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Two Months of the Great War.

The war in Europe has now been in progress two months. Its development has furnished some surprises and exploded some misconceptions. But the most noteworthy thing about it so far is that it has conformed in the main to rational expectations. It has been marked by no such bewildering successes and tragic collapses as gripped the imagination in the Austro-Hungarian-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-German war of 1870.

In this war there have been no easy death strokes like Sedan and no theatrical "kriegspiel" demonstrations like Sedan and Metz. In fact, it has taken the world less than two months to free itself from the bondage of the tradition of German success. Moltke's system may still be in use, but the conditions which confront the German General Staff to-day have not been of the victory-made-to-order sort with which Moltke was favored in 1866 and 1870. The German armies have shown themselves capable of great exertions and their organization has been admirable. But they have not been able to ride roughshod over all opposition. They have had to take their chances in a struggle with opponents of equal mettle. The legend of their invincibility has been shattered.

It was inevitable that Germany should push the fighting in the first stage of the war. Her preparations were more complete than those of any of her rivals and her facilities for mobilization were better. Moltke once said: "Fighting is Prussia's greatest industry." The Prussian military tradition has ruled in the German Empire, and no other European nation has trained for war as earnestly and systematically as Germany has. As we know now, Germany's first startling successes in Belgium and France were due directly to German preparedness and to French unreadiness. The French were slow in mobilizing and were outnumbered at the front until the first week in September, when the German right wing was almost within sight of the fortifications of Paris.

German strategy called for a series of rapid blows in Belgium and France, and the German army delivered those blows according to programme. But the resistance of the Allies toughened under the German attack, and the French mobilization furnished enough troops in the nick of time to stave off any serious disaster and finally to turn back the invaders in their steps. On Sedan Day, a month ago, the outlook in the western theatre of war was tinged with gloom for the Allies. They had been pushed back from the Belgian border to the outskirts of Paris and seemed unable to hold the enemy. Germany was apparent on the verge of repeating the easy triumphs of the battle of the Marne changed all that and re-established a natural balance. The second month of the war closes with the Allies more than holding their own in the two weeks' battle of the Aisne and preparing to carry through a turning movement which, if successful, will practically clear French territory of the invaders. The western campaign in its second phase has therefore corrected in accordance with common sense probabilities the abnormality of the first phase, due to Germany's exceptional advantages in mobilization.

In the eastern theatre of war the German Austro-Hungarian role was one of defence. The chief element of uncertainty was Russia's ability to get her vast forces into action, and the real surprises of the war have been the smoothness and dash of Russia's offensive campaign. Neither Berlin nor Vienna had any idea that Russia would be able to overrun Galicia within two months from the outbreak of the war. A naive confession of surprise at Russia's forwardness is contained in a letter to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," under the date of August 25, from its war correspondent, Herr Roda Roda. He wrote:

A second surprise (the first was the fine weather in Galicia), not certainly for the General Staff of the two allies, but for us outsiders, is that the Russian, both in East Prussia (at Insterburg) and on the right of the Vistula (at Krasnik), and on our Eastern Galician frontiers (at Nowosielles) are already able to put into the fight on the twenty-second day of mobilization whole divisions and army corps. That seems to me to indicate that the Russian mobilization was long anticipated through a filling up of the ranks on their peace footing basis and was not proceeding as slowly as we all thought it was. On the strength of these experiences it is possible that those prophets who believed in another campaign in the autumn of 1912 (from Poland to Moscow). It is plain that Russia will not withdraw before our columns and the German columns to the line of the Bug and the Dniester, and that the first decisive engagements will occur much closer to our borders and at a relatively nearer date.

"Much closer to our borders?" The Russians now have possession of all Galicia except the extreme western end, and are pouring over the Carpathian Mountains into Hungary. What is left of the three Austro-Hungarian armies is retreating on Cracow or shut up in the fortress of Przemysl. The first part of Russia's strategic programme

has been carried out with astonishing celerity and success. On Austria-Hungary's southern border Servian and Montenegrin armies have invaded Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Austria-Hungary's efforts to invade Serbia have been repulsed with enormous losses. Against Germany Russia has played a clever feinting game and is now about to join battle along the northern and eastern frontiers of Poland.

In the eastern theatre the course of events has also conformed in the main to the probabilities. But Russia's progress has outrun anticipations. The greatest surprise of the war to date has been Russia's super-efficiency.

Elect a Progressive Republican Chairman.

The Republican State Committee, which is scheduled to meet for organization to-day, was elected directly by the party voters and may be considered to hold its existence from them and to owe allegiance to no intermediaries. It should be organized on the basis of owing a duty only to the party and the public. The party's only chance of success this year is Murphy's control of Democracy. The Republican party must oust its Murphyites in order to take advantage of that chance.

Mr. Barnes and the men allied with him in control of the party have not been responsive to the public demands for modern ideas and modern political reforms. They fought Hughes because he was responsive, and ever since then the public has been punishing the party which they controlled. Bad as Murphy is, the public is not likely to cease punishing Barnes and his allied leaders so long as Barnes is a political factor. The state committee in electing its chairman can make or mar the party's prospects in this campaign. Its election of Mr. Barnes or of any man capable of being labelled a Barnes rubber stamp would be the worst thing the members could do to the party which they hope to make successful.

The Destruction at Rheims.

The report of Mr. Whitney Warren upon the injuries done to Rheims Cathedral is the first expert opinion which has reached this country. It is his view that while the structure can of course be "restored," its old charm can never be regained, and the loss to art and the world is irreparable. The injury done to the frame of the cathedral seems to be comparatively slight. But the glass, including the famous rose window in the centre of the facade, and the sculptures have perished. Presumably Mr. Ridder would consider that these might be replaced to much better advantage and the whole structure vastly improved by good, brick renovators with a knowledge of art nouveau. But the civilized world knows the truth. What the hands of devoted men and the loving touch of time did at Rheims can never be ours again. The loss is irreparable and the crime past forgiveness.

Mr. Wadsworth for Senator.

Mr. Wadsworth's nomination for Senator, at one time much in doubt, now seems assured by a narrow margin, which complete returns will probably increase. His candidacy made no such appeal to the voters as did Mr. Whitman's, which was due to his leading part in the factional fight against Governor Hughes. Nevertheless it is to be hoped he will be elected. He is to be preferred to Mr. Gerard as Senator. His experience in legislative work, at which he made an excellent record in matters untinged by his factionalism, has prepared him for service in the larger field of Congress. He is young, clean personally, energetic. He is capable of giving his party and his state good service.

Mr. Glynn's Promise and Past Performances.

Governor Glynn, who once spoke high-sounding words for the Democratic "uplift," now utters even braver words, proclaiming himself the leader of his party and pledging himself to be "Governor in fact" if elected. What his words mean, if they mean anything, is that he is pledging himself to withstand Murphy and Tammany Hall if they want something which the interests of the state would not permit them to have. But Governor Glynn's past record of perfect accord with Tammany and his list of Tammany appointments do not permit this meaning to be read into his words. Therefore they must remain bombast. Governor Sulzer early in his term of office issued a similar pronouncement. He was driven into trying to test strength with Murphy, and Sulzer went into the gutter. If past performances count for anything, Governor Glynn is in no such danger because of any endeavor to live up to his words.

The Worst Side of War.

In its effect upon political progress war often counts for the right. It is a time of magnificent national emotions, before which class privileges and petty rivalries are apt to lose importance. The promise of democratic progress in Russia is natural and understandable, and it is altogether possible that similar gain may come to Germany through the war's upheaval of old ideas.

On the social side there is another story. The despair of the humanitarian is well put by Miss Jane Addams:

When a million men are suffering in trenches, wet and cold and wounded, what are a few children suffering under hard conditions in the factories? Take old age pensions, upon which England, France and Germany have been working. With widows and fatherless children numbered by the thousands in each of those countries, what are a few old people more or less? It will be years before these things are taken up again. The whole social fabric is tortured and twisted.

There is undeniable truth in this which we all feel. War is a reversion to barbarism, a turning away from the finest things of the civilized spirit, and splendid as are its heroic moments and memories, they obstruct rather than aid the modern march toward an elaborate and more humane social organization. Nor can we hope that political reforms will spell speedy social reforms. We know, to the contrary, that the way of progress is a hard one, and that political freedom, however staunch our faith in its justice and ultimate accomplishments, may mean little or nothing in the present. Often enough the short road to accomplishment lies the way of Bismarckian paternalism, under which, as it happens, Germany in the 1870's obtained accident and sickness and old age insurance, toward which the democracies of Great Britain and America are just now floundering their way. It is a long vision that can see the problematical gains of war above the present certain and terrible losses.

The Conning Tower

Warawoocky.

'Twas Przemysl, and the Handelsblad Did Rheims and Combes in the Pau; All Soissons was the Petrograd, And the Tsi-nan-fu-Kiao-Chau.

"He is from the house at seven each morning"—a paragraph from A. S. M. Hutchinson's "The Clear Heart" is being quoted—"to reach 'The Piccadilly Gazette' by eight, hunting through the newspapers as the train takes him up for paragraphs wherewith to be funny in 'Hit or Miss.' There are days, and gradually they become more frequent, when nothing funny will come to his mind; when his mind is hopelessly tired; when his column is dogged out amid furious protests and expostulations that he is keeping the whole damned paper waiting; when he leaves the office badly shaken, cursing it, hating it, dreading that this day's work will earn him dismissal from it, and—" Reader, may we stop? This Hutchinson fellow knows too much,

A WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY HELPS THE SOUTH. Sir: The buy-a-bale plea has been heeded. She was riding without a hat on, so I know. A. W. U.

Regarding poetry, the United States is happier than England in one respect—in that it does not need to pick out every once in a while a person whom it calls a laureate. How many of you can tell without reflection who England's laureate is? How many can suggest an American fitted for such a place?—Harper's Weekly.

(1) Robert Bridges. (2) Thanks for the ad, Norman.

A LETTER FOR MR. RING W. LARDNER.

Mr. Ring Lardner: Probably you do not remember me but I met you with my husband, Mr. Adams, 3 yrs. ago at a ball game and you said then you were pleased to meet me and I took it literally so I am now writing these few lines to you.

Mr. Lardner, I just got back from 3 mos. in the west to regain my health and I use to have the insomnia so I couldn't sleep very good but now I sleep all o. k. and am feeling fine & dandy you bet. But my husband Mr. Adams comes home late nights on % he works on a u. m. paper, and when you have a story in the Sat. even'g post, weekday nights he always wakes me up and says, "Hay, listen to this here story of Mr. Lardner's. I refer to your self. Now Mr. Lardner's I don't listen but it keeps me awake his voice is so loud so I am requesting a favor which I ask on % of my behalf.

Wouldent you please stop writing them stories? I suppose you have got to make a living & so, but if you look like you did 3 yrs. ago when I met you there must be other trades open to you a big strapping man like you, such as plumbing & gas-fitting, or electric light inspector or something. Think of the sleepless nights you are giving a defenseless woman.

And oblige Yrs resply Mrs. F. P. ADAMS.

P. S.—If you could get the Sat. eve'g post to be honest and come out Sat. eve'g, instead of Wednesday night that would be all o. k. on % Sat. eve'g is my husband Mr. Adams night off.

Macaulay, you may remember, might have slipped an ad over when he said "Lars Porsega of Clunium sat in his ivory car." He might have said "his Packard car," or any other scoundrel make. Kipling has less restraint, take it from his "Tomlinson": "Till he heard as the roar of a rain-fed Ford the roar of the Milky Way."

Alas! They Never Know!

The folk I pass upon the street— They do not stop to stare, or throw Bouquets of roses at my feet; They do not know.

The car-conductor raucously Cries out, as usual: "Mind your step," No deference in his mien I see; He isn't hep.

The corner cop does not know how: To him 'tis plain I'm common, very; He sees no laurels on my brow; He isn't jerry.

My fellow workers do not rave About my prowess, nor do they; To them I'm just another slave; They are not out.

My boss does not, by deed or word, Throw out a hint that in his eyes I'm different from the common herd; He isn't what.

I laugh: "What care I for their scorn? I've got it thick on all this crew; I topped the Ticker on Monday morn; If they but knew!"

A. P. W.

"It looked like Davenport would win by about 3,000," says the treasured Tribune. Houston Post and other champions of the conjunctural use of like, please don't copy.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPS.

September 29—This day I have done off my straw hat, but what I shall wear these autumn and winter days I have not yet decided. I am for wearing a cap, it being simple and uncostly and I not caring greatly for the brave show made by gaudier head-wear; but my wife orders me to wear anything save a cap, and I shall bow to her desire, as I ever do in such non-essentials. Poor Will Beebe bath great trouble with his tooth, and hath been all day at the dentist's, poor wretch. At my office until late, but when I came home I found Mistress Pearl Swope still there with my wife, albeit it was past midnight. I did convey her home graciously and with less rancor than is my wont.

30—To the office and Mr. F. Pope brought me, for is, some molasses candy, the best kind to be had in the town, and I had a great deal of it, till I could source do aught else but have more, such is the nature of it. I did finish reading "The Raft" this day, and liked it less than I thought I should when I began it. Beyond the characters of Ocky Waffles and his wife, Jehane, none of them seemed human to me. But S. Strunsky's essay, "School," in the Atlantic Monthly, I deemed as finely humorous a piece as ever I read.

"How can you tell," asks S. R. R., "when you get to the last line?"

We can't. We guess. Sometimes we guess wrong, and it's only the next to the last.

Then we write another. F. P. A.



ITALY—Take 'em out!

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN AMERICAN WOMEN REMINDS T. R. OF ASKED TO ASSIST CHILD LABOR BILL

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP IN THE 60'S

How Her Visiting Fleet Cheered the Union Cause. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I correct an impression given by Congressman Barthold in his "German Day" address, when he suggests special gratitude to Germany for sympathy expressed during our war for emancipation and liberty? It was to Russia we felt grateful.

Here is an extract from Rhodes's "History of the United States": Vol. IV, page 415: "The friendly welcome of a Russian fleet to New York City in September; the enthusiastic reception by the people of the admiral and officers when offered the hospitalities of the city; the banquet given at the Astor House by the merchants and business men in their honor; the marked attention shown them by the Secretary of State, and the cordiality and friendship which the nation cherishes toward Russia, all these manifestations of gratitude to the one great power of Europe which had openly and persistently been our friend, added another element to the cheerfulness which prevailed in the closing months of 1862."

Many of the older generation, like myself, can never forget the vivid feeling of grateful recognition of friends raised in us as these sailors marched up Broadway to the sailor service at, I think, Trinity Chapel.

To-day, we have great satisfaction in seeing our old friends in Russia stand with the free nations in this terrible struggle between the past of autocracy and militarism and the new world of freedom, deepening and deepening of her own life and honor and freedom. L. S. W. PERKINS. Concord, Mass., Sept. 29, 1914.

ENGLAND WAS UNPREPARED

Mr. A. Maurice Low Argues That She Could Not Have Planned and Sought War.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and other defenders of Germany continually assert that England forced the war on Germany because of jealousy of Germany; that for years England has been seeking her opportunity; that finally she availed herself of the pretext of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, hoping to destroy Germany and crush German commercial competition.

Assertions are not facts, no matter how often they may be repeated, but the public is likely to become confused when it is told the same thing day after day with an air of plausibility. Dr. Dernburg and his fellow laborers have accused the English of being guilty of a great many crimes, but they have charged that the English are a pack of fools; on the contrary, they have attributed to them almost preternatural cunning. Now, if the first premise is correct, that England deliberately brought on the war and for years has been waiting an opportunity to attack Germany, and the second premise is also true, that England made war with one end in view, to profit by Germany's misfortune, would any but a nation of fools plunge into war against the most powerful military nation history has known, a nation that for years has openly boasted of its preparations for war, that was ready to strike on the instant, without being ready down to the "last gaiter button"?

Instead of being ready, instead of having made any preparations, instead of having mobilized all her resources of men and money and credit, England took not a single step until after war was declared. By a stroke of good fortune—pure luck—her fleet was in home waters instead of being scattered on half a dozen oceans; but barring that—which, I repeat, was sheer accident and not design—England was as unready for war against a great military power, which merely had to issue mobilization orders and its armies were in motion, as is the United States. I am not relying on assertion. Every one knows the facts. Not until the war had been actively carried on

by Germany for three weeks was England able to send her first small contingent to France. Instead of being prepared for war she was most disgracefully unready, to speak frankly, instead of having a great standing army to be sent abroad at an hour's notice, she has had to create an army by voluntary enlistments, to arm and train and drill civilians who have joined the colors because their country is endangered. Instead of having troops ready to send from India, only when the magnitude of the struggle was realized did England draw on the resources of her Indian empire. In his arming subjects in his country, England has grossly admitted that the English are not fools.

A. MAURICE LOW. Washington, Sept. 29, 1914.

CONTEMPT FOR AMERICANS

Its Presence Among Certain German Critics Is Noted and Discussed.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have observed, while listening to conversations between so-called German-Americans, a marked bitterness and venom in their references to Americans generally. Since it has been revealed that Germany has lost caste in the eyes of the world because of the acts of its insane ruler—God's partner in crime—their attitude in a measure, but one only has to listen to the talk of these alleged German-American citizens to realize how general and confirmed is their mental attitude toward the natives of their adopted country. Of course, we grant that German born citizens have a right to their feelings and opinions—although, just now, no other country would permit their expressions so freely as we grant, also, that German Kultur entitles these self-appointed missionaries to influence barbarian judgment, but I would like to ask this very pertinent question: Where would these alleged German-Americans stand in case the United States should be drawn into a conflict with their dear Fatherland? Would their ingrained reverence for Imperial Wilhelm, militarism and German Kultur be paramount over their obligations as American citizens? WALT McDUGALL. New York, Sept. 29, 1914.

BELGIANS IN THE CONGO

Atrocities There, Are Cited by a German Critic for Their Moral Now.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Are these "thrifty, gentle and heroic Belgians" you speak of in your article headed "New Blood for Great Britain" the same that committed the frightful atrocities in the Congo district which the newspapers were full of a few years ago? Have they endeared themselves to the "impartial" Tribune by pouring boiling oil upon the German soldiers and torturing the German wounded in the most bestial manner? I have read letters from German soldiers in the field proving these things to be true, although The Tribune probably regards everything coming from a German source as utterly unworthy of belief, while it puts supreme confidence in everything coming from the Allies, especially from that dear London. E. WALTHER. New York, Sept. 30, 1914.

More Things Are Wrought by Prayer.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I agree with your correspondent, "Unknown," that as the poet says, "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and if we would only take everything to God in prayer I am sure this awful war would soon be over. I am doing as he suggests every day at noon. I hope others will join. ENGLISH WOMAN. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29, 1914.

London Emergency Corps Wants Money for Middle Class Workers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 30.—A group of England's best known women writers has issued an appeal to the women of America to help in the work of the Women's Emergency Corps, whose object is to take care of middle class workers left helpless by the war. The appeal is signed by Beatrice Harraden, Flora Annie Steel, Ellen Thornycroft Fowler, Ethel Glynn, Elizabeth Robins, May Sinclair and Dora Sigerson. The appeal says:

"The Women's Emergency Corps has for its primary object the care of middle class workers, thousands of whom already are faced with destitution. Accretions, artists, musicians, authors, journalists, translators, secretaries, typists and shorthand writers, a long and ever increasing procession, have been thrown out of work by this terrible war, and the corps is trying to deal with the problem of how to find for them fresh fields of endeavor and new channels of activity.

"Their plight is perhaps sadder than any other in a time such as this of national anxiety. They are the first to have the doors of a livelihood closed in their faces and the last to seek help. They will starve in loneliness and silence rather than reveal themselves to their despair. They are not to be reached by the ordinary means of communication between distress and relief. They are unorganized as a community and isolated by temperament and circumstances. They are out of range and unapproachable, in fact, except by those who, like the Women's Emergency Corps, happen to be familiar with their needs and difficulties.

"The executive committee, containing some of the most brilliant names in England, has the added advantage of working in co-operation with a large group of professional and business women who would themselves be in sore straits but that favorable chance has placed them on a secure footing to meet the tragedy of undeserved destitution.

"We ask our American sisters in the kindness and understanding of their hearts to come forward and help us with their money. If they will do this we can then realize our carefully thought-out schemes of work which will give these women fresh chances and continuous employment throughout the war. Checks and notes should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, who have kindly arranged to forward donations to the honorary treasurer, the Duchess of Marlborough."

The Committee of Mercy, the non-partisan organization for the relief of women and children in Europe, has appointed branch committees abroad. American women who have married Europeans who are members of diplomatic circles will assume the work of distributing the funds for the committee. In England the committee consists of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Paget, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. John Astor and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.

In addition to giving relief to the destitute in Europe the committee plans to aid the wives and children of American reservists here. At the executive committee meeting yesterday morning at the headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Building, Frederick H. Allen was appointed chairman of the finance committee. A cable message of appreciation was received yesterday from the Lord Mayor of London. The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchell to look after stranded refugees from Europe reported yesterday that the number of refugees had fallen off slightly, but that there had been a noticeable change in the character of the arrivals, the more recent ones being skilled workers in handicrafts from Switzerland and diamond polishers and other trained workmen from the Low Countries. All have announced their intention of settling permanently in this country. A cable message of appreciation was received yesterday from the Lord Mayor of London. The committee is in Washington to confer with government officials concerning the collection from American refugees of the money advanced to them for transportation and lodging.

The Belgian relief fund mounted to \$79,984.94 yesterday. The committee will collect not only money, but clothing and provisions.

Secretary of National Committee Points to Legislation Pending in Congress.

Representatives of the National Child Labor Committee, with headquarters at 105 East 22d st., took exception yesterday to the contention of Colonel Roosevelt in his recent speeches in the West, that the Progressive party was the only one favoring federal legislation against child labor. Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, said that Colonel Roosevelt had overlooked the fact that a child labor bill was now pending before Congress. He said it was not fair for any one party to attempt to make political capital out of this particular issue.

"Mr. Roosevelt seems to be unaware of the changes in Congress and the advance of public sentiment since the days when he was President and the Beveridge child labor bill was pending," said Mr. Lovejoy, "and he ignores the fact that to-day a child labor bill, introduced by the chairman of the Democratic caucus, is pending before the House of Representatives.

"We have no desire to enlist in a partisan controversy. We feel that since federal child labor legislation has been recognized by men of all political parties as right and necessary, it is unfair for any one party to attempt to make political capital out of this particular issue. Mr. Roosevelt is a member of our committee, but loyalty to our friends in other camps compels us to remind him and his allies of the Palmer-Owen child labor bill, which they have evidently overlooked."

MISS ANNE MORGAN SAILS

Will Return from Switzerland with Party on France.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who were marooned for some time in Switzerland, following the declaration of war, are returning to New York on the steamship France, according to a cable message received yesterday by Edgar S. De Wolfe, brother of Miss De Wolfe, at the Biltmore Hotel. Miss Morgan had been occupied by Miss Morgan's party in the early part of the summer since since been razed, dispatches received recently from Paris assert.

LONDON APPROVES AMERICAN NURSES

Metropolis Gets First Sight of Red Cross Units on Way to Russia.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 30.—The Russian units of the American Red Cross arrived in London this afternoon, and attracted much attention. It was the first time the British capital has had an opportunity to see American nurses in uniform, and it seemed pleased. Miss Helen Scott Hay was in charge of the nurses. Some expressed regret at not seeing much of London or not having the chance to see any of it, because the contingent will travel to-morrow to Dundee, to embark there for Stockholm. Some of the doctors lost no time in purchasing their tickets.

The cruiser Tennessee had anchored alongside the Red Cross at Falmouth just before the Russian and English units disembarked. The Red Cross sailed later in the day for Bordeaux. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N. (retired), is in command of the vessel, which carries the Red Cross units which will serve with the French armies.

Free Schools at Cooper Union.

The Cooper Union free school of elocution for men and women will begin October 7. That of oratory and debate for men on October 8, and for women October 9.