

CONGRESSMEN NOTABLE WORK

Party Pledges Made to People Fulfilled by Senate and House.

NATION'S BUSINESS REASSURED AND MONOPOLY THROTTLED

Currency Law Expected to Prevent Future Panics—Revenue Measures Equally Distribute Cost of Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—A review of the work done by the congress which has just adjourned shows that it has been responsive to the will of the people, that notable constructive legislation has been enacted and that the session has done tremendous work, nearly all of which will prove highly beneficial to the country. The best commendation of the session is President Wilson's letter issued Saturday warmly endorsing the leaders who directed the great work which has been accomplished.

The chief enactments, including the new currency law, anti-trust legislation, repeal of the toll exemption provision for American coastwise ships in the Panama canal and the provision to build a government railroad in Alaska. The congress was remarkable for the fact that in less than two years it had to deal with conditions arising from two foreign wars; the revolution in Mexico and the European conflict; and was on the verge of facing a war between the United States and Mexico. Both of these situations demanded emergency legislation, some of which may have far reaching effect upon the future course of the nation in its foreign affairs.

The president appeared before joint sessions of the house and senate on five occasions. He delivered his general legislative message December 2. Subsequent messages were on anti-trust legislation, the Mexican situation, pleading for continuation of "watchful waiting," the tolls repeal bill and the necessity for a war revenue bill.

Most important of the laws enacted by the congress since December 1, 1913, were:

Notable Achievements.
Federal reserve act, creating twelve regional reserve banks, and federal reserve board of control and reforming the currency system.

Federal trade commission act creating a commission of five members and absorbing the bureau of corporations to investigate, organize, conduct and practice of industrial corporations; inquiry into unfair competition and alleged violation of anti-trust acts; to aid the department of justice and the courts in the prosecution of business offenders; to make public information deemed to be of public interest relating to industrial conditions and to recommend remedial business legislation.

The Clayton anti-trust act, which provides for guilt of individuals connected with corporations convicted of violating the anti-trust laws. Limits interlocking directorates, prohibits holding companies which will lessen competition, prevents exclusive and tying contracts, liberalizes laws relating to injunction and contempt and exempts from prosecution under anti-trust laws agricultural, horticultural and labor organizations.

Act repealing provisions of the Panama canal law exempting from payment of tolls American vessels engaged in coastwise shipping of the United States.

The Alaska railroad law providing for government construction and operation of 1,000 miles of railroad with telegraph and telephone lines, from the lower Pacific coast to interior waters and mineral region of Alaska at a cost not to exceed \$35,000,000.

Laws placing on a war footing the inter militia and naval militia of the states subjecting them in time of war to the call of the signal corps of the army.

Law regulating cotton future sales on stock exchanges, providing a tax of 2 cents a pound on sales for future delivery unless actually delivered under conditions and grades established by the department of agriculture.

Act providing income tax of 1 percent of the gross annual income of railroad corporations in Alaska.

Law establishing the United States coast guard and consolidating the revenue cutter and life saving services with increases in salary for employees.

Act reorganizing diplomatic and consular service of the country.

Act providing for government leasing of coal lands in Alaska and to prevent monopolization of natural resources of the territory.

Resolution creating commission to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education to report not later than June 1 next.

Foreign relations of the United States absorbed much attention of the congress irrespective of the wars in Mexico and Europe and formed the basis for discussion by the president in his annual message and in frequent conferences with members of the foreign relations committee. This committee lost its chairman early in the session through the sudden death of Senator August O. Bacon, of Georgia, and William J. Stone, of Missouri, was chosen to succeed him as head of its important committee which was to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education to report not later than June 1 next.

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Principals in Murder Trial Begun Today in Mineola, N. Y.

MRS. FLORENCE CARMAN.

DIST. ATTY. LEWIS J. SMITH.



DR. EDWIN CARMAN.

EHRMANN CASE SOON IN HANDS OF JURY

Arguments Begin Tuesday—Attorneys Spent Monday in Preparing Their Instructions.

By Staff Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 19.—The final lap of the legal battle, which involves Emil Ehrmann, a wealthy over-all manufacturer, who is on trial charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of Edward Wade, a teamster, will be begun in the Erie circuit court at 7 o'clock this evening when the instructions to the jury will be presented by both sides for the court's consideration. It is known that the state will present nearly one hundred instructions and the defense is expected to present more. It is customary in the court proceedings of Parke county to avoid any arguments on the instructions but it is thought that this will be asked by the attorneys on both sides.

Preliminary arrangements for the arguments for the state and defense have been made by both sides. Howard Maxwell, Carson Hamill, Finley A. McNutt and Harold Henderson probably will make the arguments for the defense while C. C. Whitlock, Bert Kelly, Joe Roach and George Sunkel will make the arguments for the state.

It is expected that the case will be given to the jury by noon Wednesday. Indications are that the arguments of the attorneys will occupy from an hour to two hours and both sides concede that the case will be given to the jury not later than Wednesday noon.

Carson Hamill arrived Sunday night and immediately took up consultation with the Rockville attorneys who are assisting the defense. Richard A. Verneke, prosecuting attorney of Vigo county, is expected to arrive this afternoon with his assistants, Joseph Roach, Frank Foley, Bert Kelly and Charles Whitlock. Finley A. McNutt, John Hickey and Harry Wallace, attorneys for the defense, are expected to arrive this afternoon.

According to statements made by the defense and the state, the instructions presented to the court for consideration will be lengthy. Joseph Roach has been in charge of the state's instructions and Howard Maxwell has charge of the defense. These documents cover more than 500 pages each, it is said.

TURKEY DEFIES POWLS.

Declines to Discharge German Crews of Two War Ships.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via London), Oct. 19.—3:30 p. m.—The porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish government.

This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these two vessels.

The government has now shelved the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question, although it had previously given repeated assurances that these Germans would be repatriated.

M'REYNOLDS ASSIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Justice McReynolds, the new associate justice of the supreme court, was assigned today by Chief Justice White to the Seventh circuit, comprising Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

KIAO-CHOW BAY MINE SINKS A JAP CRUISER

Only One Officer and Nine Men of Crew of 357 Known to Have Been Saved.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—5:30 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chow bay on the night of October 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and refitted in 1899. She was a vessel of 3,700 tons and was 300 feet long and had 46-foot beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns and her speed was about 18 knots.

The Takachiho carried a crew of 357 men, only ten of whom, according to the official report, are known to have been saved.

Takachiho was on patrol duty outside the Tsing-Tau when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames that resulted. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser which, however, disappeared quickly, and in darkness it was possible to rescue only twelve men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and 189 seamen perished.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 19.—It is announced that a typhoon has struck Kiao-Chow, destroying the landing pier. Twenty Japanese sailors were drowned.

MUST LIST SAFETY APPARATUS.

Railroads Ordered to Report to Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Detailed information of all block signal and other train safety apparatus in use on American railroads was called for today by the interstate commerce commission in an order which specifies that the statistics must be in Washington not later than January 15, 1915. The information may be used in connection with the physical valuation work or safety investigations.

U. S. WEATHER RECORD.

TEMPERATURE RECORD, OCT. 19.
6 a. m. 52 Noon 70
8 a. m. 64 3 p. m. 70

LOCAL CONDITIONS AT 7 A. M., OCTOBER 19, 1914.

Station pressure, 29.40; temperature, 52; highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest temperature last night, 52; precipitation, 0.0; direction of wind, south-east; velocity of wind, five miles per hour; state of weather, partly cloudy; relative humidity, 95 per cent.

FORECAST.

TERRE HAUTE—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

ILLINOIS—Fair tonight and possibly Tuesday; continued mild.

OTHER LOCAL REPORTS.

Temperature by Buntin's thermometer: 7 a. m., 53; 2 p. m., 73. River stage—4 feet.

CARMAN TRIAL OPENS; JURY CHOSEN QUICKLY

Woman Accused of Killing Husband's Patient Self-Possessed as Preliminary Steps Are Taken.

TERRE HAUTE'S ELECTION.

Indianapolis Seems Greatly Agitated Over the Matter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—One of the newspapers here published that United States Marshal Storen and District Attorney Dailey would appoint a lot of deputies to go to Terre Haute on election day. These officials said today that there had been no deputies appointed and that there would be none appointed unless on application of the sheriff and judge of a circuit court of a county.

Vigo county was one of the counties named among those to which it was said that deputies would be sent. District Attorney Dailey said he had appointed no deputy for such election duties and would appoint no one unless under the conditions stated above.

ALLIES REPULSED NEAR LILLE.

German Dispatch Tells of Severe Losses to Enemy.

BERLIN, (via London), Oct. 19.—5:45 p. m.—German army headquarters has given out an official statement under today's date as follows: "The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

"In the eastern arena of war the situation remains unchanged."

CAUSE OF WRECK GIVEN.

"Inefficiency of Train Order System" Blamed for 43 Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Inefficiency of the train order system was assigned by the interstate commerce commission today as the principal cause of a head-on collision on Kansas City Southern railway, near Tipton Ford, Mo., on August 5th, in which 43 were killed and 38 were injured.

MINE LAYER CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—12:02 p. m.—The Central News has sent out a dispatch from Harwich in which the correspondent says he has learned upon good authority that the British cruiser Undaunted, accompanied by two torpedo destroyers, has captured a German mine layer in the North sea.

The mine layer, the dispatch says, was disguised as a hospital ship. The Undaunted is bringing her prize into Harwich. The press bureau is without confirmation of this incident.

DUNKIRK BATTLE SCENE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—3:41 a. m.—A dispatch from Dunkirk to the Daily Mail, sent Sunday evening, says: "Severe fighting is taking place today. Heavy firing has been heard at Dunkirk since 9 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that destroyers or gunboats are being used in the canals."

TROOP ARMADA INSPIRES AWE

Sailing of Canada's Soldiers to European Battlefields Described by Captain of Liner.

LINE OF GREY TRANSPORTS FLANKED BY BIG WARSHIPS

Thirty-Two Vessels Spread Out Miles Apart With Scouting Ship Five Miles Ahead to Watch for Enemy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A line of gray transports, led by a pilot boat and two British cruisers and flanked by an armada of battleships, cruisers and destroyers; a line so long that it laid the smudge of its smoke against the sky as far as sailors could see to the east and west—such was the fleet that carried Canada's troops to England—and its convoys as glimpsed from the decks of the Minnewaska, 30 miles from the mouth of the Thames on Oct. 1. Officers of the steamer told of the spectacle upon her arrival here today.

There were 32 transports in the line and they churned the water of one another's wakes at distances of half a mile to a mile. Each transport flew the British flag and each was painted the battle color of the sea, steel gray, even to the funnels. Well to the front of the long line, perhaps five miles in advance, steamed the leader—apparently sent ahead to make sure the way was clear, for she carried no troops—with a cruiser to the starboard and another to port forward.

Names Painted Over.
All the transports were converted passenger liners or merchantmen and some of them were recognized, or at least it is thought they were by the Minnewaska's officers who viewed the maritime procession through glasses. The Lapland and the Zealand were in the fleet; but all the names had been painted over, so the officers were uncertain about the others.

The fleet really moved in three lines; the transports between a line of warships on each side. Among the warships were many destroyers sent out from British ports to reinforce the larger war craft as the fleet neared its destination.

The day was one of brilliant sunshine, the sky was cloudless and the distance of the Minnewaska from the line about five miles. Notwithstanding the fact that the British ensign floated over the line a cruiser darted out of the line of convoys, circled the Minnewaska, came quiet close and steamed alongside till the last transport was a speck on the horizon. Then the cruiser turned about and steamed away without a word, to join the rear guard.

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EXTRA WAR BULLETINS

AVONMOUTH, England, via London, Oct. 19.—10:50 a. m.—A well known Atlantic liner arrived here today bringing a large number of Canadian troops to augment those already encamped in England. The first news the people had of their arrival was the sound of the fifes and the drums in the streets. The men entrained immediately for a destination not given out.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—4:05 a. m.—A correspondent of the Times in France, telegraphing Sunday, declares that any plan the German general Von Kluck may have had for sweeping down on Calais has failed because, he says, the allied forces arrived there first.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—2:03 a. m.—"Lille has been evacuated by the Germans for the third time," says the Telegraph's correspondent in the north of France. "This evacuation was made necessary by the allies' capture of Laventie and Estaires, which forced the Germans to hastily leave the plain between Hazebrouck and Lille.

"Everywhere along our left flank we have been successful and the Germans are falling back under pressure which they cannot resist. It is not even certain that they will hold Ostend."

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 19.—(via London)—1:00 p. m.—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic today by a French cruiser.

BUSINESS GETS STRONG BOOST

Mills and Factories Starting Up As Result of Demands Made by War Abroad.

WILSON'S NEUTRALITY ORDERS HAVING BENEFICIAL EFFECT

Steel and Textile Trades Directly Effected—Other Lines Being Helped As a Result.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Foreign business coming to the United States in the shape of huge orders for army supplies will pay the emergency tax, which it is now necessary to levy to assure the U. S. treasury an ample working balance, many times over. This strict neutrality of this country enforced by President Wilson enables the American manufacturers and laborers to reap the benefit of this opportunity.

As summarized by the New York Journal of Commerce, this is the situation: Investigation in several leading trade lines shows that within the past month there has been a most encouraging flow of new and extensive orders for such important articles from our American mills as blankets, cotton goods, leather and steel. The war, according to recent indication, has brought to many of our largest corporate manufacturing organizations not a few orders for their products, which will keep them busy in operations for some time at least and in one or two instances establish new records for amounts of materials required to fill single orders.

Buying Agents Arrive.

The increasing activity of agents or buying contractors representing foreign countries, both neutral and belligerent, according to some trade leaders, has induced a feeling of the greatest confidence for the immediate and near future of our industrial operations, which, in turn, cannot help but exert a beneficial influence toward bringing about general improvement of business in the United States.

Advices received from middle west cities show that large orders have been placed by some of the European belligerent nations for leather in large quantities and shoes. The confirmation of rumors concerning the competitive race which is on at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. among manufacturers of automobile trucks to win the record orders for such trucks about to be placed through that company for the French and Russian governments has been but one of the many indications of a real boom in export buying which practically every branch of our

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ALLIED FORCES HALT GERMANS

News Received in London Indicates That Kaiser's Westward Advance Is Checked.

INVADERS' RIGHT WING GIVES WAY BEFORE ANGLO-FRENCH

Reported Also to Have Evacuated Courtrai But This Is Unconfirmed—Belgians Are Active.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—10:35 a. m.—From the point of view of the allied armies, so far as could be learned from dispatches reaching London today, the situation in West Flanders and in France, far south as Lille, seemed on this, the 77th day of the war, perhaps more hopeful than at any time since the German advance on Paris was checked.

Though the news reaching England is meager and to an extent delayed, as always, all tidings seem to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on the French coast towns has been blocked temporarily at least while further south in a region that was a week ago the extreme German right the invaders have been again compelled to give ground before the allies' wedge force which has been concentrating on Lille.

Several reports contend that the Germans have withdrawn from this town but this is not confirmed, nor is the report that they evacuated Courtrai, nearly thirty miles northwest. It seems plain, however, that the menace here grew marked and that the German army operating along the coast of Flanders found itself in peril of being cut off from the main body.

What opposition they met along the sea is only guesswork for it has never been disclosed in Great Britain what forces the allies have or at what point they touch the coast.

All reports seem to agree that the city of Ostend is practically clear of Germans who, apparently are reforming to the south with reinforcements and the siege guns used to batter the Belgian forts and that they now propose to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report says that they are beyond Furnes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk.

Lille Bombarded.

Further south in France reinforcements from Brussels are said to have been brought up before Lille which the Germans are reported as bombarding in a desperate attempt to take the place.

The Belgians themselves have been putting in some hard knocks. According to last night's Paris official communication they have held the Germans in an attempt to cross the river Yser, southwest of Dixmude, Belgium. This was the first head of the Belgian forces since the evacuation of Antwerp and now the sea found approximately and picturesquely defending that little spot of their own country that the invaders have not taken. King Albert, unheard of for some time, is said to have cheered the men in the field.

Some of the London papers describe the German evacuation of Ostend as a retirement to the east, on the theory that the allies' progress to the south threatened to isolate the Ostend garrison, making a retreat impossible. The dispatches are far from unanimous on the direction of the retirement, however, most of them describing it as a passage to the west, and any attempt, therefore, to analyze it is but conjectural.

From various sources came reports, none of which were confirmed, that some sort of naval craft are being pressed into use by the allies in the canals of Flanders and perhaps from the sea. Sunday a dispatch direct from Dunkirk said that heavy firing could be heard there and it was believed that gunboats were being used in the canals. It was added that heavy fighting was progressing south of Ostend, which, if true, meant the presence of allied forces at a point further north than heretofore suspected. This is contradicted by the report that the Germans are west of Furnes.

Anti-German Rioting.

Though there was a sporadic recurrence of the anti-German rioting in parts of London early this morning, police protection in such places has been increased and no serious outbreaks were reported during the forenoon in the city, but at Saffron-Waldron a German's house was attacked, the windows smashed and two Germans injured.

In the eastern war area the great battle of Poland appears to be progressing in favor of the Russians, who claim to have checked decisively the German forces in their attempt to cross the Vistula. The Russians in and around Warsaw are being temporarily protected from fresh German artillery aggression by reason of the impassable condition of the country through recent rains and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Lodz to Warsaw on which the Germans could transport their heavy guns.

Around Przemysl the Austrians claim to have killed and wounded 40,000 Russians and also to have crossed the Carpathians, but on the other hand, the Russians repulsed an Austrian attempt to cross the river San. That the Austrians are meeting with vigorous opposition is admitted in the latest Vienna dispatch, which says "our

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