

GUARANTEE
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See Editorial Page, First Column.

New York Tribune

WEATHER
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, FAIR;
MODERATE N. W. TO N. WINDS.
Yesterday's Temperature
High, 64; Low, 52.
Full report on Page 6.

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First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

30,000 AWAIT MARCHING CALL OF SUFFRAGE

Clear Skies Promised for Giant Parade Up Avenue To-day.

THIRTY BANDS TO CHEER LINE

20,000 Women and 10,000 Men Will Crowd Ranks—Beauty Squad a Feature.

Late last night the weather men gave assurances that to-day would be fine, with light northwest breezes and just the right degree of warmth for marchers in the greatest parade that has ever taken place for the suffrage cause. Thousands of men and women throughout the city will await the word to march, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon the order will be given which will send the front ranks on their way.

Mobilization plans are complete, the last recruits are being enrolled, and countless banners of yellow, and purple, green and white are stored where they can be quickly distributed to those who will carry them. Sunshine is all that is needed to make the promise of a spectacular and successful parade complete.

Most of those who will march have been ordered to assemble in the neighborhood of Washington Square at 2 o'clock, the different groups forming in the streets which cross Fifth Avenue, from where they will fall into line in their places in the parade. The grand division of the Women's Political Union will assemble at Second Avenue and Houston Street, and will march up Second Avenue to Twenty-second Street, where it will turn and join the main parade at Fifth Avenue.

20,000 Women, 10,000 Men.
The suffrage leaders are confident that there will be at least 20,000 women and 10,000 men in line, but the total number of marchers when the parade gets under way may be much larger. The route leads up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where the closing pageant will be staged as the last of the marchers enter the Plaza. The thirty bands, assembled in close formation and conducted by one leader, will play the "Star Spangled Banner" as women grouped around the fountains raise the flag.

The parade will be divided into eight grand divisions. The first is the international, in which will march representatives of the different countries where women already have the right to vote. The first country will be Australia, the others following in alphabetical order. In this division will be the flag on which the ten women who represent Victory, Equality, Liberty, Justice and the six continents will ride. The second division will represent the United States among the countries, and will be composed of the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, marching in a formation of its own. The third division will be the Empire State Campaign Committee, which includes the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Several Hundred Autos.
The following division, which will be the largest of all, will comprise the thousands of marchers who have enrolled under the yellow flag of the Woman Suffrage party. The fifth division will be the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. The sixth will include the Equal Franchise Society, the Collegiate League and the occupational and professional groups. The Women's Political Union will form the following division, and the decorated automobiles, several hundred of which will be in line, will bring up the rear. The automobiles will carry the banners of the different organizations which have endorsed woman suffrage, among which are the American Federation of Labor and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The reviewing stand, from which those who have been invited by the suffrage organizations will watch the parade, is at Forty-first Street, in front of the Public Library. Among those who are expected to occupy seats are Mayor Mitchell, District Attorney Perkins, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Taxes, Borough President Marks, State Senator George W. Simpson, Judge C. E. Griffin, of the Supreme Court; Sheriff Grubbs and Ralph M. Fink, Commissioner of Public Works. As the marchers pass the reviewing stand the flags and banners in the parade will be dipped in salute.

"I'm Delighted, Mrs. Shepard's Delighted; Finley's a Great Boy"

Foster Father's Smiles Spread Through Broadway Offices While New Gould Heir Goes Swimming in Lyndhurst Pool.

The office of Finley J. Shepard, sr., on the eighth floor of the City Investing Building, at 165 Broadway, was one big smile yesterday. Mr. Shepard's secretary smiled. The blonde stenographer smiled. The negro office boy smiled. Even the fat brass knob on the door to Mr. Shepard's private room looked fatter than usual, and gave back a reflected and paternal grin.

"The boss is sure pleased," said Sam, the office boy, showing a row of white teeth. "Yessuh, he is sure pleased. Walk right in."

Mr. Shepard sat at a big mahogany desk, answering a telephone call. "Thanks, thanks, Bill," he told the man at the other end of the wire. "Come around and see him. Bring your kid. Finley will take a fall out of him. Oh, you bet he will. You ought to see that arm."

He hung up the receiver and wheeled around in his chair. "I'm a proud father," he announced. "I'm not ashamed of it, either."

"Mrs. Shepard and I have always wanted a child, and now we've got one. You can say that we're delighted—delighted."

"I never knew a healthier youngster," he went on, "or a better natured one. He's been thoroughly overhauled by a physician and he's sound as a dollar. He eats like a day laborer and he doesn't squall."

"Well," replied the father reluctantly, "once in a while, possibly, but only when his feelings are hurt. He's sensitive, but he has the best disposition for a boy of his age that I know. Mrs. Shepard says the same thing."

KING ASKS MORE BRITISH RECRUITS TO MEET CRISIS

"Grave Moment" Has Come, Says George V in Plea to Nation.

"END NOT IN SIGHT; MANY MEN NEEDED"

"More and Yet More Wanted to Keep My Armies in the Field."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Oct. 22.—King George has issued an appeal to his subjects to enlist voluntarily in the fight against the Germanic allies. "More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field," says the proclamation:

"To My People:
"At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.
"I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.
"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.
"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our noble and our brave soldiers, who have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

The conscriptionists read into the King's words a complete vindication of their attitude. With the gravity of the Balkan situation increased by Greece's refusal of Britain's offer, and the Teuton menace in Serbia constantly growing, the need for more troops has become imperative. The King's appeal, they say, is the last move before conscription is adopted.

Six weeks were set for Lord Derby's recruiting campaign. In that time the man to whom the country entrusted the task of filling the gaps in her armies purposed to recruit 30,000 men a week. "This is an honest attempt," declared Lord Derby, "to give every man a chance to do his duty, a last effort in behalf of the voluntary system can be made an unequalled success, but there is no time to lose."

London, Oct. 22.—The appeal issued yesterday by King George to aid the war effort by recruiting campaign as a final effort to obtain the required men for military service without recourse to conscription is framed in a tone bringing to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position, and the frankness of the appeal in this respect is emphasized in the editorial columns of the newspapers to-day.

"The Daily Telegraph" says that the King's words are charged with "dignity and earnestness of lofty purpose," and continues:
"Let there be no illusions. The present is the darkest moment since the cabal against the Cabinet and the agitation to substitute a dictator, or war council, and expressed the hope that the King's appeal will have the effect of suspending these tactics, which, it declares, distract people at home and have a painful effect upon neutrals and friends abroad."
Most of the other London morning papers comment on the strikingly frank character of the King's appeal and the urgency of the situation which produced it.

ARSON GANG CAUGHT AFTER GUN FIGHT

Fire Marshal Shot and Three Detectives Injured in Baltimore.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Working under orders of State's Attorney Broening, Baltimore detectives rounded up tonight what they declare to be the biggest arson ring in the country. Three men were captured after a heavy gun fight, in which State Fire Marshal Edward J. Meyers was shot, probably mortally. Two suit cases said to contain highly inflammable gases and oils, and an "arson bomb," a large glass globe, eighteen inches in diameter, were confiscated by the police. Three of the detectives were injured in the first fight that followed the exhaustion of their ammunition.

The prisoners are Gottlieb Freund, Harry Miller and Harry Goldberg, of Baltimore.
Just as the detectives surrounded two men, who, they say, were about to "plant" a bomb under the wagon shed of George M. Murray & Sons, cannery, one of the men fired. The ball struck Fire Marshal Meyers in the right eye. Only to-day the men under arrest had placed \$25,000 insurance on the property. The state fire marshal first learned of their intentions and the go-between was a nephew of the state attorney, who joined the gang, posed as a bad man, and laid the plans that led up to the placing of the insurance.

RABBI KNOWS BAFF SLAYERS

Perkins Refuses to Tell Result of Talk with Witness.

Declaring he knew who killed Barnet Baff and who put up the money for his killing, Abraham Whiskin, a rabbi eminent in killing chickens, was cloistered with District Attorney Perkins for half an hour yesterday. Captain Carey, of the Homeless Squad, and two detectives were called in, but Mr. Perkins refused to tell what Whiskin had divulged.

Whiskin is twenty-nine years old and lives at 80 Market Street. He was arrested on complaint of Albert Garlick, a poultry dealer, of 447 Water Street, who says Whiskin cashed a check for \$450 after receiving the same amount in money.

U. S. WARSHIPS FLY FLAG OF GERMANY

Navy Honors Anniversary of the Birth of the Emperor.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22.—Receptions in honor of the birth anniversary of Emperor Augustus Victoria of Germany were held this afternoon and to-night on the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Norfolk navy yard. Many German residents of this section joined with the ships' officers and crews in the celebration, and all the German and Austrian merchant vessels laid up here by the war were decked with flags.

Miss Cavell Brave and Bright to End; First Slightly Wounded, Then Shot Dead



Gen. Moritz Ferdinand von Bissing, German Governor General of Belgium, who let Miss Cavell be shot to death while United States Minister Brand Whitlock pleaded for mercy.

CAVELL PATIENT LAUDS HER WORK

Columbia Student Tells How She Nursed Him in Brussels.

Probably the only person in this city—or perhaps in the whole United States—who had been nursed back to health in Belgium by Miss Edith Cavell, the English woman executed by the German military authorities, is Prentiss Gilbert, of 827 West 115th Street.

Mr. Gilbert, who is taking a post-graduate course at Columbia University, spoke of Miss Cavell last night as a woman of strong personality. Her courage and frankness in testifying before the German court martial, he declared, were entirely in keeping with the intense patriotism so apparent in her work, her speech and her aims generally.

"Her death, and particularly the summary manner in which her splendid career was ended by the Germans in Brussels," he said, "has distressed me greatly."
"I met Miss Cavell for the first time in June, 1914, just about two months before the war. I was making a trip alone through Europe and was stricken with a fever in Brussels. When one is ill and alone in a foreign land, where the language and the ways of the people are strange, a woman like Miss Cavell and an institution such as she managed is a boon to the stricken traveler.

"Unable to leave the Hotel Metrople, where I was staying, I telephoned to the American Consul to find a hospital. At once he recommended the establishment of Miss Cavell, known as the Institut Medical d'Herkenael, in Rue Berkenael, in the Ixelle quarter. It consists of two small houses of the average Flemish type, with accommodations for about twenty beds. While it is a philanthropy, in a way, a charge is made equivalent to the average price paid for hospital service in New York."

A Woman of Great Dignity.
Mr. Gilbert said that as soon as he was carried to the hospital Miss Cavell received him and visited his room daily. Although injured to hospital work and little given to expressions of neediness and deterrent sympathy for patients, her daily visits to the sufferers under her charge were exceedingly welcome.

Prison Burial at Brussels for English Heroine Despite Urgent Appeals.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—(dispatch to "The Daily Mail," London).—The "Telegraaf" states to-night that the Germans executed a French woman, Miss Louise Freney, at Liege, a fortnight ago. The firing party purposely aimed low and she was hit in the legs. The officer then shot her through the head with a revolver. The "Telegraaf" says: "The same thing happened in Miss Cavell's case. She was fired at by a party of twelve, but only one bullet touched her, and that did not kill her. It was after this that the officer of the firing party drew his revolver, and putting it to her ear, fired. The priest present at the execution was overcome with horror, and is now suffering from nervous breakdown. I have no hesitation in saying that the execution of Miss Cavell has evoked consternation among the people of Holland, a feeling that will probably do more damage to German sympathies in Holland, wherever such sympathies still exist, than any happening during the war."

London, Oct. 22.—The British Foreign Office this evening made public the report of the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British chaplain in Brussels, who visited Miss Edith Cavell just before her execution, and a letter from Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

In his letter Mr. Whitlock says he requested that the body of Miss Cavell be delivered to the school for nurses of which she was the directress, his request being referred to the Ministry of War in Berlin. The Rev. Mr. Gahan in his report says:
"On Monday evening, October 11, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

Was Resigned to Die.
"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.
"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn conversation which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said:
"I have no fear now, shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me."
"She further said:
"I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties; this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here, but this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one."

Receives Christian Consolation.
"We partook of Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Aids with Me,' and she joined softly in the end.
"We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's words as only a Christian can do.
"Then I said good-by, and she smiled and said, 'We shall meet again.'
"A German military chaplain was with her at the end and afterward gave her a Christian burial.
"He told me:
"She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine."

U. S. CAN'T ACT IN CAVELL CASE

Germans Were Within Legal Rights, Washington Officials Believe.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Oct. 22.—The State Department is powerless to act in the case of Miss Edith Cavell, executed by the German authorities in Brussels. Expressions of horror were heard today in official circles, but in view of the unquestioned legality of the act it is believed a formal protest would be out of place.

The account of the activity of the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, in Miss Cavell's behalf has created a profound impression. Many officials declare that the public condemnation which Germany has invited will be far more damaging to her cause than any official protest.

"We do not question Germany's legal right to execute Miss Cavell," said a high State Department official, "but let us hope the German government will not stoop so low as to defend the crime on legal grounds. Disavowal of the act and punishment of the offending officer is Berlin's only hope of escaping the scorn of outraged humanity. There is no moral law that could justify the slaying of Miss Cavell or the duplicity of the German authorities at Brussels toward the American Minister."

START CAVELL STATUE FUND

British Plan Shilling Gifts—Sculptor Offers "Labor of Love."

London, Oct. 22.—"The Daily Telegraph," with a gift of 1,000 shillings (\$250), has started a shilling fund to provide a memorial statue to Miss Edith Cavell.

Sir George J. Frampton, the sculptor, has promised to execute the statue as "a labor of love."
Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, proposes that Queen Mary take the lead in the name of the women of England in the formation of a national committee to erect a memorial to Miss Cavell in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey.
A memorial service for Miss Cavell will be held in St. Paul's next Monday.

CYPRUS OFFER IS REJECTED BY GREECE

British Foreign Office Receives Answer of King.

ALLIES SHELL BULGAR PORT

Warships Bombard Deaghat and Coast for Thirty Miles.

SERB PERIL GROWING

Bulgarians Near Uskub and Fortify Salonica Road Against Attack.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Oct. 22.—Again Greek caution has withstood the Allies, and King Constantine's government, by declining the offer of Cyprus and other British inducements, territorial and financial, has shown itself definitely unwilling to put itself in the path of the Teuton-Bulgarian menace in the Balkans.

The reply of Greece to the offer of the Entente Powers reached the Foreign Office to-night, and while it has not been made public, it is believed that King Constantine and Premier Zaimis base their refusal to return to the alliance with Serbia on the ground of the uncertainty of Allied triumph.

This new defeat for Entente diplomacy, not altogether unexpected, is but a new reflection, in the opinion of observers here, of the general weakness of the Allies' military position in the Near East. Only through a decisive victory, or proof of the ability to win one, these observers maintain, could Greek or Rumanian co-operation be secured.

Instead, all the Allies could show at Athens or Bucharest was a fruitless period of seven months at the Dardanelles and a landing at Salonica, which in the eyes of the Greek General Staff, promises to be as hazardous and uncertain as that at Gallipoli. The Allies were not even able to promise that the Balkan countries would not be overrun in turn by the forces of the Central Powers or their Bulgar and Turk allies.

Serb Danger Undiminished.

Especially is this failure emphasized by the present peril of Serbia, whose fate now depends on the arrival of allied aid, en route somewhere from Salonica. While the Germans are steadily pushing on from the north, the Bulgarians are firmly establishing themselves across the southern lines of communication, from which each day will make it harder for the Allies to dislodge them.

Already several Bulgarian divisions are reported as being rushed into Kumanovo, the capture of which was announced yesterday, to fortify the town against allied assault, while other divisions are advancing rapidly on Uskub in order to close the last remaining avenue of communication. Berlin reports that south of Strumnitza troops of the expeditionary force have been driven across the Vardar River by the Bulgarians, but whether this is a definite repulse for those sent to aid the Serbians, or merely a local action of the border, is not disclosed.

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A French Invasion

We are being invaded: French art is laying siege to our city in the person of a group of artists who came, perhaps, from curiosity, but who are remaining from sheer enthusiasm. America means opportunity to them—and their artist friends in the trenches will come presently. A capital story in The Sunday Tribune tells who they are—MacMonnies, Duchamp and the rest—and what they think.

Does your newsdealer know he mustn't sell your copy to some one else?

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements