

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



TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW FAIR. Yesterday's Temperature: High, 67; Low, 50. Full report on Page 4.

NO NEW HAVEN SUITS AGAINST OLD DIRECTORS

Stockholders, Beaten on Motion to Sue, Force Two-Day Session.

WASTE OF MONEY. STOREY DECLARES

Lawyers for Litigants Indicate Intent to File More Suits.

New Haven, Oct. 27.—What was to have been a routine meeting of New Haven stockholders, with all hands homeward bound not later than the 4:15, was changed into a two-day session this afternoon by the demand of a little group of Bostonians that the company finance suits to compel former directors to repay large sums alleged to have been lost by their malfeasance. The motion was lost, but by insisting on a stock vote the minority succeeded in forcing a night session. When it became clear that the tellers would be out until morning, adjournment was had until to-morrow.

As P. French, former United States District Attorney in Boston, and Hugh Ogden, of the law firm which months ago filed a suit to recover something like \$300,000 from directors living and dead, only to fail, led the demand for aid in recovering these moneys alleged to have been unlawfully taken from the treasury. The vote was overwhelmingly against them, but they asked for a stock vote. This was allowed, and though there is no doubt that the refusal of the management has been sustained by something like 1,000,000 votes to 15,000 the result cannot be formally announced until to-morrow.

French and his associates kept up their fight for the bringing of restitution proceedings during the whole afternoon, despite the statements of President Elliott and Moore, special counsel, that restitution suits would be a waste of the stockholders' money, as, except in the Billard case, now pending, there was no possible chance for the company to win.

Company Has No Case. The statement of Mr. Storey, who became special counsel to arrange the dissolution of the company on the recommendation of the Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds, was by far the most important declaration that has yet been made in connection with the effort to compel restitution. Mr. Storey stated that the company had no case and that to prosecute these suits would simply be a waste of the stockholders' money.

Everything done in the Mellen trust suit by some law, either of long standing or passed for the purpose. The greater part of the transaction is a mere technicality. The Sherman law of 1890 or shortly after and before the Sherman law applied to railroads. An equity suit was started in the Department of Justice, but was dismissed.

Stockholders Ratified Acts. Practically all the acts were ratified by both stockholders and the holders representing some of the holders represented by Mr. French and his associates.

That the Boston & Maine acquisition was a business transaction, and that the Board of Directors was not in the opinion of Richard Olney and other stockholders, a committee of the New Haven, except trivially, but was a natural complement to the New Haven.

That the New Haven accepted the dissolution suit to avoid bankruptcy. The directors of the New Haven were not in the opinion of the Board of Directors, and that the Board of Directors was not in the opinion of the Board of Directors.

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State Editors Strong for Suffrage; See Good Chance to Win New York

Tribune Poll Outside This City Shows Newspaper Sentiment Overwhelming for Amendment—Predictions Indicate Vote Will Be Close.

The editors of New York State are strongly in favor of woman suffrage. A Tribune poll by telegraph of 229 newspaper editors gave 143 in favor of suffrage and intending to vote for it; 64, or less than one-third, against it, and 22, or less than one-tenth, neutral or non-committal.

New York City was not included in the poll. The editors were also asked to make a rough prediction as to how their several communities would vote on November 2. No figures were asked and few were attempted. But the general trend of opinion by counties gives an interesting light on the probabilities of next Tuesday's vote.

Briefly, the opinions of the state's editors indicate that the suffrage amendment has a good chance of coming down to the city line with a majority.

Of the counties outside of New York, twelve can be counted on to give a majority for the suffrage amendment; eleven are certain to vote against it; eight appear slightly favorable to the amendment and will probably give majorities for it, and twenty-five are in doubt, likely to give but a small majority one way or the other.

This is the telegram which The Tribune sent to the editors of every daily newspaper and a number of weeklies in the state outside of the greater city:

"Do you personally favor or oppose woman suffrage? Will the amendment carry your town?"

When it came to making predictions every editor apparently subordinated his personal feelings to the demand for the truth. This was evident from scores of telegrams. Many, confessing they were against the amendment, predicted it would be carried in their locality, and avowed suffragists confessed that their respective communities would vote No.

Only One Editor Opposed. The method by which a county was placed either for or against the amendment, or in the doubtful column, can best be illustrated by taking Livingston County.

Only one editor, A. H. Collins, of Caledonia, was opposed. Yet the nine editors in favor of it, and one opposed to it, did not enter into the prediction at all. Only the replies to the question: "Will the amendment carry your town?" were considered in placing Livingston in the doubtful column.

Six editors replied that their communities were doubtful; two that their towns would be against the amendment would be carried. The counties which the predictions indicate will roll up a majority for

STATE-WIDE POLL OF EDITORS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

The following tables are based on the replies of 229 editors of newspapers of New York State outside of this city to the questions: "Do you personally favor or oppose woman suffrage?" and "Will the amendment carry your town?"

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Total vote for Governor in 1914, and Total vote for Governor in 1915. Lists counties like Albany, Columbia, Essex, etc.

Favorable, but in Doubt. Counties: Albany, Columbia, Essex, Greene, Madison, Otsego, Rockland, Schoharie, Schuyler, Tompkins, Ulster.

Doubtful. Counties: Allegany, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, Genesee, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe.

Counties: Albany, Columbia, Essex, Greene, Madison, Otsego, Rockland, Schoharie, Schuyler, Tompkins, Ulster.

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BREITUNG, FREED IN \$25,000 BAIL, KEEPS SILENCE

Kienzle and Father in Germany Now Figure Large in Bomb Plot.

WASHINGTON MAY ACT ON FAY'S WORDS

Conference at European City with Kaiser's Officials Gives International Turn.

Max Breitung, nephew of Edward N. Breitung, the rich shipping and mining man of acknowledged German sympathy, surrendered himself yesterday to arrest on the charge of conspiring with Lieutenant Robert Fay, of the German army, and three other persons, to dynamite vessels leaving this port with munitions for the Allies.

Breitung gave himself up on his arrival from Chicago, at 9:30 yesterday morning. He was not incarcerated, \$25,000 bail being furnished as soon as he had been technically declared held for examination next Thursday.

United States Commissioner Houghton, before whom he was arraigned, set Breitung's examination for the same day as that on which Walter E. Sholz, Fay and Dr. Herbert Kienzle will be given a hearing.

Breitung and Kienzle are alleged to have furnished money for the purchase of explosives. Kienzle, through a confession made to the Federal authorities by Fay, now becomes a bigger figure in the conspiracy than was at first apparent.

Fay's statement establishes the connection between Germany and the prisoner's operations here, that with substantiation of his confession, will demand official action by Washington.

Fay declares that a letter sent by Dr. Kienzle to Kienzle's father in Cologne, Germany, inspired Fay's journey to the United States.

Fay Shields Germany. In telling this story, Fay refused to give many details. He admitted that the conference that preceded his departure for this country was held in Germany, but he would not name the city, and when he was asked if it had been held in the directing office of the Secret Service—known in Germany as the Intelligence Office, or Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, he said he would not give a more definite identification.

Johannsen, a high official of the Intelligence Office, he said, was one of the other parties to the conference. Fay refused to name the others.

"When I arrived at Johannsen's office," Fay said, "I was shown a letter which had been sent by Dr. Kienzle to his father in Cologne. Dr. Kienzle's father is the head of Germany's greatest clock manufacturing factory."

"I read that letter," he said, "and it told of munition plants in the United States that were making supplies for the Allies and of railroads and steamships that carried munitions to the Allies."

"I was told that the German authorities were making plans to send munitions to the Allies by railroads and steamships, and that the German authorities were making plans to send munitions to the Allies by railroads and steamships."

"There were a number of American newspaper clippings telling of the activities of the arms and munitions factories, railroads and steamships. When I had finished reading the letter Johannsen said: 'Have you memorized the contents?'"

Knowledge Was Password. "I said 'Yes.' 'It will be necessary for you to have this clearly in your mind when you meet Kienzle. He will know that you are right.'"

Fay refused to say whether he had talked with Kienzle when he reached here. He said that he had been in letters to von Papen and Boy-Ed.

"Johannsen," he said, "told me to get into touch with the German officials. When I arrived I saw them. Von Papen said to me, when I told him my plans: 'I do not approve of it. It might lead to a few shots, but it is not worth it.'"

It was clearly understood by Fay that he had been selected to dynamite factories, vessels and railroad trains. His story makes it almost certain that the work he was called back from the battle line to conduct a dynamite campaign here because of his exceptional qualifications for such "dirty" work.

Fay, it being pointed out that the name was not a German one. "I don't care anything about it," he said; "it belongs to me. Perhaps some Germans would spell it P-a-e."

The statement made the first day by von Papen, told by him in his interview with the Canadian press under stronger light in his latest story. He says he knows Canada very well.

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GERMANS MAY SPARE CONDEMNED WOMEN

Madrid, Oct. 27 (via Paris).—The Marquis De Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that he has received information which leads him to believe that death sentences imposed on women in Brussels will be commuted.

Aside from Miss Edith Cavell, the names of only two women condemned to death have become known. They are the Countess Johanna de Belleville, a Belgian, and Mlle. Louise Thullier, a French school teacher. A dispatch from London on October 22 said Emperor William had notified King Alfonso of Spain that he had pardoned these two women.

GERMANS ORDER ANOTHER WOMAN SHOT TO DEATH

Court-Martial in Liege Convicts Nine Persons of Espionage.

Amsterdam, Oct. 27.—Anna Benazet, of Verviers, Belgium, was sentenced to death by a German court-martial at Liege on Monday.

This woman was one of nine persons convicted by the court-martial. Seven were Belgians and the others French. In four cases sentence of death was passed. The other prisoners were condemned to terms of from ten to fifteen years in prison. The charge against them was of having collected information useful to the French government for which it was intended.

The sentences of death have not yet been carried out.

London, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question whether the British government intended to notify General von Bissing, German Governor of Belgium, that he "will be held personally responsible for the quasi-judicial assassination of Miss Cavell," Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that it would serve no purpose to convey such a resolve to any particular German official, who was not necessarily responsible.

Lord Robert recalled the words of Premier Asquith last May that reparation would be exacted for any mistreatment of English prisoners.

"That pledge still holds good," the Under-Secretary added, "and it applies with twofold force to the savage murder under legal form of that noble woman."

Brussels, Oct. 27.—The following semi-official statement has been issued here relative to the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the German authorities:

"The American Ambassador at London has placed at the disposal of the British government documents regarding the Cavell case. The documents contain statements respecting the exchange of letters between the American Legation at Brussels and the German authorities at Brussels about the trial. The British government promptly handed the documents to the press and had them widely distributed by Reuters (Reuters' Telegram Company)."

"In these documents most of the important events are inaccurately reproduced. Particularly is the impression created that the German authorities with empty promises put off the American Minister (Brand Whitlock) in order to conceal from him pronouncement of the death sentence, and deprive him, by speedily carrying out the sentence, of the possibility of intervention in Miss Cavell's behalf."

"Such a promise was never given by the German authorities," he could not report with his advisers to-morrow. This was admitted by the American Minister in Brussels when the matter was discussed with the German authorities.

"That the American Ambassador in London was wrongly informed can be explained by the fact that the Belgian advocate, who as attorney for the American Legation, played a part in the Cavell case, misled the American Legation by placing upon his reports."

"In any case, the American Minister at Brussels was painfully affected by the report as made public. He intends to inform his London colleague and his government at once of the difference between the written report of the Belgian attorney for the legation and the facts."

Washington, Oct. 27.—Acting upon representations of the Belgian Minister to the United States, Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to use his good offices, if the circumstances warrant, in behalf of the thirty or more persons sentenced to death by the German court-martial at Liege for espionage and treason.

The Ambassador's instructions give him discretion in extending his influence in behalf of the condemned prisoners.

BRITISH CUZGEL GERMANS

Use Caveman's Club in Trench Fighting in Flanders.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—British troops in Flanders have adopted the weapon of the cavemen for hand to hand fighting in the trenches.

A letter, received by the Rev. A. Logan Giegie from his nephew, describes the instrument as a club, or, in military vocabulary, "knobkerrie." It is made of wood and similar to a policeman's truncheon, being weighted with lead and very liberally studded with boot tacks.

E-BOATS SINK FOUR MORE

German Steamers Torpedoed in Baltic, Russia Says.

Petrograd, Oct. 27.—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic.

An announcement is made in the Russian official statement issued to-night.

TEUTON ARMIES JOIN BULGARS ON DANUBE; OPEN WAY TO TURKEY

Vessels, Laden with Munitions for Turks, Leave Hungarian Ports When Serbs Quit River.

ALLIES NEAR VELES AS MACKENSEN MAKES GAIN

Bulgarians Forced Back to Istib, Hold on Macedonia Menaced—Revolt Against Ferdinand Nipped at Sofia.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Oct. 27.—Teuton and Bulgar invaders of Serbia at last have joined hands along the Danube frontier, Berlin announced to-night, and one of the objectives of the Austro-German drive—the opening of an avenue to Constantinople—has been attained.

Hardly had the two armies united than the next step in the German plans was put in operation, and from scores of Hungarian ports on the Danube steamers and barges, filled with munitions of war for the Turks, began to move. They will proceed as far as Nikopol, Svistov and Russe, in Bulgaria, whence their cargoes will be hurried by rail to the Dardanelles and its hard pressed defenders.

Along the Oriental railway, also, the main route to Constantinople and Mackensen's chief objective, yard by yard the Serbs are being forced back until a quarter of the distance to Nish is now in German hands, and Velika Plana, the division point of the main line and the Belgrade-Semendria branches, is practically isolated.

Allies Gain, but Still Behold. The Allies are hurrying back the Bulgarians in the south, having advanced to-day to within fifteen miles of Veles, which the Serbs recaptured yesterday, but even if they clear the railway to Nish it may be to find the Germans firmly entrenched there.

Vainly the Bulgarians have fought to maintain themselves on the Nish-Salonica railway, but the troops of the Entente and the French 75's are too much for them, and they are being forced out of Macedonia with almost the same rapidity as they invaded it. Driven from Veles yesterday, to-day found them on the outskirts of Istib, the capture of which will render the whole Kumanovo-Vranja line untenable. With this artery of transport abandoned, practically the whole territory now occupied would have to be given up.

Despite Lord Lansdowne's statement in Parliament yesterday that only 13,000 British had been landed at Salonica, the fact that the Allied line now extends from Dorian to Gradiska, or a distance of fifty miles, proves that the expeditionary force must be in considerable strength.

The internal situation of Bulgaria, which is reported serious, may have some effect on the campaign. A military conspiracy against King Ferdinand, Athens dispatches say, has been unearthed and the leaders have been shot. Many of the inhabitants of Bulgaria are said to be still loyal to Russia, and are showing disinclination to join the coils.

Twelve Serb Guns Captured. Further progress is claimed by Berlin along the Bosnian frontier, where Dobrin, east of Visegrad, has been occupied and Valjevo and Moravos reached. In the operations along the Danube, about Brza Palanka, where the union of Mackensen's and General Royadjieff's troops has taken place, a Serbian cannon and other stores have been captured.

The presence of Austro-German troops at Brza Palanka, just across the Greek border, has aroused considerable uneasiness in Bucharest, and demonstrations in favor of the Allies are again growing. With the loss of the Danube Serbs lose their long connecting link with the outside world—Rumania—while Rumania in turn can no longer ship in supplies by way of Salonica.

According to an official announcement from Sofia to-night, the Albanians have taken a hand against the Serbians, and begun an attack in the Prizren region, where the Serbs have prepared to establish an emergency capital.

As Prizren lies scarcely twenty miles from the frontier, the raids of the fierce Moslem tribesmen, who have long been raiding the Albanians, are a serious annoyance to King Peter's government. So far the government archives and the legations have been moved only to the Greek border. The Allies' expeditionary force has already progressed far enough north to forestall any Bulgarian incursion into this neighborhood, hence no reason is seen for its abandonment by the Serbs.

Greek King Gives Up Trip. King Constantine of Greece has abandoned his projected visit to Salonica, and has decided to remain in Athens to-night. All preparations for the royal journey had been made, but the King finally concluded that, owing to the presence of the Allied commanders, the situation might become embarrassing and lead to a misinterpretation of the official call he would be compelled to make.

Prince George of Greece, brother of the King, arrived at Salonica to-night. He has been appointed military governor of the district of which the port is the bulwark.

The Bulgarian and Turkish ministers at Athens called on Premier Zaimis to-day and asked permission for the troops of their government to pursue the Serbs and Allies into Greek territory should the occasion arise.

The presence of foreign troops on Greek soil, the ministers complained, was contrary to the spirit of neutrality and placed the Bulgarian forces operating in Macedonia in a difficult position. Premier Zaimis, in a reply, cited

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IN POOR HOUSE, GETS \$150,000

Pauper of Many Years Inherits Estate of Nephew, Who Left No Will.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] South Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 27.—From poorhouse to opulence in a day is the pleasant sensation which Giles Gregory, of this place, feels to-day. Henry Grege, a local eccentric, died yesterday, and it was thought that he had willed his \$150,000 to relatives who had attended him during his life.

No will was found after the funeral to-day, which means that the entire estate goes to Giles Gregory, an almost forgotten uncle, who has been an occupant of the poorhouse for many years.

HOPE FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS

Estimate Board Will Provide Funds, Says John Greene.

Chairman John Greene, of the finance committee, making his report to the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, said that the Board of Estimate will provide necessary funds for continuing the night schools.

His estimate for 1916, which includes \$42,374,812.96, an increase of only \$2, 633,331.43 over the estimate for 1915 and a reduction on the original estimate for 1916 of \$1,520,211.25. Chairman Greene said that this is the smallest increase over the appropriation available for within his memory.

CANDY MAKER KILLED

Shot Down Under Manhattan Bridge by Assassin Who Flees.

Rolly Beroso, an Oliver Street candy maker, was shot and killed under the Manhattan Bridge, between Madison and Monroe streets, last night by a man and Monroe streets, last night by a man who escaped. Four shots which were fired attracted the attention of Patrolman Graebe, and he came up while Beroso was still breathing. The wounded man was taken into a store, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

The police obtained the names of two witnesses who saw Beroso fall and saw a man run into the Madison Street store. They were Michael Friscopoli and David Smolin, of 68 Monroe Street. Several thousand visitors at the Al Smith dinner were at the scene of the crime soon after it was committed.

Typhoon in Luzon Kills 170. Manila, Oct. 27.—A typhoon in southern Luzon killed at least 170 persons and injured nearly 800. Damage to property and to the hemp and rice crops is estimated at \$1,000,000. A heavy landslide involved a portion of the volcano of Mayon. It is believed that no Americans were hurt.

WILL GIVE LIBERTY NEW COAT OF PAINT

Pennsylvania, Blushing for the Statue, Sets Wheels in Motion.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Oct. 27.—The figure of the Statue of Liberty, at the entrance of New York Harbor, will soon be garbed in a new raiment of bright gold leaf and fresh paint. Her neglect has been vigorously criticized by George Kountz, of Harnmarville, to Representative Stephen G. Porter, of this city.

Mr. Kountz recently visited New York. He took a peek at the historic statue and waxed angry at its condition. On returning to this city he immediately wrote to Mr. Porter, declaring that it was a shame for the government to permit the statue to remain so neglected. He offered to pay for painting it.

Representative Porter sent the letter to the proper authorities in Washington, and a few days ago he received a reply informing him that a contract for repainting and redecorating the statue had just been awarded and that work would be started without delay.

JOHN D. AT HIPPODROME

Few Recognized Old Man Who Was Conspicuous in Box.

John D. Rockefeller, sr., sought surcease from his fuel and iron worries yesterday afternoon by attending the show at the Hippodrome.

Accompanied only by his secretary, the oil monarch occupied a conspicuous position in a lower right hand box, but nobody in the audience of 5,000 seemed to recognize him.

Mr. Rockefeller was apparently amused and interested throughout the performance, but even the Hippodrome press agent admitted last night that the oil man did not do any applauding.

SCHMIDT ASKS RETRIAL

Anna Amuller Died After Operation, Argument of Counsel.

Albany, Oct. 27.—Arguing for a new trial in behalf of Hans Schmidt, convicted of killing Anna Amuller in New York in 1913, Alphonse Koelle to-day asked the Court of Appeals to set aside the verdict and order a new trial. The jury disagreed on the trial. In both cases his defence was insanity.

KAISER TALKS WITH GERARD

First Audience with Neutral Diplomat in Eight Months Causes Stir.

London, Oct. 28.—An Amsterdam dispatch to "The Daily Express" says that the German Emperor's audience with the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has caused a sensation.

The interview is regarded as significant, as it was the first audience granted to any Ambassador of a neutral country for eight months, and it lasted an unusually long time.

19 LOST ON NORSE SHIP

Only Two of Crew Picked Up—British Vessel Sunk by U-Boat.

London, Oct. 27.—Lloyds announces that the Norwegian steamer Selma, of 987 tons, has been sunk. Two members of the crew were picked up. Nine others are believed to have drowned.

Seattle, Oct. 27.—The British tank steamer H. C. Henry, of 4,129 tons, when two days out from Alexandria, Egypt, in the Mediterranean Sea, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to a cable message received to-day by the Pacific Cressoting Company, of Seattle, owners of the vessel. No lives were lost.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—The Canadian Steamship Company received word to-day of the safe landing of the crew of the torpedoed steamship Donacanna. The ship was carrying iron ore from Sydney, N. S., to English ports, when sunk near Fairmouth.

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Suffrage in Practice

In next Sunday's Tribune the Governors and other prominent officials of the States which have Woman Suffrage answer eight straightforward questions on how