

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY NIGHT, PARTLY CLOUDY
AND COOLER; FRONT PROBABLY
HEAVY; SUNDAY, FAIR, COOLER.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. NO. 21.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

THE CLEAN NEWSPAPER

ONE CENT

The Detroit Times

BATTLE ON SEACOAST RAGES ALL NIGHT

INJURED SOLDIERS LIE FOR DAYS WITHOUT WATER AS POISONED WOUNDS FESTER

Physicians and Ambulances Unable To Reach Men Lying In Fire Zone—Small Hurts Become Fatal

HEAVY RAINS ADD TO HARDSHIPS OF TROOPS

Cannot Make Fires For Fear Of Attracting Attention Of Enemy

BY WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.
(Staff Correspondent United Press.)

SENLIS, France, Oct. 6.—(By mail to New York.)—One horror of war is the life that is wasted for lack of medical attention. There are plenty of ambulances and doctors, but they cannot reach wounded men who are lying in the firing zone, and so suffering men must wait as best they can without water or attention until the battle has passed on. In the meantime, blood poisons sets in and the slightest wounds become fatal.

One young English lieutenant who had lain on the battlefield for two days with a slight wound in his leg was found with the limb distended with gas. He was taken to a hospital and the leg was cut off, but he died within two days, from the poison which had entered his blood. Another young English officer had the joint of his right middle finger shot away. Two days later he reached Paris and went into a hospital where he died within a few days, of tetanus.

The French army officials try to force soldiers to carry small vials of antiseptic with which they might wash a small wound, but the men throw them away as soon as they get tired and want to lessen the weight of their packs.

A tired, superlatively dirty soldier staggered into the little cafe in the town of Villers Cotteret. His senses seemed stunned. He asked for a drink of hot coffee listlessly. Then, in excellent English, he asked me for a cigarette.

"It's a wonder I'm alive," he said. "I never thought I would get back to the world again. For seven days and six nights I have been with my company in the ditches or in the woods. It was terribly cold. When it rained we could not make fires because of the enemy. We could only lay down on the bare ground in our wet clothes and try to sleep. The food autos couldn't find us for two days because we were stationed in the forest. When we did get food we were so hungry that we all ate too much, and everybody became ill, even our captain. I was too sick and weak to be happy when they came out to the firing line two hours ago, and brought us back here to the village. We used to wish that we could get into a fight so that we would either be killed or wounded and have it over with."

The little French soldier had been an interpreter in a business house for 12 years and hadn't slept out of a decent bed or missed a regular meal in all that time.

"I'm not used to such a life," he concluded, still talking in a dazed and unnatural way, "but I suppose I'll have to go out there again with my company as soon as we get a little rest. I could only keep warm and dry I could stand all the rest."

WAR TAX ON WINES ALSO IN EFFECT

Collector Brady Ordered To Get Busy With Collections Right Away

Right on the heels of the announcement that the war tax on beer, raising the rate from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel, became effective, Friday, Internal Revenue Collector Brady received a telegram from Washington, Saturday morning, ordering him to collect the war tax on wines and other liquors. The tax being effective immediately. All still wines sold are taxed two cents a quart. Champagne and other sparkling wines and artificially carbonated beverages are taxed 20 cents a quart.

All other liquors, cordials and similar compounds are taxed six cents a quart.

Collector Brady was ordered to serve immediate notice on all liquor dealers that they must keep account of the revenue on their goods, until such times as stamps can be affixed to their stocks.

The \$25 annual tax on dealers was the government's method of raising its revenue from that source, prior to the slapping on of the emergency war tax, on the quart basis.

ARGUMENTS IN GLINNAN CASE START MONDAY

Taking of Testimony Ends Suddenly, Prosecutor Offering No Rebuttal Witnesses

JUDGE CONNOLLY LAST TO TAKE THE STAND

Declares That No Promise of Immunity For Schreiter Was Made

Arguments in the Glinnan bribery case will begin before the jury, Monday. Court will convene at the usual hour, 9 o'clock. Prosecutor Frazer's addresses—he will open and close—will likely be brief, as his work in the case from the start has been characterized by brevity of speech. On the contrary, a long address is expected from Attorney James McNamara, chief counsel for the defense. Mr. McNamara's opening statement to the jury was a classic, and the fact that the defense begged for a recess Saturday, so it might work Saturday and Sunday on the preparation of arguments, indicates that McNamara will wind up his strenuous fight on behalf of Glinnan with a supreme oratorical effort. Judge Phelan's charge to the jury will be lengthy. The case will likely go to the jury on Tuesday, but possibly, not till Wednesday.

The Glinnan trial came to an abrupt ending, Friday afternoon, when Prosecutor Frazer, echoing the words of the counsel for the defense, said: "And we rest our case, your honor." It had been expected that the prosecutor would use some rebuttal witnesses, but before the afternoon session, the prosecutor explained that no attempt would be made to rebut the testimony of Mrs. Glinnan, who with her daughter and Aid, Glinnan's sister, has been in constant attendance in the court room since the day she and her daughter testified in Aid Glinnan's behalf, was also prostrated. Aid Glinnan sobbed as he assisted his daughter and then his wife from the court room.

Judge Connolly was placed on the stand by the defense, Friday afternoon. He said Hugh Shepherd, the former prosecutor in the case, had asked him what assurance the court would give that Schreiter would get some consideration from the court as the result of his confession. The judge said he told Shepherd that the court afforded no consideration to any man. Charles H. Janowski, assistant prosecutor, was not present during the conference in the prosecutor's office, said the judge. This last statement bore out Janowski's testimony.

McNamara introduced the complaint in the conspiracy case to fix the time of Judge Connolly's conference with Shepherd. John McGarry, newspaper reporter, testified that at the request of Shepherd, he asked William B. Thompson, then mayor, to see Judge Connolly relative to getting immunity for Schreiter. McGarry did not know if Thompson went to the judge. Frank H. McNamara, stenographer, employed by the defense during the trial, swore to the authenticity of his reports. Portions of the transcript he prepared will be read in the final argument. Attorney Kennedy, for the defense, then informed the court that Mr. Shepherd had told him that Attorney William Van Dyke, a witness in the case, had made a statement, detailing his connection with the aldermanic graft investigation. "Prosecutor Frazer said the statement was not in his possession, and over the telephone Van Dyke informed the defense that he had never made such a statement."

Contrary to expectations, former Prosecutor Hugh Shepherd and Edward T. Fitzgerald, mayor's secretary and a former newspaper reporter, who were subpoenaed, were not called to the witness stand.

Owing to the rebuilding of the Porter, at bridge, the west-bound cars of the Sherman line will run via the Baker line route, commencing Thursday morning, Oct. 29, turning from Porter north on Brooklyne to Baker, to Twenty-third, to Dix, to Livernois, and east-bound over regular Sherman route. Also commencing on above date Baker east-bound cars will turn south from Dix onto Scotten on a temporary curve, and run east via Sherman route to Michigan-ave., Scotten to Porter, to Twenty-fourth, to Howard, to Twelfth, to Abbott, to Michigan and regular Baker route.



THE CHRISTMAS SHIP LOOKOUT.

MRS. CARMAN BELIEVED SURE OF ACQUITTAL

Prisoner Expects to Spend Sunday With Her Family at Freeport

NEGRO GIRL'S STORY BADLY DISCREDITED

Even District Attorney Has Little Hope of Securing Conviction

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Florence Carman expects to spend Sunday with her family at Freeport. When the sixth day of her trial on a charge of having slain Mrs. Louise Bailey on the night of June 30, opened today, it was certain all evidence would be in, arguments and the court's charge to the jury completed, and the case placed in the hands of the jury late this afternoon.

Few could be found today, who did not believe Mrs. Carman was certain of acquittal. The accused woman herself, and members of her family are confident she will leave the jail by tonight, at least, and motor to her home, free of the charge which has kept her within the shadow of the electric chair for the past three months. The worst that is predicted for Mrs. Carman is a disagreement on the part of the jury. Few expect this. District Attorney Smith privately admits he has little hope of conviction.

Mrs. Carman came through her cross-examination with colors flying. The district attorney, by sharp, pressing questions, sought to picture her before the jury as a woman whose jealousy and suspicion was easily aroused; that she might be expected to fly into a rage and consequently commit such a deed as the shooting of Mrs. Bailey, while the woman was in her husband's office as a patient. Immediately afterward, however, a paradox was presented when, through Smith's questioning, Mrs. Carman declared that when she slapped the nurse in her husband's office a couple of months before the shooting, it was the passing of money to the woman that aroused her—not the fact that the nurse kissed Dr. Carman on the cheek. Cool calculation of whether the family savings were leaking away through Dr. Carman giving money to nurses stirred her more than did the sight of another woman kissing her husband.

THE WEATHER

Detroit and vicinity: Saturday night, partly cloudy; cooler, with frost probable; Sunday, fair and cooler.

Lower Michigan: Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday night, with frost probably heavy; Sunday, fair and cooler.

BAROMETRIC STATE OF MICHIGAN
State of Michigan, Oct. 24, 1914.
The Weather Bureau, Detroit, Mich.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES WILL BE INSURED

New Plan Provides For Full Pay When Injured While On Duty

Accident insurance for its employees is the latest activity in which the busy postoffice department has embarked, and 1,200 men actively employed by the Detroit postoffice will benefit by the plan. Anyone injured while in the performance of his duty, is entitled to receive his full salary for a period of one year, and may draw 50 per cent of his regular salary for the second year. If he dies, within a year, from the effects of the injuries, his estate will receive a death benefit of \$2,000, and the money shall be exempt from payment of any debts of the deceased.

Under the present system, post-office employees injured while on duty, and disabled, are compelled to take their enforced leave of absence without pay. One clerk, injured through the fault of his own while alterations were being made to the postoffice, is confined to his home, and his pay stopped at the time of his absence from duty. A carrier, injured by an auto, is in the same plight.

The new arrangement stipulates only that the injuries must be received through no carelessness of the employee. He must file a sworn statement to that effect, and must be ready to submit to examination as to the extent of his disability. He must apply for leave of absence, for not more than 30 days, and must renew his application each 30 days.

MAN BATTERED AND ROBBED BY NEGROES

Milton Stimson, 21 years old, of No. 1650 Michigan-ave., was beaten on the head with a brick and robbed of \$20 and his gold watch at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning by three Negroes, a half-mile outside of the city limits on Michigan-ave. The Negroes, leaving their victim lying in the road, drove away in a taxi-cab.

Stimson was found wandering aimlessly on Michigan-ave., by Patrolman Kowalsky. His head was battered and he was weak from loss of blood. The officer summoned an auto patrol and sent him to Grace hospital. He will recover.

Stimson was walking to his home when the automobile drove up behind him. The three men alighted and, without warning, attacked him. There had been a Negro dance at Addison's Switch, two miles beyond the limits in Michigan-ave., and the police believe that the robbery was planned by the trio after they left the dance hall in the motor car. The police have notified Sheriff Oakman, whose deputies are working on the case.

Isaac Saperstein, of No. 312 Alfred-st., was also held up by a Negro, Saturday morning. Saperstein was entering his house, when a man with a revolver confronted him and demanded that he hold up his hands. Instead of obeying, he shouted so lustily that the Negro fled without getting anything.

X-RAY AIDS IN BARING CAUSE OF MAN'S DEATH

Shows Silas B. Collins Fired Bullet Into Mouth; Doctors Suspect Assault at First

VICTIM'S RELATIVES MUM ON TRAGEDY

Suicide Said To Have Resulted From Chiding As "Kill Joy" At Party

After four detectives and three physicians had worked for three hours to determine whether Silas B. Collins, 26 years old, was a victim of an assault or whether he had attempted to take his life, an X-ray examination proved that Collins had fired a bullet into the roof of his mouth. He died at 4 o'clock, Saturday morning, in St. Mary's hospital, shortly after the examination was made.

Detectives Rick, Snook, O'Grady and Coats were unable to get information from relatives of the man that would point to suicide. The only mark of violence that could be found at first was a slight bump on the back of Collins' head. Drs. H. W. Yates, E. L. Brandt and F. N. Blanchard, who were summoned by the Collins family at 12:30 o'clock in the morning, a few moments after the injured man had been found, thought that he was suffering from a fractured skull. This led to the theory that he had been attacked. When the physicians saw that the man's life was ebbing, they ordered him removed to the hospital. There blood began to trickle from his mouth. The X-ray was at once pressed into service. Back in the skull the bullet it showed the bullet hole. The bullet had lodged in the roof of the mouth.

Collins shot himself after having been chided for acting as a "kill-joy," according to officers. He had attended a party with his brother, Friday evening, and left early. His brother, it is said, scolded him for "breaking up" the merry-making. Collins went to his home, at No. 267 Junction-ave., and shot himself while lying in bed. The weapon he used was found by his side.

POLICE SEEK MOTHER OF ABANDONED BABE

well-dressed woman, with chestnut hair and a sweet voice, is being sought by Detective Bandemer as the mother of the three-weeks-old baby girl which was left Friday afternoon in the arms of Louis Barbier, 14 years old, of No. 742 Rivard-st. The woman asked the boy to hold the infant for a few moments, while she went into the Crowley, Milner & Co. store. He had stood in the alley near the store for a half hour, and when the woman failed to appear he trudged to police headquarters with the baby. The abandoned child was sent to the Florence Crittenton home.

GERMANS UNABLE TO GAIN AT ANY POINT, DECLAR ALLIED COMMANDERS

G. O. P. HAS NO ISSUES, CHARGE OF DEMOCRATS

Doremus and Harrison Content Selves With Attacknng Republicans

DETROIT MAN PRAISED AS PRESIDENT'S FRIEND

First District Congressman Given Glowing Eulogy In Address

Speaking at a mass-meeting in the armory, Friday night, Rep. Frank E. Doremus, of the First district of Michigan, and Rep. Byron P. Harrison, of Mississippi, declared that the Republican party has no issues in the present campaign, and made an earnest plea for the return of a Democratic majority in congress to "hold up the hands of President Wilson," whom they lauded in the highest terms.

Both speakers contended themselves with praising the president and attacking Republican principles, leaving Democratic issues strictly alone, except by inference.

Incidentally Mr. Harrison took occasion to put in a good word for his colleague, by declaring that "no man in Washington is closer to President Wilson than Frank Doremus." The remark, while doubtless surprising to a majority of the audience, provoked considerable applause.

Rep. Harrison paid a high tribute to the president. In this connection he said:

"Great as has been the constructive record of our party, there is a record of still greater significance. The page of history that will show the greatest service to our country and to humanity is being written now. From the great war now raging across the waters names of great generals will be written in history and their deeds of valor will be read. But by their side and by the side of all the heroes of war and blood, history will record in unsurpassed resplendence, because of his service to humanity, his influence for peace, the name of Woodrow Wilson."

"While the rebels and federals were fighting in Mexico, Mr. Wilson pursued his policy of watchful waiting. He was the target for vilification and abuse from men and newspapers. He suffered—no man knows how much. Yet he bore his sorrows in silence rather than allow his country to enter into a war of conquest, which would rob thousands of mothers of their sons and impoverish the nation."

"His wisdom and foresight was not appreciated until from across the waters we heard the roar of cannon, the clash of firearms, the groans of the dying and the wailing of widows and orphans. Now his wisdom is appreciated."

He is the most popular man in America today; the most outstanding figure of his time; the greatest president since Thomas Jefferson. No president ever faced so many complex problems and trying situations as he. No one could have discharged his duties more faithfully, more patriotically and more manfully. In the midst of sunshine and in the shadow of a great grief, with a breaking heart, he has been the same calm, fearless, unperturbed and capable leader."

Then came the eulogy of Mr. Doremus:

"To hold up the president's hands, a Democratic majority must be returned to congress. Among all the Democrats who have aided the president, none has done more than you capable, rising, efficient representative—Frank E. Doremus. He has been at all times the watchtower. He is a Democrat of the staunchest fibre. No man in Washington is closer to President Wilson than Frank Doremus. Are you not proud that your representative is leading the forces of your party? I appeal to you not only in my own behalf, but in behalf of his colleagues in congress and in the name of his personal friend, the president of the United States, to re-elect Mr. Doremus."

Rep. Doremus' brief speech was a challenge to the Republican party to make known its issues.

"What is the program of the Republican party if it is returned to power?" he began. "What will it profit the American people if a Republican majority is returned in congress?"

"What measures would the Republican party repeal?"

"Would they repeal the present currency law and return to the antiquated money laws of Civil war times?"

"Would they repeal the anti-trust law simply because it was enacted by a Democratic congress?"

"Would they repeal the income tax law?"

"Republican nominees are making their appeal to the people through attacks on the Democratic administration."

(Continued on Page Two.)

Long Range Artillery Now Employing To Monitor Flotilla Channel, But Ships Maintain Advantage

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS IN ALSACE INVASION

Altkirch Carried At Point Bayonet—Both Sides Lost Heavily

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyd's station on the late of Wight reports that the French ship Marie Rietto, with wounded soldiers aboard, is ashore off Cape de la fleur, 16 miles east of Cherbourg. It is understood that the wounded were in process of transfer to the late of Wight. Whether the ship is in a dangerous position is not yet known.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—There was no action in the fighting along the front from La Bassee to the sea through last night, according to the reports received at headquarters. At a number of points the allies were ground in the attack, but at no point of strategic importance were the Germans able to gain. The allied commanders, however, obeying the rule in progress throughout the campaign, have fused uselessly to sacrifice men holding exposed positions in the face of superior numbers.

The German long range artillery has been brought into action on the Neuport-Dixmude-Ypres line against the British and French. It is reported that the German artillery in the artillery duel has resorted to the allies. The heavy British guns, and the French three-inch howitzers, have been firing at the Germans with enormous casualties among the gunners.

The Germans are also being every effort to drive a wedge through the allied lines at Arras and to take Armentieres, west of Lille. They have so far been unable to make substantial gains. It is considered certain here that two separate distinct movements are in progress. One has for its objective the penetration of the allied lines west from Lille thus cutting off the Belgians and British still inside of the Belgian southern frontier. The other contemplates the capture of the railway lines extending west from Arras. Should either succeed a considerable portion of the allied army would be in a dangerous way and it is stated here to prevent it, additional reinforcements were sent forward last night.

There is much rejoicing here on (Continued on Page Two.)

THOMAS A. EDISON HENRY FORD'S GUEST

Famous Inventor Will Visit Detroit Auto-King For Several Days

Thomas Alva Edison, inventor of the incandescent light, the phonograph, and so many other things that he is called "The Wizard," in order to diminish the necessity of depending on the magic he has wrought, arrived at the home of Henry Ford, No. 66 Edison-ave., with his wife and son, Charles, Friday afternoon, to be the guest of Detroit's automobile king for several days.

The Edison party made the trip from their home in West Orange, N. J., by automobile, taking the trip easy stages, but Mr. Edison found the long ride very trying, and was tired out when met in Windsor by his host, and escorted to the Ford town house.

The visit of the distinguished visitor was promised at the time Henry Ford and John Burroughs, the naturalist, were guests of Mr. Edison in the latter's winter home in Ford Meyer, Florida. Mr. Edison promised Mr. Ford that he would come here and inspect the immense auto plant, which the profit-sharing plan, and the institution of ideal working conditions, has made the focus of the world's attention. His visit of inspection was planned for Saturday.

That the visit may have some bearing on the future announcement of an electric automobile that will startle the world, is one surmise based on the known fact that Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison have discussed the application of electricity to the automobile, for general utility purposes as well as for town and city use.

During the Civil war, Mr. Edison was a "news butcher" on a train running between Detroit and Fort Henry. He knew that the people along the route were clamoring for war news. He set up a printing press on the train, and printed "Extras" containing the news he obtained at the end of the run. These he sold, along the route, and made a tidy sum of money through the enterprise.