GUARANTEE
Your Money Back If You Want It.
See Editorial Page, First Column.

New York Tribune

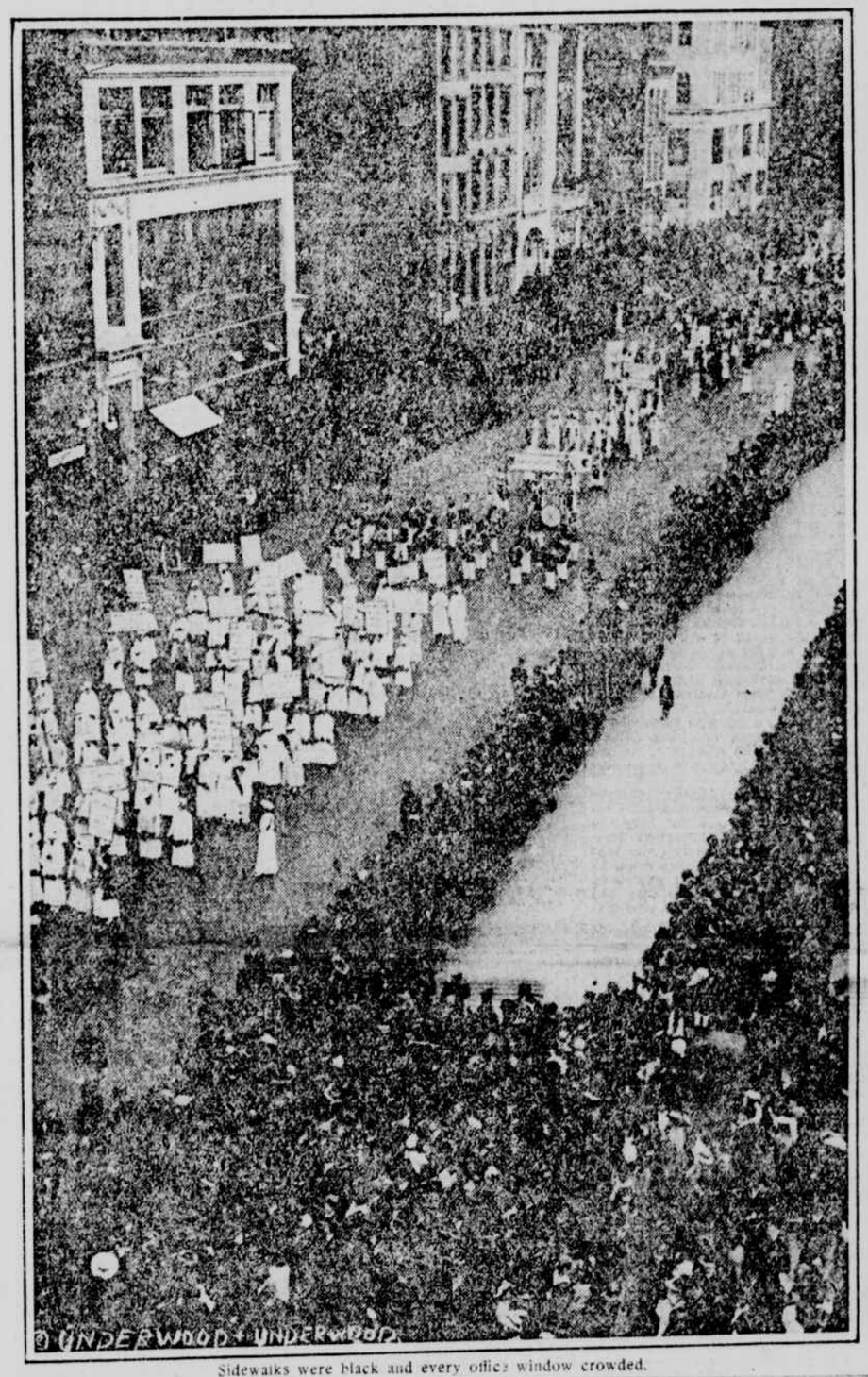
WEATHER
TO-DAY, FAIR AND COOL; TO-MORROW, FAIR AND WARMER.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 53; Low, 41.
Full report on Page 10, Part I.

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

Vol. LXXV....No. 25,179. [Copyright, 1915, By The Tribune Association.] SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1915.—SEVEN PARTS—FIFTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

45,000 March for Suffrage, Braving Wind and Darkness In Greatest Woman's Parade

SUFFRAGE ARMY PASSING IN REVIEW ON FIFTH AVENUE.



Sidewalks were black and every office window crowded.

Cheers Salute Jersey Squad and "Fight On" Banners.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN RANKS

1,500,000 Crowd the Sidewalks and Windows Along Route.

MAYOR REVIEWS LINE

Fifth Avenue Decorations Blend with Colors, Flags and Dresses of Procession.

Because they believed in a principle, 45,000 women marched yesterday from early afternoon on into the night. Women came out of great houses and up from kitchens to show men they want the vote. Against a biting wind the women marched along, serious and intent because they were marching for a purpose. It was after 7 o'clock last night when the last of the parade passed the reviewing stand. Night had come on an hour before.

New York never saw such a suffrage parade. Its greatness and its dignity were deeply impressive. The huge crowds packed thick along the sidewalks, a bit skeptical at first, grew more and more serious as file after file of intelligent, purposeful women passed by. It was the attitude of the women marchers spreading itself electrically through the onlookers.

There has been in all New York's long history only one parade larger. That was the Sound Money parade of 1896, when 99,000 men were in line.

The head of the parade, starting from Washington Square promptly on the scheduled hour of 3 o'clock, reached the reviewing stand and greeted Mayor Mitchel forty minutes later. Minutes passed by and the women were still passing. One hour grew into another and still they passed. At 5 o'clock hundreds and hundreds of marchers had not even left Washington Square and the adjoining streets.

Mayor Mitchel left the stand at 6:20 p. m. It was then dark, and the lights in the windows of the shops on Fifth Avenue gleamed brightly. The wind had grown cold. But the women still marched by. It was not until 7 o'clock that the last of the marchers passed where George McAneny, president of the Board of Aldermen, doffed his hat in place of the Mayor. And after the marchers came the automobiles. The last of these rolled by at ten minutes after seven, just four hours after the parade began.

Dense crowds witnessed the parade. The sidewalks were literally packed. It was difficult to move in some places. And the windows seemed almost as filled with humanity as did the sidewalks. Even up to the top stories men and women leaned out to peer at the women marching below. There must have been more than a million people on the sidewalks and in the windows from Washington Square to Forty-second Street. And they nearly all remained until the parade had passed by. It was not until the autoobiles at the end of the line rumbled by that the watchers left. Chief Inspector Schmittberger said last night he fancied between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 saw the parade.

It was impossible to reach the exact figures of the paraders on account of the peculiar formations of the divisions. Because of this fact there were many varying guesses. The anti-suffragettes conceded 26,000, the suffragettes claimed 50,000. Careful estimates made by The Tribune fixed 45,000 as a conservative figure.

The afternoon was cold and the night was colder. But the women who marched in the parade never flinched. They were dead in earnest and would let nothing like weather deter them. They not only marched the whole long, cold route, but thousands of them stood in the off streets below Fourteenth Street waiting for their turn to join the long procession. In some cases these women had to wait two hours before they could start. The men, too, who, by the way, turned out in unusually large numbers, shared the same hardship. They were the last to march in line and so had to wait the longer.

Color was everywhere in the great procession. The women had outdone themselves to make it picturesque. Flags, banners, hatbands, floats, uniformed bands, made up a harmonious whole. Of course, the familiar yellow, distinctive of the suffrage organizations, no matter what other colors are combined with it, was the background. The American flag, its stripes snapping in the wind, struck out boldly time and time again in the long line. Crashing bands and songs added to the interest.

Old women, as old as suffrage, marched. Often beside them were little girls scarcely in their teens. And there were even tiny babies in go-

SERBS FORCE BULGARS BACK FROM VRANJA

Repulse Attacks and Still Hold the Salonica Line.

ITALY'S FLEET SHELLS COAST

Took Part in Bombardment of Dedeaghatch, Rome Hears.

London, Oct. 23.—The hard fought struggle for possession of the Salonica-Nish railway, according to delayed dispatches reaching here from Salonica, seems to be turning against the Bulgarian invading force of 6,000 men, for the most part Macedonian irregulars, who were joined by the Bulgarian inhabitants of this district.

The Bulgars advanced toward Istip Wednesday, stormed Fort Veles, lying east of the Vardar, and forced the Serbians across the river. Before evacuating the Serbians burned the eastern town and took a position west of Tools. They immediately opened an effective artillery fire, halting the Bulgarians' attempts to cross the river. They retained command of the railway, which, although damaged, was not destroyed.

Yesterday the Serbs, who were recrossing the Vardar, were slowly driving the Bulgars back in the direction of Istip. Simultaneously the Bulgar attempt to cut the railway at Valandovo was promptly repulsed. The report that Turkish cavalry was engaged in these operations is not confirmed.

Paris at last has broken the silence surrounding the landing of the Allied expeditionary force at Salonica, and announced that the French troops have formed a junction with the Serbians.

Where the union took place is not mentioned in the official report, and it is not known whether it was near Strumnitza station, reported captured by the French a few days ago, or further north, nearer the danger points of Vranja and Uskub, on the Nish railway.

But the fact that the joining of the two forces is announced in the War Office report has led observers here to believe that the Allied offensive is now under way, and that the next day or two will see a determined attempt to wrest the Nish-Salonica railway from the Bulgars, now astride it for a distance of thirty miles.

Italy, also, has begun her co-operation in the Balkans, her fleet having joined in the shelling of Dedeaghatch and the Bulgarian coast, while the opening of a new offensive along the whole Austrian front, by recalling Teuton corps, is designed to relieve part of the pressure on hard-put Serbia.

Both the French and British Admiralty statements regarding the bombardment of Dedeaghatch are careful to state that only the warehouses and wharves were fired upon, and that the residential quarters especially were protected.

Russian Ships Join Attack.

The announcement that Russian ships co-operated in the attack has aroused some speculation here, as it was not generally known that any of the Czar's warships were in Ægean waters. As both the Black Sea and the Baltic are sealed tight by Turkish and German mines, it is assumed that the vessels have been detached from the Asiatic squadron and brought to the Mediterranean.

No less curiosity has been aroused by a Central News dispatch from Zurich quoting Rumanian newspaper interviews with General Visnoliko, the adjutant of the Russian Czar, now on his way to the Serbian headquarters, as declaring that "in a fortnight, at the latest, Russian troops would land on the Bulgarian coast."

Both Premier Viviani and Sir Edward Grey have said that Russia was to join in the Balkan expedition, while the Grand Duke Nicholas was reported to have been put in command of an expeditionary force, but so far Russia has made no move. With von Hindenburg's attacks now well in hand and the remainder of the German line held stationary, Russia is believed to be in a far better position to attack Bulgaria than she was a few months ago.

New progress for the Teuton and Bulgar invaders of Serbia is claimed in to-night's official War Office report from Berlin, which chronicles the driving of the Serbs across the Drina near Visegrad, in northwestern Serbia, and advances on Palanka, the junction of

Men Enlist by Thousands to Avenge Edith Cavell

Wave of Indignation Exceeding That Caused by Lusitania Sinking Sweeps Britain and Assures Success of Lord Derby's Scheme.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 23.—If anything were needed to spur British manhood at this crisis in the nation's affairs Germany has furnished it by the slaying of Miss Cavell. As to-day's Tribune editorial, which is quoted freely here, points out her courage and heroism have set an example which will live forever, and the brutality meted out to her has started a wave of indignation and a desire for revenge which is sweeping over the country like a forest fire. No German crime against humanity, not even the sinking of the Lusitania, nor the dastardly Zeppelin raids on non-combatants, powerful as they were, have been half so effective as a recruiting argument as the Cavell case.

The slaying of this one lone, defenceless woman is something every one can understand and realize. The National Liberal Club is initiating a movement for the setting aside of a day to be known as "Cavell Day," on which the nation collectively would pay homage to her memory, and already the fund to erect a monument to her memory is growing by leaps and bounds. Years from now the woman who went to her death saying "I am happy to die for my country" will be remembered as England's greatest recruiting agent.

When her name is mentioned at the great Trafalgar Square meetings you can fairly feel the tension, the stiffening of the crowd, and invariably men in mufti mount the plinth to make public acknowledgment that they are willing and anxious to avenge the crime in the only way England has at her disposal.

A memorial service for Miss Cavell is to be held next Friday in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was meant at first to be an unobtrusive tribute, but is rapidly developing national proportions. Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet have announced their intention of being present, and public bodies and the leading hospitals throughout the country are sending delegations.

Of the utmost importance to this country is the question of conscription, for on it hangs decisions vital to the whole future course of the war and the nation. Lord Derby's recruiting scheme is now in full swing, with practically every wheel in operation. Its whole machinery is running smoothly and efficiently.

A conscriptionist who through the press exerts a tremendous influence admitted to me that he thought Lord Derby would get a million recruits, but, he added, they would not suffice to meet the war's needs, conscription being necessary in the last extreme.

On all sides even the most doubtful are now marvelling at the results of the last few days. It seems that England has finally realized the seriousness of the situation, and, with her back to the wall, is rallying to King and country, which, as history has shown, she has always done when in desperate straits. Enthusiastic rallies are being held everywhere, and all the little sideshows so well known to American publicity managers in big political campaigns are being brought into play by Lord Derby and his assistants. They are new to the average Briton, but he is taking to them with all the more enthusiasm because of their novelty.

7,000 Recruits in Three Days.

The whole country understands the system and acknowledges its fairness, and is trying to make it a complete success. The reports which are coming in from different sections of England must be very gratifying to Lord Derby, especially those from the Midlands district, where the campaign has brought in more than 7,000 recruits in the last three days. The newspapers of Birmingham are backing up the scheme in a whole-hearted way, devoting great space to it and printing figures showing daily results, much like the Y. M. C. A. clock scheme used so successfully in New York a couple of years ago.

Employers, too, are giving every assistance. Manufacturers in many plants not devoted to munition work have notified eligible men that their services are no longer necessary, and naturally these men have turned to the recruiting offices. This is a real sacrifice on the part of employers, for labor is becoming more valuable every day. Even the Labor leaders are in the thick of the fight and are bending every effort toward making good their promise, realizing, of course, what must follow if they fail.

KING CLIMBS TO TROOPS

Victor Makes Perilous Ascent to Thank His Soldiers.

Verona, Italy, Oct. 23.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by General Brusati, climbed to the snow-covered crest of Rauchkoel Mountain yesterday. The snow was deep and the temperature below zero.

The King's trip was made to congratulate the Alpine troops, who had just captured several Austrian positions. The ascent was difficult and hitherto has been undertaken only by hardy and experienced mountaineers.

KAISER IN TURKEY WITHIN 3 WEEKS

Allies' Efforts to Block the Way Must Fail, Says J. L. Garvin.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 24.—J. L. Garvin says in "The Observer" this morning:

"Responsible citizens of both parties, whatever their previous views, must prepare themselves for the probability that within a short period from now, a period variously estimated at from ten days to three weeks by good judges, German supplies of all kinds will be pouring in full traffic through Sofia toward the Bosporus. Afterward, unless something unexpected happens as a result of the arrival in the Near East of Sir Charles Monro, the German Emperor may take his special train via Vienna and make his spectacular entry into Constantinople.

"Whatever else may happen, it seems quite certain that the Serbs, taken between the upper and nether millstone, must be crushed out of their northeastern corner of their country, and that German supply trains will soon be running from Belgrade through Nish and Sofia toward Constantinople. These supply trains may not carry many German or Austrian soldiers of the rank and file, but they will carry officers, non-commissioned officers, technical experts, guns, munitions and every sort of fighting tackle and apparatus. The Turk will then be a far more formidable enemy against both Great Britain and Russia.

"We must choose between two broad alternatives. Either we must abandon the Balkans altogether or any military policy we adopt in that quarter must be thorough and must be pursued with the utmost resolution and power. Again, if we act, we may act in one of two ways, since no third course has yet been suggested. We may accumulate a large force and base it on Salonica, as Sir Arthur Wellesley was based on Lisbon, or we may develop matters nearer Gallipoli.

"The aim of action from Salonica would be to win Greece, place the Bulgarians in Macedonia between a choice of courses involving retreat or destruction and then advance to the north. The Germans and Austrians would have to maintain large forces in Northern Serbia or would risk the loss in a few months of their new won connections.

"That would be the nearest analogy to our military policy of more than a hundred years ago. It would be in any case effective, and might be decisive. If Britain by further reinforcements could raise the Allied strength on the Balkan mainland to 500,000 men within a stipulated time, so as to win the adhesion of Rumania as well as of Greece, that would be the certain means of retrieving all that is jeopardized."

TO CONVOY SHIPS IN BALTIC

German Naval Squadron Will Escort Steamers from Sweden.

Stockholm, Oct. 23.—The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" says that a German naval convoy is expected to arrive in the North Baltic immediately to escort German steamers on their home journey from Swedish ports.

At least thirty steamers are believed

QUEEN-MOTHER SENDS MESSAGE TO MRS. CAVELL

Royal Condolences Received by Parent of Nurse Slain in Brussels.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Cavell, the aged mother of Edith Cavell, received a letter of condolence yesterday from Queen Alexandra and a telegram from Sir Edward Grey, in which the Foreign Minister says:

"She has died as she lived, devoted to the service of her country."

According to "The Weekly Dispatch," Mrs. Cavell said to a friend who remarked that pride in the possession of such a daughter ought to outweigh all tendencies to grief:

"Yes, as you say, my daughter has died the death of a martyr, and that thought is sustaining and certainly does make me proud, but I am also a mother, with a mother's feelings, and for all my pride in my daughter's heroism I cannot help feeling sorely grieved."

Bertha Bennet Burleigh, daughter of the famous war correspondent, who met Miss Cavell when in Belgium in the early days of the war, states in "The Weekly Dispatch":

"My mind is so crowded with memories of my exciting experiences among the Germans, for three or four times I was in great danger of my life, that I cannot remember much that she said to me in her actual words, but one thing she said I have never forgotten nor the great force with which she said it. Her words were, 'We are prepared to do all we can to help them to recover from their wounds, but to be their jailers, never!'

"She was referring to an order which had just been issued stipulating six buildings which alone were to be recognized as hospitals or ambulance stations. She explained to me that the nurses, including herself, had refused to give an undertaking that they would also act as guards of their wounded.

"This means she was not guilty of any sort of bad faith in doing whatever she could for the wounded, even to the extent of helping them to get away from the control of the German brutes. Certainly it was not for lack of the sharpest possible watchfulness that the men were smuggled out of the country. Guards were stationed outside every hospital."

HALTS PRESIDENT'S CAR

Maryland Policeman Makes Chauffeur Keep to the Right.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Frederick, Md., Oct. 23.—The automobile in which President Wilson and Mrs. Galt and the President's daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, were riding to Emmittsburg for luncheon at the home of Mrs. Galt's brother-in-law was halted as it swung around Market and Patrick Streets to-day.

The chauffeur cut the corner, and Policeman Jacob Quinn, with a wave of his large hand, became famous. The chauffeur stopped the car and asked what was the matter. The policeman informed him of the city traffic rules for keeping to the right. The delay was not serious, but Jacob Quinn knew his duty and he did it.

"Of course I recognized the President of the United States," he said, "but everybody obeys the law here."

Italian Vessel Reported Sunk.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The "Temps" publishes a dispatch from Geneva giving an Athens report that an Austrian submarine has sunk an Italian steamship. The name of the vessel is not given.

GERMAN PLOTS IN MEXICO FOUND IN PASSPORT CASE

Scheme to Tie Up U. S. Army by Fomenting Border Troubles Suspected.

RINTELEN-MELOY PAPERS HELD SECRET

Teuton Promoters Involved in Documents Captured in Falmouth.

The Rintelen-Meloy passport fraud inquiry by the Federal grand jury has developed into a strikingly important investigation of German responsibility for internecine troubles in Mexico.

For the last three weeks, by various means, the authorities have been able to keep secret a mass of testimony taken in this inquiry, and have also kept from disclosure the names of the witnesses.

It became known yesterday that the question of who provided the passport for Franz Rintelen, the German government agent now a prisoner in an English detention camp, has been obscured by revelations of much greater importance. It will be recalled that Andrew D. Meloy, a promoter, of 640 Riverside Drive, was arrested on September 30, charged with engineering the granting of Rintelen's passport.

A hint of something unusual in the inquiry was given by the sudden and mysterious trip made to Washington by H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for this district, a few days ago. Questioning developed that this visit was not confined to a discussion of the indictment of Rintelen and Meloy on October 19.

It was learned yesterday that one of the witnesses was General M. Mondragon, once with Felix Diaz, but later with Victoriano Huerta, the former provisional President of Mexico, who will probably be freed from the custody of the United States because of the failure of the El Paso grand jury to indict him and others for trying to foment and aid revolution in Mexico.

Mondragon Missing.

General Mondragon has quietly departed from this city. It is reported he is headed for Spain. Rumors yesterday said his going was with the consent of this government, but if what has leaked from the grand jury room is true it is most likely he has secreted himself temporarily at a nearby point, so that he can readily be reached in the event of his testimony being required at the trials of other persons likely to be indicted.

Rintelen was a director in several Berlin banks and was a close friend of Prince Henry of Prussia. It is said that the dealings between Rintelen and Mondragon were through a third person, whose name is in the possession of District Attorney Marshall.

Other facts about Rintelen, Meloy and Huerta were drawn from a high employe of the passenger service department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. This man arranged, in the course of regular business, the booking of the Huerta party when it left here in June, ostensibly for the San Francisco Exposition. The railroad witness told the grand jurors that Rintelen and Meloy owned adjoining mining claims at Guanacevi, in the State of Durango, Mexico.

An official of the Transatlantic Trust Company, of this city, was examined in connection with a story that Rintelen, in alleged connection with eight leaders of rebel factions in Mexico, had planned to promote continuous trouble in Mexico for $30,000,000. The trust company official caused the books of his company to be submitted to the grand jury, but what they disclosed could not be ascertained by reporters.

Plot to Disturb United States.

However, it is asserted, Rintelen was tricked out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by one of these revolutionary leaders, who, as soon as he had gained possession of the money, became most pacific in his ideas of government and lit out to Cuba with it.

The Transatlantic Trust Company is not only popular with Austro-Hungarians, but is one of the principal depositaries of the German relief funds.

J. C. Hammond and Dr. Carl Schimmel, of the Ballard Advertising Agency, whose office is in the Marbridge Building, were also witnesses before the grand jury. Dr. Schimmel was mentioned in connection with the story printed exclusively in The Tribune that Mrs. Selma Lewis was seeking a commission for trying to arrange a deal to purchase $250,000 worth of discarded army rifles from this government.

When Rintelen and Meloy were held up by the British authorities on the arrival of the steamship Noordam at Falmouth, England, the English agents, it is now learned, found a bundle of documents which they regard as of a more startling nature than those lost by Dr. Albert, the German attaché, in this country. It is now reported that these papers disclose Rintelen's operations with Mexican revolutionists and his plans so to enliver trouble in Mexico close to our border that this country could not afford to keep any but a large force constantly in that section. It is also said that the contents of these documents were in a great measure responsible for our favorable attitude toward Carranza.

Meloy is at present at liberty on $10,000 bail.

Luxemburg Cabinet Resigns.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Luxemburg in the "Cologne Gazette" says that the ministry of the Grand Duchy has resigned owing to a difference of opinion with Grand Duchess Marie.

How It Works

If you have wondered how The Tribune Money-Back Guarantee works in actual practice, from the origin of a complaint to the final letter of thanks, turn to Page 12 this morning. It gives you two cross-sections of the Guarantee in action. It will give you a clearer, more definite idea than you can get in any other way.

The Sunday Tribune

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

NAVY SEEKS AIRMEN FROM CIVILIAN RANKS

Need of Separate Corps of Recruits Taught by War.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A naval aviation corps independent of the navy proper and with the same status as the Marine Corps will be recommended to Congress by Secretary Daniels.

The present requirement that to enter the aviation service one must be a graduate of the Naval Academy or have served something like two years in the line would be abolished and men would be enlisted in the aviation corps from civil life, with the opportunity of becoming full-fledged officers of the navy.

Secretary Daniels has been led to adopt the plan because of the remarkable aeronautic service to warring European nations by young men without military training who had become expert in handling motors through their daily occupations.

Secretary Daniels is still uncertain as to the value of the motors furnished with the aeroplanes now available, and will continue consultation with motor experts with a view of remedying recognized defects. He will confer next week with Director Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, who, as chairman of the government Board of Aeronautics, may be able to carry on experiments to perfect a motor for the navy.

OTHER BIG PARADES.

Gen. Grant's funeral	1885	33,000
Centennial of Washington's inauguration	1889	45,000
Cleveland Business Men's	1892	29,000
Sound money	1896	99,195
Dewey celebration	1899	30,902
Hudson-Fulton celebration	1909	15,000

MISSING NEW HAVEN YOUTH A SUICIDE

Son of Wealthy Merchant Found in Philadelphia Hotel.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Oct 23.—The mystery of the disappearance from New Haven on the day of his wedding of Harvey J. Herman, adopted son of a wealthy manufacturer, was solved to-day in this city by Deputy Coroner George McKeever.

Young Herman was found, a suicide, in a gas-filled room in the Hotel Jamison, where he registered last Sunday as "J. H. Husted, Trenton, N. J." His wallet contained but five cents. He died with his lips sealed, leaving no notes behind.

Deputy Coroner McKeever found among the cards and other things that clinched the man's identity a letter from a piano firm in New Haven, requesting the recipient to make payment on a player piano. There were also a bill from a New England gas company and several letters addressed to him at 58 Fountain Street, New Haven.

New Haven, Oct. 23.—Although news of the identification of the body of Harvey Herman had not been received late to-night at the home in Westville of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Griswold said that, from the description of the articles found on his body, there was little doubt that he was the missing man. She said that she knew of no certain reason for his failure to keep the appointment to meet his fiancée, Miss Edith Todd, in New York City last Sunday. She was inclined to think that his slender finances and the fact that he was finding his preliminary marriage purchase bills too high might have led him to conclude not to undertake the step.

William Whildey, a Westville policeman, who had known Herman seventeen years, went to Philadelphia to-night

COL. ROOSEVELT HAS ANOTHER GRANDCHILD

Cornelius Van Schaick, Theodore, Jr.'s, Third Child, Born Yesterday.

A third child, Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., at their home, 165 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The latest grandson of the ex-President is named for his great-great-grandfather. The first child, a girl, was born on August 17, 1911. The second, Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, was born on June 14, 1914.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was reported last night to be doing well, was Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Alexander.

MRS. DERBY OPERATED ON

Roosevelt's Daughter Doing Well After Appendicitis Attack.

Mrs. Richard Derby, wife of Dr. Richard Derby and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, was operated on for appendicitis on Friday at her home, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The operation, which was one of emergency, was performed by Dr. Walton Martin. Dr. Derby said last night his wife was resting comfortably and was progressing as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Derby before her marriage was Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt. She was married to Dr. Derby at noon on April 4, 1913, at Christ's Church, Oyster Bay, Long Island, by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass.

The couple sailed on a honeymoon trip on April 6 on the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, on which the bride's father embarked on his African trip soon after leaving the Presidency. Dr. Derby and his wife sailed for Paris on the White Star liner Olympic in September, 1914, to assist in relief work in Paris. Mrs. Derby was reported ill, but on her return to this country in December she was in good health and spirits.

LEARN TRADE, BOYS—UMPIRE

Cincinnati Schools Discover New Industrial Subject.

Cincinnati, Oct. 23.—The recommendation of Superintendent Condon of the public schools of this city that a school for baseball umpires be established in the Second Industrial School, to be in charge of William Hart and William Carpenter, former National League umpires, was approved to-day by the Board of Education.

Six votes were cast for and one vote against it. The negative vote was that of Member Fisk, who took the ground that the project was foreign to