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# New York

# Tribune

WEATHER

PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. N. to N. W. WINDS. Yesterday's Temperature: High, 52; Low, 40. Full report on Page 6.

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

## BRYAN BREAKS WITH WILSON ON DEFENCE

### Says President's Policy Threatens Safety of Nation.

### LEADERS FEAR RIFT IN PARTY

### Not Worried by Congress Fight, but Uneasy Over Prospect of Bolt.

Washington, Nov. 5.—William J. Bryan's long expected rupture with President Wilson on the national defence issue came to-day. In a formal statement Mr. Bryan declared that the President's policy was "a departure from our traditions, a menace to our peace and safety and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by force."

The statement settles any doubt that Mr. Bryan will lead the fight in Congress against the administration's defence programme and, if beaten, carry his case to the next Democratic national convention. Republican leaders see in it the hope of a rift in the Democratic party that will more or less offset the Progressive split. The Democrats express resignation, while not denying that serious damage may be done.

"The President," says Mr. Bryan, "will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of the country than the millions who elected him for the time being, to be his spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views?"

Politicians are guessing. The questions which interest Washington are how far Mr. Bryan will go, how many he can take with him, and, as a side issue, whether he will really hold to his announced position that prohibition, another issue on which he is known to differ with Mr. Wilson, should be kept out of the national campaign.

Republicans do not bank too heavily on the possible damage Mr. Bryan may do. It is recognized that his following in Congress is not likely to be enough to make any long stand against the administration, and that it has been melting since the defence programme was announced.

The one certain effect, so far as Congress is concerned, will be to prevent making defence a party issue, and this is generally approved by both sides. With a small Democratic majority in the House, Mr. Bryan will control enough votes to make the adoption of the defence plan possible only with the aid of Republicans.

Mr. Bryan is understood to have resolved to go through with his fight, regardless of consequences to himself, the President or the party. He feels that the matter is one of principle, and that the future of the country is actually endangered by the President's course. His friends say that he has small hope of blocking the legislation which will be introduced, but he does hope that he can force some kind of compromise.

The real danger feared by the Democrats is that Mr. Bryan may not be content with a formal fight at the national convention. He has been greatly encouraged by the results of the election in Ohio and Kentucky. In the former state he sees in the great re-election of the wet majority a persuasive victory for himself, since he spent more than a week campaigning there.

Kentucky Result Pleases Him. In Kentucky he notes with pleasure that in the last election, when the whiskey interests were fighting the Democrats, a Democratic Governor won by about 30,000, while this year, with the whiskey support, Stanley squeezed through on a margin so narrow that it may be overturned by the official count.

Mr. Bryan is as strongly in favor of prohibition as he is opposed to an adequate defence, and many politicians believe he may be tempted to combine the "moral" issues of prohibition and preparedness into one third party platform next year.

The President is believed to have known that a New York speech would bring a reply from Mr. Bryan, and he is understood to have been ready to reply either to the present attack or to others which may follow.

Men close to the President do not believe that Mr. Bryan will carry his fight beyond the convention. One of the closest of Mr. Wilson's advisers outlines the situation as follows: "There is no danger of Bryan bolting the convention or making any direct fight on the President there. He will carry his fight on defence to Congress and be beaten there, even worse than he has yet appeared. He will try to put a peace plank in the national platform, and be beaten again. Then he will support both the ticket and the platform."

Tradition Rejected, Says Bryan. In his formal statement criticizing the President's New York speech Mr. Bryan said: "He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country."

## Small Boy Knocked Famous by President Wilson's Auto

### Anger of Mario Passi, Upset by Executive's Car, Changes to Awe When He Finds "Dat Guy" Is President of the United States.

Mario slammed the door in the face of the gang, who had followed him, shrieking, up the stairs. Then he faced the roomful of reporters. "Aw, gee," said he. His big sister, Eleanor, who was already all dressed up in honor of the fame which had fallen upon the household of Passi, caught him and scrubbed away the tear stains from his round, red cheeks. Not every day does a Passi fall under a President's automobile and have his picture solicited for the papers. "Do you know who was in that automobile that hit you?" the reporters began.

"No, but I'll have dat guy pinched," said Mario. "De cop tell him stop when I cross Thirty-first Street. He no stop, only steer de wheel to one side. I dunno how it happened exactly, but he knocked me down, dat guy, he did." "But, Mario, don't you know who it was?"

The eight-year-old hero twisted his fingers, and hid his head in the sofa cushion in his embarrassment. "Naw, I dunno," he grinned. "It was a guy with a woollen coat." "That was the President of the United States?" "Gee!" said Mario again. There are several versions of the accident story. But the main facts are that President Wilson, on his way to

## ENGAGED TO ONE, NICOLL'S BROTHER WEDS ANOTHER KILLED BY AUTO

### Beacon Belle Jilts D. L. Dresser on the Eve of Announcement.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Natalie Parkinson, of Beacon, N. Y., to Daniel Le Roy Dresser, connected with the Vanderbilt and other families of prominence, was to have been announced yesterday. It was not, for at 1 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Parkinson became the wife of Frank Van Houten, of Beacon, after a midnight automobile ride to the secluded hamlet of Poughquag, in Dutchess County.

Dresser knew of the attention which Van Houten, who belongs to a prominent Beacon family, had been paying Miss Parkinson, and had urged the announcement of the engagement. Thursday evening Van Houten called for the young woman with an automobile, and the couple went for a ride. Before many miles had been covered she told Van Houten that her engagement was to be announced on the morrow.

Two hours later the quiet of the country road which leads straight to Poughquag from the west was disturbed by the noise of Van Houten's machine speeding through the darkness. There isn't anything slow about Poughquag, though it seeks fame in one of the most secluded parts of rural New York. It boasts of a town clerk and a minister among its hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants, and within a few minutes these matrimonial agents were awakened from their slumbers by the noise of a motor car. The clerk rubbed the sleep from his eyes and filled in a marriage license with Pastor Baird, of the only church in Poughquag, who lives just down the street, was aroused, and in five minutes he added a chapter to the eloping couple's automobile romance.

The members of both the bride's and bridegroom's families were astonished to hear of the wedding. The couple left yesterday on their honeymoon, but it is not known where they are. Dresser was thought to be in Plainfield, N. J.

## SHEPARDS TO ADOPT ANOTHER 'JOHN DOE'?

### Finley Has Playmate, and Adoption Query Is Evaded.

Because a bright little four-year-old boy has been seen around Lyndhurst for the last few days, rumors have been current that Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard intended to adopt another son. Some who have had occasion to do business at Lyndhurst have reported seeing Finley playing with a strange blue-eyed youngster. When inquiry was made at Lyndhurst the reply was that he was just there temporarily. "Is he a playmate for Finley?" "No, we can't say." "Do Mr. and Mrs. Shepard intend to adopt another child?" "At first the answer was positively no, but when it was pressed an evasive answer was given. "Is the boy from St. Christopher's Home?" "No."

"Will you say where he is from?" "We don't know. He is just here temporarily. That's all we can say." Neighbors who have seen the boy and believe he is "on trial" and will be adopted, for the Shepards want a playmate for Finley. It is said that the child is from some institution.

## EDISON SHARES NOBEL PRIZE WITH TESLA

### Svedberg Receives Coveted Award in Chemistry.

London, Nov. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends the following: "The Swedish government has decided to distribute the Nobel prizes next week as follows: "Physics, Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla; literature, Romain Rolland (French), Hendrik Pottendamp and Troels Lund (Danish), and Verner von Heidenstam (Swedish); chemistry, Professor Theodor Svedberg."

## BARONESS ENDS BIG BUILDING DREAM IN CELL

### She Had Intended Erecting 22-Story Hotels, Theatres and Studios.

It would be a shame to hide under a bushel the light of the nebulous Baroness von Hatzfeld. So here she is, the builder of twenty-two story hotels, the destroyer of Engel's chophouse, the creator of theatres with studios on the roof, the disposer of peaceful tenants and the seeker of interior sunlight effects. It may be days before the baroness will see any sunlight effects, of which she is so fond, for she is in a cell on a lower tier of the Yorkville court prison, where sunlight never enters. When the baroness arose yesterday morning and had a light breakfast of toast and eggs and coffee, the maid in the Raleigh, at 7 West Ninety-second Street, where she lives with her son, Hans, informed her that Herr Bauerschmidt was downstairs and desired to converse with her.

Detective Introduces Himself. "Show Herr Bauerschmidt up," said the baroness. Herr Bauerschmidt entered. The baroness nodded to him as she sipped a sip of coffee, which, swallowed, she invited him to be seated. "I do not remember having been introduced to you," said the baroness, looking the Herr over. "Who are you?" "I am Detective Bauerschmidt, of the 24th Precinct Bureau, and I have come to arrest you."

"Acht! Look, do look! Look on the walls! Don't you see the Kaiser looking upon you? Don't you feel ashamed? See all those noble men of Germany looking down on you. They are all my friends. Some of them are now dead—dead on the field of battle. They have shed their blood for their fatherland. And there is my husband—my first husband—Herr Hatzfeld. Acht! This is terrible. Why must you arrest me?" "For obtaining from Benjamin W. Levitan the sum of \$68 on a worthless check of which you are the maker, with intent to cheat and fraud," said the detective. "Oh, this is worse and worse yet! But I suppose it must be borne."

Wanted to Lease Theatre. Now, let us go back to July 6, of this year, when the baroness closed her account at the Sherman National Bank. On that date, it is alleged, she was without a penny. But on that date, or a day or so later, she went to the offices of the Shuberts, in West Forty-fourth Street, and saw the late Margot, representative of the Shuberts, that she would like to lease the Comedy Theatre for a number of years. "I am the representative of Mrs. Elsie French, who wants to build a theatre for her sister, Sara French, who is a playwright and who is writing something unusual—something that has never been written before. Money is no object."

Mr. Margolis said that would be all right, and that she could lease the Comedy, cash in advance. The baroness engaged an architect at once. She returned with Julian Benedict, an architect in the Marble Building. This time she said Mrs. French had changed her mind and wanted the five brookstone houses in West Forty-fourth Street, opposite the Hotel Astor, that the Shuberts held a lease on.

Theatre To Be a Symphony. "This then we will build the theatre, which will be a glorious symphony in gray and silver, with a purple and blue tint," said the baroness, clasping her hands together and staring ceilingward. "Well, you can have those houses for \$30,000 a year," said Mr. Margolis. "Oh, that's just splendid!" said the baroness.

"And now we will build a beautiful theatre there, and next we will build a twenty-two story hotel on the site of the old New York Athletic Club, and at the same time we will remodel Engel's Chop House. You know, I never liked the appearance of Engel's Chop House. It should be a theatre and something saving of old Nürnberg."

By this time Mr. Benedict began to think he had too much of a job on his hands—the building of a theatre and the remodeling of a chop-house. So he called in Mr. Levitan, who has a studio at 20 West Thirty-third Street.

After meeting Mr. Levitan the baroness called him with Miss Sara French, a playwright, who, so far as could be discovered, has never written anything that has been produced. "She is Mrs. Elsie French, Vanderblit's sister," the baroness is alleged to have said. "On the top of the theatre I want to build a studio for her. She is useful of something out of the ordinary, for she is writing something before that anything ever written before. So I want this studio near the heavens for her."

Mr. Levitan had his draughtsmen Continued on page 3, column 3

## INVADERS LINKED IN WEST SERBIA; PARACIN FALLS

### Germans and Bulgars Join Forces in Vishegrad District.

London, Nov. 5.—A link between the Bulgar and German forces has been forged in Western Serbia. North of Nish von Gallwitz's army has taken Paracin, on the Oriental Railway, and with the Bulgars pressing on along the branch road from Zajevar another junction, forty-five miles north of the capital, is imminent. Retreat, and possibly disaster, again faces King Peter's battered army. The iron ring has once more tightened around the heroic defenders, and the avenue of escape has once more become narrower. Pushing down the valley of the Western Morava, the Germans have reached Kraljevo, twenty miles below Cacak. From this point of vantage the invader can advance up the Ibar Valley and interfere seriously with a retreat of the Serbian forces from Nish.

## BARONESS ENDS BIG BUILDING DREAM IN CELL

Continued on page 3, column 3

## Constantine Fights Hard to Keep Greece Out of War; Russia Sends Warning

### Zaimis, Censured by Chamber, Firm in Resolve to Quit.

### COUNCIL OF ALL PARTIES CALLED

### Royal Policy to Dissolve Parliament and Delay New Election.

### ISSUE STILL IN DOUBT

### Impossible, Says Venizelos, to Realize National Ideals and Serve Germany Also.

London, Nov. 5.—The personal efforts of King Constantine to prevent Greece from aligning herself with the Allies—efforts extending even to the point of overriding the principles of constitutional government—over-bore in public interest to-day all other phases of the world struggle. Disregarding the vote of the Greek Chamber expressing lack of confidence in the Zaimis Cabinet, King Constantine urged M. Zaimis to withdraw his resignation as Premier and remain in office, and on the refusal of M. Zaimis to consider any such course King Constantine called a meeting of the leaders of all the political parties to discuss the situation.

It is certain that the King favors a dissolution of Parliament and the fixing of a date for the general elections as far in the future as possible. In this interval, if the King's policy is followed, M. Zaimis will remain Prime Minister for some weeks, perhaps months to come, insuring at the same time a prolongation of Greek neutrality and gaining time for the creation of electoral machinery designed to secure the largest possible number of suffrages to the non-interventionist party.

One of the statements of M. Venizelos in the debate which led to the fall of the Cabinet was that Great Britain's offer to cede the Island of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war, while other promises of concessions were conditional on the success of the Allies. Greece, he said, was to acquire part of the vilayet of Drama and Bulgarian Thrace, while Bulgaria was to be shorn of the territory gained by her as a result of the Balkan war. All this, he declared, would be obtained by Greece at small cost, since the proposals of the Entente Powers required only the assistance of smaller units of the Greek fleet.

If Greece Had Fought. Referring to the allegation that Serbia had failed to send against the Bulgarians 150,000 men in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of alliance, M. Venizelos said she actually had 130,000 troops opposed to the Bulgars. If Greece had taken the field, the former Premier asserted, her army to-day would have been within a short distance of Sofia and Serbia could have devoted her energies to holding back the Austro-Germans, whose numbers were less than had been reported.

"Your policy," he said in conclusion, "has rendered our national ideals impossible and in serving involuntarily a German political goal we are exposed to the danger of aiding Bulgarian aspirations and the growth of Turkish power. Why not take part to-day in a war which to-morrow will be inevitable?"

M. Venizelos terminated his address in urging the government not to let pass an occasion which is presented to the people only once in a thousand years. His speech was frequently applauded.

Reviewing the conflict between King Constantine and the majority in the Greek Chamber, "The Evening Standard" comes to the conclusion that "external pressure alone can determine the question as the Allies would desire. Display of Power Advocated. "An undeniable display of strength and resolution on the part of the Allies," adds the newspaper, "would have a greater effect than any constitutional agitation."

In view of the large range of possibilities and the difficulty of predicting with certainty any definite developments of the present snarl, London is not indulging in premature optimism over the defeat of the Zaimis Cabinet. It is disposed to await further developments before accepting the situation as in any way indicative of Greece's intention to fight with Serbia against Bulgaria.

## WAR CABINET IN GREECE ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL ONE

Paris, Nov. 4.—While agreeing that the Greek crisis is serious, opinion here is divided as to the probable consequences. Jean Herbetie, whose judgment on international politics is usually sound, points out that the 14

## RUSSIA EXERTS PRESSURE ON GREECE; RETURN OF VENIZELOS FORESHADOWED

Athens, Nov. 5 (Dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—M. Zaimis, who resigned the Premiership after yesterday's adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies and who is being urged by King Constantine to reconsider his action and to remain Premier, received a visit to-day from the Russian Minister in Athens, who, it is stated, expressed the opinion that the policy of dissolution and general election, to which the King seemed inclined, would not fully accord with Greece's attitude of benevolence toward the Entente. In such event, the Russian Minister added, it would be impossible for the Entente to continue to believe that Greece's political policy was free and unprejudiced.

## ROME, NOV. 5 (DISPATCH TO "THE DAILY NEWS," LONDON).—According to diplomatic information available here, King Constantine of Greece, realizing the danger of demobilization, which would be indispensable if there were a dissolution, is inclined to recall M. Venizelos to power, even if Greece's intervention is bound to follow.

## DENY RESIGNATION CADORNA SWAYS ITALIAN CABINET

### War Office Announces Field Marshal Is Temporarily Absent on Public Duty.

London, Nov. 5.—Official denial was made to-day of a report that Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, had resigned. The announcement said: "During Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty the Prime Minister is carrying on the work at the War Office. There is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned."

This prompt official denial was welcomed by the public, which has pinned its faith to the man who succeeded within a year in turning a purely industrial community into a great war camp.

The official announcement of the Field Marshal's temporary absence from the War Office is in accordance with public expectation. Premier Asquith, who takes charge of the departmental work during Earl Kitchener's absence, had experience in the War Office shortly before the outbreak of the war.

The "Court Circular" said this morning that Earl Kitchener last night had had an audience of the King, who still confined as the result of his accident in France.

Premier Asquith was seen entering the War Office this morning and remained a considerable time. After the permanent Secretary of the War Office, Sir Reginald H. Brade, with one of Earl Kitchener's secretaries, visited the Premier at his official residence, 10 Downing Street.

## SERBS GUARD ALBANIAN BRIDGES

### Requisition Natives to Build Roads—Keep Order at Liuma and Dibra.

London, Nov. 5 (dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—In dispatches to "Il Secolo" Signor Materini deals with the situation in Albania. He says he found Prizren in a state of ferment, and that there was fear of an insurrection. No one was permitted to leave the town without a special permit, and the inhabitants were ordered to remain in their houses after 8 p. m.

Approaching Dibra Signor Materini saw thousands of Albanians requisitioned by the Serbians and constructing roads under the supervision of Russian and other troops. Dibra appeared to be submerged in squalor. Three-quarters of the population had abandoned the city after the Serbian repression of the last insurrection. Several houses were falling to pieces. The city is the headquarters of the staff of the Serbian army of occupation. This army is composed of 6,000 men.

It is stated that General Damiano Popovich, leader of the regicides, recently appointed governor of Serbian Macedonia, has been retired in consequence of errors in the supervision of the pursuit they reached the northern bank of the western Orljaska-Morava on both sides of Kraljevo. They took 1,200 Serbian prisoners.

To the east of Crkva the army of the German official statement says: In the Morava Valley, heights near Arelje were captured. The Serbs are South of Cacak a ridge of the Jelica range was crossed. On both sides of the mountains district of Kufinik our troops defeated the enemy and during the pursuit they reached the northern bank of the western Orljaska-Morava on both sides of Kraljevo. They took 1,200 Serbian prisoners.

## BURNING SHIP IN PORT

Halifax, Nov. 5.—The British steamer Rio Lages, reported on fire at sea, was in the hold, was burning briskly. The Rio Lages left New York on October 31 for Queenstown with a cargo of sugar. The fire was discovered yesterday morning, and as it was found impossible to get it under control the steamer was headed for this port. She was anchored off Quarantine to-night.

## The French Cabinet

Curious contrasts appear in the men who control the destiny of France—varying tastes, class ideas and political beliefs. If you have wondered at the unity of the French national viewpoint, you will wonder still more when you read the illuminating description of French statesmen appearing in to-morrow's paper. Tell your newsdealer to-day that your name must go on one of his copies to-morrow.

## The Sunday Tribune

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