

MRS. CARMAN FREED ON \$25,000 BAIL; IS TO ESCAPE NEW TRIAL

Jury Disagreed, Ten Being for Acquittal and Two for Conviction of Murder.

WOMAN IS ALL RIGHT NOW

She Seems to Have Completely Recovered From Her Collapse; Goes Home With Her Husband.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
New York, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Florence Conkling Carman was released this afternoon at the county courthouse in Brooklyn on \$25,000 bail. It was understood that she would not be tried again on a charge of murdering Mrs. Louise Bailey.

The jury which heard the evidence in the Carman case was discharged at 11 a. m. Sunday, after having wrangled for 13 hours in an unsuccessful effort to reach a verdict. The final vote was 10 for acquittal and two for conviction. Mrs. Carman appeared to have completely recovered from the collapse she suffered when the jury was discharged. She arrived at the courthouse from the Minerva jail at 12:40 o'clock and was escorted to Justice Kelly's office, where Attorney Levy, Graham and Uterhart awaited her.

The bail bond was signed by Ernest Randall and Smith Cox, neighbors of the Carmans. District Attorney Smith appeared at the proceedings, but offered no opposition to Mrs. Carman's release. She left in an automobile for her home at Freeport immediately after the proceedings were over. Mrs. Carman evidently expected acquittal, as she gathered up all her belongings at the jail and brought them to Brooklyn with her.

Authority Needed to Print Ballots

Answering a query by County Clerk Coffey, District Attorney Evans states that no person was authorized to print either official or sample ballots other than the person, firm or corporation which received the contract, that such ballots could be delivered only to the county clerk and that he alone has the authority to distribute them and then only according to statute. The question followed requests for permission to have more sample ballots struck off than Mr. Coffey had ordered. The penalty for any violation of the act which was passed in 1911 is a fine from \$250 to \$1000 or imprisonment from three months to a year or both.

Deputy Kills Deputy.
Los Angeles, Oct. 25.—Deputy Constable A. B. Curtis is dead today of a bullet wound inflicted by Deputy Sheriff M. L. Machado, following a quarrel

MAID WHO SWORE MRS. CARMAN ADMITTED KILLING



This is Celia Coleman, chief witness for the prosecution in the sensational murder trial at Minerva, L. I. of Mrs. Florence Carman for the murder of Mrs. Bailey last June. The Coleman girl has been held under cover by the district attorney

for months, and it was not believed she would say anything damaging to Mrs. Carman. But on the stand she said Mrs. Carman showed her the pistol after the shooting, and said the next day she was sorry she had shot Mrs. Bailey.

In which Miss Edna Neathammer tried in vain to make peace. Friends declared that both men were interested

MOTHERS ON FIRING LINE CALL CHILDREN IN WHEN SHELLS FALL

French Peasants Venture Out to Look for Shells as We Look for Rain Signs.

PEOPLE ARE OPTIMISTIC

They Eat and Sleep Under Ground But in Kells Between Firing Venture Out for Fresh Air and Play.

By William Phillip Sims.
Paris, Oct. 5.—(By mail to New York)—What is it like to be on the firing line? How does it feel to be under fire? What are the villagers doing in the towns along the fighting front? What is their daily life? How do they pass the time? What do they eat? How do they sleep, or do they sleep? And what is their state of mind? By an official fluke, I found myself a few days ago, not at the front, but beyond the front, half way between the contending armies of Great Britain and France on one side and of Germany on the other, in the town of Soissons, northeast of Paris.

And for a day I lived the life of a citizen of this much bombarded place. As I approached Soissons from the south, mounting a gentle rise of a hill, I could clearly distinguish the guns of the French army glittering in the sunlight, concealed from the enemy by the crest of the knoll but replying to the German artillery on the other side of the town.

Here I was stopped by a sentry, who closely scrutinized my pass, saluted and told me to pass on. "Can I get to Soissons?" I asked. "Some of the approaches are blocked by debris," answered the soldier, "but you may be able to get through. Look out for the shells."

I found Soissons looking like a deserted city. Hardly anyone was on the streets. Shutters were drawn over shop and residence windows alike. A hungry looking dog lay shivering in a doorway. Twenty feet further on were two prostrate horses, one dead and the other dying, victims of a shell which had just torn out the side of a house and thrown the granite blocks of which it was built into the street. The horse which still lived was a beautiful gray, evidently of Percheron blood, which held up its head proudly, as if defying death. It lay on its stomach, which had been opened by a fragment of shell. Its back was broken and its hind legs spread out in opposite directions. I borrowed a rifle from a soldier and put the beast out of its misery.

All of the town on the east side of the river had been wiped out. Part of it had been shelled to fragments and the rest burned. West of the river the destruction had not been so complete but it was bad enough. One entire street was a mass of smashed roofs, shattered windows, split wooden

shutters, shell perforated ones and torn-up pavements.

I took a look at the cathedral. It was nicked and holed in many places. The windows were gone. Inside I found the sexton kneeling alone under the great nave in a half inch of broken glass which had once been stained glass windows. Hearing me, he started up and gave me an almost defiant look.

Then, taking me for an Englishman and therefore a friend, he said, with a despairing gesture: "Look! Just look!" He could get no further but turned away and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief.

I stole away, my feet crunching the broken glass, the sound echoing throughout the vast church.

About noon there was a lull in the firing and the people began to come timidly from their cellars and from behind their shutters. Venturing into the streets, they looked up to see if shells were flying, just as I have seen farmers do when looking for signs of rain.

They regarded me with suspicion and on an average of once in five minutes someone would ask me if I didn't know the all save inhabitants were prohibited there. I usually managed to make friends with these people, whereupon they would invariably ask for news from "the front."

It struck me as odd that these residents between the actual fighting lines should clamor for news from "the front." I discovered later that army officers themselves, and men of high rank, too, were just as ignorant as these people of general developments.

In Soissons, as elsewhere in France, only the aged women and the children are left.

They spend their days and nights in cellars, only coming out during lulls in the fighting. They eat and sleep under ground but in periods of comparative calm children are seen playing in the streets, little appreciating what it is all about.

Smoking is too much of a luxury for many persons to indulge in now. Meat is a rarity. No eggs, butter or milk are to be had. There is enough bread and a little wine. But the people do not complain. They are all optimists. Even when shells fall about them like rain they take to their shelters stoically. It is all a part of the preparation for victory. Women call to their children to come in out of the shells just as American women call to their little ones to come in out of the rain—models of cheerfulness and hope.

Usual Victories Claimed in Chicago

All Three Parties Say It Is a Moral Certainty Their Candidates Will Win United States Senatorship.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—With the November election but eight days distant, headquarters of the three leading political parties in Illinois issued statements, claiming victories for their senatorial candidates. Summarized, the estimates are:

Democratic—Sullivan will get 200,000 of the 250,000 votes in Cook county, sufficient plurality to carry the entire state.

Progressive—Robins will win with about 32,000 votes; Sullivan second, with 284,000, and Sherman third, with 251,000.

Republican—Sherman will win, with

about 409,659; Sullivan second, with 288,455, and Robins third, with 192,209.

Postmaster General Burleson, Senators Gore of Oklahoma, Stone of Missouri, Lewis of Illinois and Ollie James of Kentucky, will address final Sullivan meeting this week. Senator Borah of Idaho will join Senator Sherman on a speaking tour that will close the latter's campaign for reelection.

Canadian Officer Killed.

Ottawa, Canada, Oct. 25.—A cablegram received here announced that Major Rivers-Bulkeley, comptroller of the household of the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, had been killed in action at the front.

Postmasterships Are Unacted Upon

Fifty-five Appointments Await Approval of Congress, So President Will Make Recess Appointments.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Among the nominations made by the president which at the adjournment of congress were unacted upon, and which will have to be nominated again at the session beginning December 6, were 55 postmasters. The president has the power to make recess appointments to these places, who will serve until res-

ular nominations are confirmed by the senate.

The hottest fight in the list of those which expired was over the Grand Rapids, Mich., postmastership. The Republican occupant of the office had two more years to serve, but was removed on charges.

The Republican senators from Michigan held up the confirmation, and the position, which pays \$6000 a year, was filled by a bondsman, who named a Republican.

A patent has been granted for a simple metal container to hold coins of small denominations in convenient packages instead of wrapping them in paper.

YOUR BOYS may not need overcoats today, but they're going to the first day it rains-- and that will not be long--

Moyer's got too many overcoats; he's got to clear them out at a loss. Hadn't you better buy for your boys now, while Moyer is selling good, heavy ones at just one-half regular prices?

A full run of sizes for boys of 3 years to 17 years, in a great variety of warm, serviceable fabrics. Military, convertible and regular collars.

Moyer's regular prices on these overcoats are \$3.45, \$3.95, \$4.35, \$5, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10. You may buy now at just half price!

When You See It In Our Ad, It's SO!

MOYER

Third and Oak Street Store Only

Stop! Look! Listen!

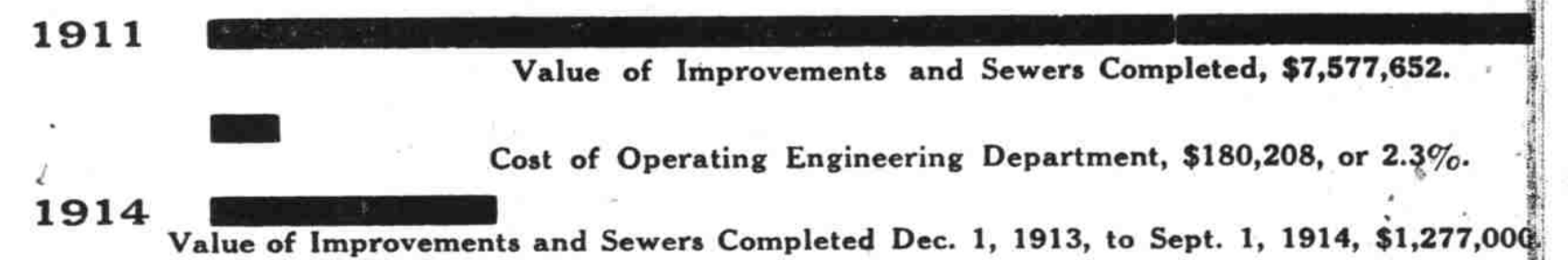
When Will This Increase Stop?

For the Year 1910:	
Total Street Improvement Work	\$4,816,132.00
Total Sewers Constructed	907,718.00
	\$5,723,850.00
Cost of Engineering Department	\$ 189,555.89 Per Cent 3.1
For the Year 1911:	
Total Street Improvement Work	\$7,021,361.00
Total Sewers Constructed	556,291.00
	\$7,577,652.00
Cost of Engineering Department	\$ 180,208.59 Per Cent 2.3
For the Year 1912:	
Total Street Improvement Work	\$4,572,801.00
Total Sewers Constructed	489,173.00
	\$5,061,974.00
Cost of Engineering Department	\$ 207,834.00 Per Cent 4.1
For the Year 1913:	
Total Street Improvement Work	\$2,561,415.00
Total Sewers Constructed	1,003,978.00
	\$3,565,393.00
Cost of Engineering Department	\$ 219,057.17 Per Cent 6.1
To September 1, 1914:	
Total Street Improvement Work	\$ 895,000.00
Total Sewers Constructed	382,000.00
	\$1,277,000.00
Cost of Public Works Department to September 1....	\$ 200,000.00 Per Cent 16.0

Record of Extravagance and Inefficiency of Department of Public Works

Taking 1911 as year of greatest efficiency and economy, 100%, the work of the present Department of Public Works for this fiscal year (to September 1st) is 81% MINUS in Efficiency and \$171,629 MINUS in Economy.

COMPARISON OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS COMPARED WITH FORMER CONDITIONS:



Cost of operating Engineering Department under present management, Dec. 1, 1913, to Sept. 1, 1914, ONLY 9 MONTHS, \$200,000, or 16% of total value of work done.

IN OTHER WORDS, IT COST THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, \$20,000 MORE TO DO \$1,277,000 worth of work than it cost the ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IN 1911 TO DO \$7,577,652 worth of work.

THE COMPARATIVE LOSS IN ECONOMY SHOWN ABOVE WOULD PAY FOR EIGHT RECALL ELECTIONS.

HOW IS THIS? COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS ASKS \$498,250 FOR 1915 BUDGET, BUT THE OTHER COMMISSIONERS SAY IT MUST BE CUT, AND IF HE DOES NOT CUT IT, THEY WILL.

VOTE FOR

22 X YES for Recall of Commissioner of Public Works

VOTE FOR

No. 17 Geo. Parrish

FIRST CHOICE SECOND CHOICE

X