that Ina Clark has been here only a few days. Astor many times was reported to be in the hospital corps.

Mrs. Astor was also a passenger on the Lusitania. The Astor party passed the time on the station platform, but no one were exchanged.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who have been here several weeks, were also on the sailing list, which included Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Lord Ellensborough, Henry and Joseph Deane, Irvin S. Cobb and H. La Montagne.

**REDMOND APPEALS TO IRISH**

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