

GERMANS START GENERAL OFFENSIVE; GAIN AT SOME POINTS AND LOSE AT OTHERS

MRS. CARMAN IS CONFIDENT JURY WILL ACQUIT HER

Accused Woman Probably Will Know Fate by Nightfall.
BOTH SIDES PROMISE TO END CASE BY NOON
Summing Up and Delivery of Charge Then Will Follow.
DAY FOR DEFENSE IN COURT



Sir Cecil Spring-Rice (left) and Sir George Paish (right), adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, who is here for the purpose of exchanging ideas with the Federal Reserve Board and the administration as to the quickest and most feasible method of re-establishing a basis of exchange between Great Britain and the United States. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States, is at left of the photo.

MINEOLA, October 23.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, may know her fate by to-morrow night. Her counsel and District Attorney Lewis J. Smith to-day informed Justice Charles H. Kelly they undoubtedly would complete their case before the noon recess to-morrow.

This was the defense's day. Witness after witness gave testimony for Mrs. Carman. The defendant herself submitted to a grilling cross-examination. Explaining her installation of a mechanical "eavesdropping" device in the office of her husband, Dr. Edwin Carman, she told how men friends of her husband had asked her to do it in her presence how "all of his girls" and other men, she said, solemnly had told her the doctor was a "devil with the girls."

MRS. RAMSAY TESTIFIES IN HER OWN DEFENSE
Breaks Down Through Nervousness and Weeps, but Recovers and Tells Story.
ALL EVIDENCE BEFORE COURT
Case Will Go to Jury This Morning, and Verdict Probable Before Night.

When she admitted she became suspicious of Dr. Carman and had the "mechanical eavesdropping" installed in his office. She admitted that if a woman patient came to her husband's office many times she became suspicious of the woman and also of her husband. Mrs. Carman wept bitterly and confessed and at times hesitated and fended with the prosecutor. When interrogated regarding her failure to write a note of condolence to the family of the woman killed or to express her sympathy, Mrs. Carman appeared on the verge of a breakdown. When it was over she hurried to her seat and watched her little daughter Elizabeth walk to the witness stand. Then she listened intently while the child testified in her mother's defense. Meanwhile, Mrs. Carman showed increasing signs of nervousness, and when she was asked, gray-haired mother took the stand and began her testimony, the woman on trial for her life burst into tears.

FINANCIAL FORCES TURN TO PROBLEM OF READJUSTMENT

Representatives of America and Great Britain in Conference.
NO NOTE OF PESSIMISM SOUNDED BY ANY ONE
Committee Appointed to Consider Further Details of Plan.
U. S. READY TO PAY IN GOLD
Prominent Part in Calculations Will Be Played by Cotton.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Financial forces of the Federal government, aided by the friendly counsel of American bankers and representatives of Great Britain, were to-day engaged in a conference for the purpose of readjusting the foreign exchange market, disturbed by the European war.

For more than three hours the Federal Reserve Board, Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the English Treasury and some of the best known bankers in New York, discussed the situation from its aspects. According to those present, no note of pessimism was sounded, and to-night there was every reason to believe all the financial problems will be solved without any great change in the market.

The cotton exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool probably will be opened as soon as possible. The New York committee of the two exchanges will consider this matter. TO HASTEN CONSIDERATION OF COTTON LOAN PLAN
The Federal Reserve Board is expected to hasten consideration of the proposed cotton loan fund plan, designed to give support to the cotton market.

COTTON WILL PLAY PROMINENT PART
A prominent part in the calculations, all agreed, must be played by cotton, and, for this reason, the desirability of finding a market for the cotton and making of the arrangements for reopening of the cotton exchanges were discussed at length. Sir George voiced again the opinion that English manufacturers would buy cotton when they knew bottom had been reached, and that competitors could not underbid them. Just how much England's buyers would take was not indicated, but the steady effect buying there will have on a foreign exchange was generally admitted. Mr. Blackett denied there was an agreement in Europe to keep down cotton purchases, thereby lessening the power of the United States to force a market for the cotton.

GENERAL EXODUS
Meantime, the general exodus of members of both houses continued. The House to-day had 157 members present on a roll call, nearly sixty short of a quorum, and the Senate showed forty-six, three less than a quorum. Senator Clark, president pro tempore of the Senate, though a champion of cotton legislation, left the city after characterizing further efforts of his colleagues to obtain relief as "grand stand playing."



Sir Edward Grey's Cousin, Trooper Tom Mason—Great Britain's Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose brother, during an aerial raid a few days ago into German territory, was made a prisoner of war. The minister is seen talking with his cousin, Trooper Tom Mason, at the camp of the Second King Edward's Horse at Langley Park, Slough, Eng.

SEARCH IS WIDESPREAD FOR GERMAN CRUISERS
Admiralty Issues Statement Outlining Steps Taken to Round Up Enemy's Ships.
EIGHT OR NINE NOW AT LARGE
Upwards of Seventy Vessels, Working in Concert, Scouring Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans in Effort to Destroying Preying Craft.

LONDON, October 23 (7 P. M.).—The admiralty to-night issued a statement outlining steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says: "Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various command names are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of Britain's fastest cruisers."

CRUISERS AUGMENTED
Out commanders so far have been occupied in a serious and important convoy duty, but this work has lessened and the number of searching cruisers is being augmented. Meanwhile, merchant ships must observe the admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed, they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture will protect trade by enforcing such a system.

VESSLS PROCEEDING WITHOUT PRECAUTION
"Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from the United Kingdom ports, less than that of the outbreak of war, was interfered with, and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions, as if there were no war. On the other hand, German overseas trade virtually has ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships, which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers, were penned into neutral harbors or took refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea, 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine.

ALLIES FORCED TO GIVE GROUND IN SOME PLACES

Attack by Kaiser's Forces Particularly Severe in West.
ADVANCE IS ATTEMPTED AGAINST BELGIAN LEFT
This Rests on Coast, and Is Supported by English and French Ships.
LITTLE CHANGE IN SITUATION
Russians Score Important Victory and Capture Many Prisoners.

Dents at Last Made in Part of Battle Line

AFTER days of incessant fighting, dents at least have been made in that part of the battle line which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres, in Belgium, to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aisne, in France.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report. It seems improbable, however, that either engagement was decisive, as the report declares actions near Labasse and Armentieres, near Arras, on the same line a short distance south of Labasse, continue with great violence. The report says that, generally speaking, the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of fighting near the coast, where British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report. Attkirch, in Upper Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting, and several times has changed hands.

Petrograd claims the Germans continue to retreat, and that Emperor Nicholas's forces have crossed the Vistula without resistance. The Austrians are given credit in the Russian report for continuing to fight stubbornly on the Vistula, on the San and south of Przemyel. No reports were received from Germany or Austria regarding operations in the south. LONDON, October 23 (9 P. M.).—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive along the line extending from the mouth of the River Yser, on the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and while they have forced the allies to give ground in some places, they themselves have lost positions in others. This, briefly, is what is gathered from official French and German reports issued to-night.

THIRTEEN BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER

The Karlsruhe Successfully Preys in Southern Waters on English Merchantmen.
MORE THAN 400 PRISONERS
Destroyed Vessels Largely Engaged in South American Trade, with Total Tonnage of About 60,000. Eventful Career in the Atlantic.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to the Daily Mail under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit, according to the Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German ship Crefeld, which arrived there with the crews of the British steamers Strathroy, Maplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaazu, Farn, Niceto, Maria DeLarrinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Condor and Longman, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Asuncion.

A later message states that over 400 men of the crews 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 tonnage less than 5,000 tons, has had in this war a career as eventful in the Atlantic as that of her smaller sister ship, the Emden, in the Indian Ocean. The Karlsruhe first came into notice at the outbreak of the war, when she appeared in the vicinity of Sandy Hook apparently in wait for British merchantmen leaving New York for a few days. The British shipping bureau then reported that the Karlsruhe had appeared in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, where she looted and then again took to the seas. Soon after it was learned that the Karlsruhe had been in a sensational running fight at sea with the British cruiser Suffolk and Bristol. It appears that the British cruiser 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 appeared in several West Indian ports for coal, after prevailing in various South American seas on British commerce. An official statement, given out in Berlin on October 2, said she had sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic. The Karlsruhe is a comparatively new ship, having gone into commission early in 1913. She is very fast, having a speed of twenty-seven knots, which has enabled her thus far to successfully elude the persistent British pursuit. Her main armament consists of twelve 4.1-inch guns, and she carries a crew of 373 men.

BANK GOVERNOR NAMED
Probably Will Receive Salary of \$30,000 in Chicago District.
CHICAGO, October 23.—W. R. McDougall, bank examiner for the Chicago Clearing-House Association, was elected governor of the Chicago District Federal Reserve Bank to-day. The directors did not decide on the governor's salary, but it is understood it probably will be \$30,000 a year.