DR. WU TING-FANG IS OUT OF POLITICS

Former Chinese Minister to U. S. to Devote Rest of Life to Literary Work.

CLAIMS HE HAS FOUND THE SECRET OF HEALTH

Plans to Live to 150 Years Old by Eschewing Meat, Liquor and Tobacco.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, September 20.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese minister to the United States, although he plans to live to be 150 years old, now considers himself out of public life, and for the next seventy-five years will be just an onlooker, regardless whether the Chinese republic is turned back into an empire.

"The folks up at Peking are running things. They haven't asked my advice and they probably wouldn't act on it if I gave it," said Dr. Wu, when asked for his comments on the monarchial movement.

"In my recent book on America I told what I thought about the American government, the Chinese government and governments in general. I couldn't say any more than I said in that book and I haven't changed my mind since I wrote it," the venerable diplomat continued.

Explains Change to Republic.

Dr. Wu's book, called "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat," contains a chapter reviewing monarchial and republican forms of government in detail. He says: "It may be pertinently asked why China has become a republic, since from time immemorial she has had a monarchial form of government. The answer is that the conditions and circumstances in China are peculiar, and are different from those prevailing in Japan and other countries. In Japan it is claimed that the empire was founded by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him has continued ever since. It is well known that the Chinese imperial family is of Manchu origin. The Ching dynasty was founded in 1644 by conquest, not by succession. Upon the recent overthrow of the Manchu dynasty it was found very difficult to find a Chinese, however popular and able, who possessed the legal right of succeeding to the throne. Jealousy and provincial feelings placed this suggestion absolutely beyond discussion. Disagreements, frictions and constant civil wars would have ensued if any attempt had been made to establish a Chinese dynasty. Another fact is that a large majority of the intelligent people of China were disgusted with the system of monarchial government. Thus, it will be seen that for the sake of the peace and welfare of the nation there was no other course for the people but to take a long jump and to establish the present republic.

Law of Evolution at Work.

"The law of evolution has been very actively at work in China, and, no doubt, it will be for her ultimate good, and therefore for the benefit of all mankind. China is now an infant republic, but she will grow into a healthy and strong youth."

The home of Dr. Wu is a modern granite house, located in a large walled garden, rich in palms and luxuriant tropical flowers. At the lodge gate a tall Sikh, wearing a red turban, greets visitors and bids the drivers to proceed along the graveled road leading to the port cochere, banked with potted plants of various colors. The entrance leads into a wide hall. At one side of this is Dr. Wu's study; at the other a large drawing room, furnished in beautiful blackwood pieces of Chinese designs, and with white walls, relieved by silk banners bearing quotations from the Chinese classics. In the center of the room is a great round table of blackwood with mottled marble top. Dr. Wu and the Associated Press correspondent sat at this, drinking tea, while the statesman discussed his future plan:

"I shall devote the rest of my life to literary work. I have just finished some books in Chinese on educational subjects. I am much interested in a better system of schools for my country."

"You still cling to your vegetarian principles?"

Has Found Secret of Health.

"Oh, yes. I have found the secret of health. No liquor nor tobacco for me and no meat. One learns how to live sanely as one advances in years."

"And you plan to make Shanghai your permanent home?"

"Oh, yes, at least for the present. I am happier here than anywhere else. After my long years abroad I returned to Peking still with enthusiasm and new ideas which I desire to see put into effect in China. But I found the atmosphere of Peking too conservative. The officials there lived too much out of the world currents and were too unwilling to consider new ideas. I chose Shanghai as my present home because it is so cosmopolitan. There are people here from all over the world and from all over China. It is a busy commercial center, a clearing house for modern thought. I find inspiration here and I am happy in watching China work out a government under which she will be able to develop her limitless resources."

GOOD WORD FOR THE 'SIMMON.

Has Great Value as Food, Department of Agriculture Says.

The Department of Agriculture stands squarely behind the persimmon.

A recent farmers' bulletin declares that "the only fruit which equals the persimmon in its value as a food is the date." This will perhaps prove news to those city folk who imagine that all a persimmon is good for is to pucker the mouths of roving boys.

You can make 'simmon griddlecakes and 'simmon ice cream and 'simmon fudge, too, and the bulletin gives the recipes therefor.

"There is a saying in the persimmon country," declares the department's experts, "that persimmons are 'good for dogs, hogs and 'possums.' This, however, is a gross injustice to a very valuable product.

Lieut. Garland Wins Pistol Match.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 23.—The national pistol match was won yesterday by Lieut. Jerry Garland of the Indiana National Guard, with a score of 721 out of a possible 840 points. Lieut. James Taylor, United States infantry, was second, with 711, and Sergt. George Dyer, United States infantry, third, with 707. The national pistol match closed the national rifle tournament, which has been in progress here since October 2.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

TRAIN ALL YOUNG MEN, COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLEA

Former President Makes Argument for National Preparedness for Defense.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a copyrighted article in the Metropolitan Magazine for November, makes a strong plea for military preparedness in the United States. He argues for adoption of the Swiss system of military service, with a strong and efficient standing army as a nucleus.

"In a democracy," he says, "service should be required of every man, in peace and in war; we should guarantee to every man his rights, and require from each man the full performance of his duties. It may well be that in the end we shall find it worth while to insist that all our young men, at their entrance to manhood, perform a year's industrial service—in the harvest fields, in city sanitation, on the roads, anywhere. Such service would be equally beneficial to the son of the millionaire and to the boy who grows up in the crowded quarters of our great cities or out on lonely farms in the back country. This is for the future.

Boon to Young Men.

"As for the present, it is certain that a half year's military service would be a priceless boon to these young men themselves, as well as to the nation. It would tend to social cohesion. We would gain a genuine citizens' army, and we would gain a far higher type of citizenship. Our young men, at the outset of their lives, would be trained—not merely to shoot and to drill, which are only small parts of military training—but to habits of bodily endurance and moral self-mastery, to command and to obey, to act on their own initiative and to understand and promptly execute orders, to respect themselves and to respect others, and to understand that they are to serve their country with deeds and not words only. Under such conditions the young American would enter manhood accustomed to take pride in that disciplined spirit of orderly self-reliance combined with ability to work with others, which is the most essential element in the success of a great, free, modern democracy.

"We should make our military preparedness as complete as the Swiss have made the military preparedness of Switzerland.

Second Strongest Navy.

"This means that first of all we should deliberately enter upon the policy of making our navy the second in size and efficiency among the navies of the world. Every worthless navy yard should be abandoned and every worthless military post, and not a navy yard or a military post should be kept save from military and naval consideration. The administration of the army and navy should be centralized; no individual congressman or senator should interfere in such matters as the posts and navy yards. To permit the navy to deteriorate as it deteriorated in 1913 and 1914 should be accepted as an impeachable offense.

"The fleet and the army alike should be maneuvered every year in mass; that is, all the battleships should be maneuvered together in company with all the auxiliaries of every kind for weeks at a time, and a mobile army of at least one hundred thousand men should be similarly maneuvered for at least a month or two. Our professional army should be increased at least to two hundred and fifty thousand men—and unless some form of universal military service is instituted it would have to be increased to a half million men, if our needs are adequately to be served."

NURSES ARE DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN FRANCE

Military Cross Conferred and Commendation Bestowed in Army Orders.

PARIS, October 23.—The military cross, with commendation in army orders, has been conferred on a long list of heroic women who, as nurses, stayed at their posts at Compiegne, Senlis and Villiers Cotterets, some during the German occupation, and all under fire. Among them are two women belonging to the French aristocracy, Baroness Fain and Countess Pillet-Will.

The baroness was at Chateau Compiegne when it was occupied by the Germans, and in the words of an army order, "faced difficulties of every kind with calmness, dignity and firmness; ready for all eventualities, and constantly encouraging the staff. The Countess Pillet-Will returned to Compiegne, after accompanying British wounded soldiers to Rouen, to find the Germans in occupation, but resumed her duties the moment they left, in spite of the continuous heavy bombardment.

Mme. Carrel-Billiard devoted herself unsparingly to the care of the wounded in an annex outside the Rockefeller Institute. Mme. de St. Martin "ran about the streets at Senlis in peril of her life looking for a German doctor to attend the wounded."

The superiors of the convents St. Joseph and St. Vincent, at Senlis, and Compassion, at Compiegne, also have been decorated for their courage or their help as organizers.

BETTER FREIGHT SERVICE PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

Railroad Representatives to Meet With Board of Trade Subcommittee.

Representatives of several railroad companies and a subcommittee of the committee on public transportation of the Board of Trade are to hold a conference at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the rooms of the board concerning freight shipments from this city to points in Virginia and western maryland.

The transportation committee has received several complaints about alleged tardiness in freight shipments from this city to those sections, with the result that Baltimore is getting a considerable volume of business which should come to Washington. Shipments from Baltimore are more prompt, it is maintained.

The decision to hold a conference was reached at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. The subcommittee is composed of C. Phillips Hall, E. C. Graham and John Sherman.

How Britain Assists Trade.

Details of the operations and functions of British chambers of commerce, with a detailed account of state aid to trade and a description of manufacturers and employers' organizations in all the leading industries, are contained in a publication of the Department of Commerce, just issued, entitled "Commercial Organizations in the United Kingdom."

Japanese and British bluejackets dress alike.

HEARD AND SEEN HERE AND THERE.

By Earl Godwin.

James Preston, whom no one will recognize unless you substitute "Jim" for James, had one experience in the handling of firearms which will place him in a class with the hand-grenade men of the western Europe trenches. It goes to show what a degree of preparedness in matters pertaining to musketry the American nation has attained. If the million Americans who are going to spring to arms overnight in defense of their native land had half a dozen Jim Prestons in the ranks there wouldn't be anything to it except complete annihilation of the enemy's forces—maybe.

In the early days of Jim's youth some one had the folly to invite him into the wilds of Virginia, where the most ferocious rabbits were still running wild. The host provided two fine little shotguns, with cartridges containing

Frowning terribly at Jim.

small-sized charges, and the two boys packed their bags with enough provender and cookies to last them a month with good management, and set their faces firmly in the direction of the huckleberry bush which marked the beginning of the path to the rabbits' den.

It was ticklish work—creeping up on a rabbit, but the two lads had determination in their heart, and finally one of the beasts was seen sitting up on his hind legs frowning horribly at Jim.

The moment had come!

Jim slipped a cartridge into his gun, but made a slight noise, and the rabbit started off on the run.

"Shoot," yelled Jim's friend.

Whereupon Jim, with unerring eye, dropped his gun, grabbed a large and hefty rock and slammed it at the rabbit, which at that moment was disappearing into the horizon at the rate of a few hundred yards a second.

And still they say that a million squirrel hunters would spring to arms and repel the enemy—

* * * *

There were thirty-five young girls on the excursion boat—thirty-five young girls and Felix Mahoney.

It was one of the boats making the trip down the Potomac, and the girls were all from a seminary here in Washington. It was a part of their liberal education, I presume, to be taken down the Potomac. It was a part of Felix Mahoney's education, too, just to look at them.

Schoolgirls of course have appetites, and a special luncheon had been ar-

"Oh, girls, there's the dinner bell."

ranged for them, with a finely set table, flowers, extra nice spoons and a few other touches. Some of the girls had their minds on the luncheon and nothing else.

As the steamer passed Mount Vernon, the bell tolled in memory of the father of his country—but that meant nothing to some of those thirty-five girls. As the bell began to ring slowly and pompously one little thing in a new frock jumped up and cried:

"Oh, girls, there's the dinner bell."

And as for Felix Mahoney? What's he doing in this story? Where was he when the bell rang? I don't know. He is simply the chap who told me the story.

* * * *

Postmaster Shuff of Cincinnati, Ohio, says that there was once a Kentucky colonel who went into politics, and gathered behind him a fine following of colored republicans who were going to support him through thick and thin if they were allowed to get to the polls.

The colonel arranged a fine mass meeting, and packed the hall. In the gallery he had the leaders of his

Wanted to laugh when the colonel drank water.

claque, who were to keep the meeting stirred to a high pitch of excitement, and the colonel was giving his instructions:

"Mose," he bellowed, "when I wipe my brow with this handkerchief you are to laugh uproariously, and when I take a drink of water that is the signal for you to applaud."

"Yas, sah," was Mose's reply, "but cain't you switch dem signals, so we can laugh when we see you drinkin' water? That ud be much mo' laughable, sah."

* * * *

The smart-aleck lawyer was cross-questioning a rather dull-looking young man, who had somehow or other riled

Was cross-questioning a rather dull-looking young man.

the legal light with his slow manner of replying. The courtroom was crowded, because it was the climax of the murder trial, and there was a hush as the lawyer began:

"Whom did you see going into the house?"

"Two Indians."

"Two Indians! What two Indians?"

"Just two Indians."

"H'm. Is that all you can say?"

"Well, one was a big Indian and the other was a small Indian."

"A big Indian and a small Indian. How small was the small Indian?"

"Small enough to be the big Indian's son."

"Well, was he the big Indian's son?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then, we have with all this questioning, the fact that two Indians, father and son, were seen going into the house."

"No, sir."

"Isn't that what you said? That two Indians, one big and one small, father and son, went into the house?"

"I said one was the son of the other."

"Don't joke with me. If the small one was the son, wasn't the big one the father?"

"No, sir."

"Well, for goodness' sake, who was the big one?"

"The big one was the small Indian's mother."

* * * *

That ancient and honorable custom of not being at home when some undesirable person calls received a violent push once from no less a person than the high, exalted Comanche, Charles Brasswhiskers Cotterill, formerly of the Associated Press, who went to call on a certain Asiatic minister here. There had been some diplomatic crisis which was the signal for all ministers, attaches, consuls and other persons who wear red ribbons diagonally across the chest to withdraw into their shells and look wise. It was during this period of isolation that Mr. Cotterill approached the portals of the legation in question and pushed the bell.

A youth in green livery and with a face of absolute ice answered. Said Mr. Cotterill:

"I am from the Associated Press. I would like to speak to the minister."

"I will see if he is in," said the green-liveried one, who thereupon mounted

"All right, tell him I did not call."

the stairway with crushing dignity and entered a library door.

Mr. Cotterill heard this conversation:

"A newspaper man is downstairs. He says he wants to see you."

"Tell him I am not at home."

Green Livery came down the stairs, all smiles:

"I am sorry," he said with a voice of honey, "that the minister is not at home."

"All right," replied Cotterill, shouting upstairs toward the library, "and when he comes, tell him I did not call."

MAY PROVIDE FOR LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

Probable Rural Credits Program at the Coming Session of of Congress.

Legislation in aid of loans on personal property in addition to that for loans on real estate may be included in the rural credit program of congressional leaders for consideration during the coming session.

The federal rural credits commission, in making its report about a year ago, recommended "long" time or real estate loan legislation, but advised that "short" time loans or loans with personal property as security might well be left for consideration by the various communities, with their different conditions. There is a strong feeling among members of the commission that the time is now ripe for legislation dealing with both forms of loans.

"Short" Time Loans Considered.

The joint committee of the House and Senate on rural credits is also to take up the subject of "short" time loans. A subcommittee is now being asked to prepare recommendations for submission to the full committee at its first meeting next month.

The situation which confronted cotton planters when they were unable to obtain ready cash as a result of the European war is said to have been partly responsible for the change in sentiment among some of the legislators dealing with the subject.

ELECTRIC CAR MAILBOX HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL

New System of Collection Was Inaugurated About Two Weeks Ago Between This City and Laurel.

Postmaster M. O. Chance has been watching carefully the progress of the new system of collecting suburban mail by means of the mail boxes attached to the electric cars between Washington and Laurel. The system was inaugurated about two weeks ago and has proved successful from the start. There was an interruption of the service for a few days, owing to an unforseen difficulty, which, however, has since been entirely remedied, and the service is now in hourly operation, collecting letters from Laurel and delivering them on arrival in Washington to the postal station on New York avenue, near 14th street.

The residents of the suburban territory are evidently recognizing the efforts of the Washington post office to facilitate the collection of mail, as is indicated by the steadily increasing number of letters which are mailed each day.

To Continue Service Indefinitely.

The fact that in spite of the wet weather on several days during this week not a drop of water entered the boxes, although the mail boxes have no lid, has convinced the post office authorities of the weather-proof qualities of the box.

Mr. Chance expects to continue the hourly collection service indefinitely, being convinced that the mail boxes on the suburban cars offer a big improvement of collecting the mail over the old system of one collection a day.

Fleet Flagship Wins Trophy.

The armored cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, has been awarded the Spokane trophy for the navy's highest score with turret guns for the year 1914-1915. The trophy was won last year by the battleship Arkansas.

GIVES LIST OF GERMANS WHO BROKE THEIR PAROLE

Navy Department Issues Statement Regarding Missing From Cruisers Interned at Norfolk.

An official statement has been issued from the Navy Department concerning the missing members of the two German cruisers interned at Norfolk. The statement follows:

"Below is a list of the names of the six warrant officers of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., who recently broke their parole:

"Heinrich Rudebusch, Heinrich Hoffman, Walter Fischer, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Julius Lustfeld, Erich Biermann.

Missing From the Prinz Eitel.

"Besides these the following are reported missing from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

"Lieut. zur See Koch, Dr. Kruger Kroneck, Dr. Nulte. This list includes civilian Dr. Multe, who disappeared May 14, 1915.

"On the Kronprinz Wilhelm there were twenty-six officers, of whom six are absent without authority, and there is a crew of 394 men, none of whom is absent.

"On the Prinz Eitel Friedrich there were twenty-seven officers, of whom three are missing, and there is a crew of 338 men, none of whom is absent."

Eclipse May Have Capsized.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—What local shipping men believe to be the auxiliary yawl Eclipse, upon which six of the German warrant officers interned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are said to have made their escape, was sighted last Sunday about seventy-five miles northeast of Bermuda by the officers and crew of the Italian steamship Labor, which has arrived here from Genoa. Capt. Monzali said that he had sighted an overturned white vessel in latitude 33.20 north and longitude 64.23 west, which answered in every way the description of the Eclipse. The theory is advanced in shipping circles here that the Eclipse was capsized and its occupants drowned or the German officers abandoned their boat when they were picked up by a friendly ship.

TO INSTRUCT MOUNTAIN PEOPLE IN HAND ARTS

Miss Mary H. Large Will Teach Workers in Region About Tryon, N. C.

Announcement has been made by the Southern Industrial Educational Association, at its headquarters in this city, that Miss Mary H. Large of Chicago has been engaged as a field teacher and worker, and assigned to instruct mountain handicraft workers in the region about Tryon, N. C. The selection of Miss Large, it is stated, followed a request made at the June meeting of the board of trustees by Capt. Sharp, president of the Mountain Industries Association of Tryon, for an instructor capable of teaching better methods of weaving and basket making.

The Mountain Industries Association, it is stated, was the outgrowth of a desire to aid the mountain people of the south in preserving the rapidly disappearing hand arts of weaving, basket work, pottery making, feather work, etc.

Workers Have Earned $4,000.

In the three years of its existence the association has put in the hands of these mountain workers more than $4,000, proceeds of the sale of articles made by them.

These articles include old-time linsey-woolsey, dimity table covers, fringed bedspreads with knotted or tufted designs, towels, coverlets with patterns known by names brought from England and Scotland by the first settlers in the mountains, splint and willow baskets, cotton rag rugs of the old "hit-or-miss" design, fans of turkey, peacock, guinea and duck feathers, etc. At present, it is stated, these articles are disposed of direct at the Mountain Industries House at Tryon, N. C., the money realized being paid to the producers of the articles.

INDORSEMENT IS GIVEN MR. JESSE'S CANDIDACY

Alexandria County Citizens Meet to Discuss Commonwealth Attorney Race.

At a meeting of executive officers of several citizens' associations and civic organizations in northern Alexandria county held in the Southern building Wednesday night the candidacy of Charles T. Jesse for commonwealth's attorney of Alexandria county was unanimously indorsed.

Since the withdrawal of Crandal Mackey from the race last week efforts have been made to line up sentiment in favor of the three remaining candidates for the office. Mr. Mackey's adherents, it is stated, have given their support to Judge Gordon Finney.

Wednesday night's meeting was called to discuss the relative merits of Judge Finney, Frank Ball and Mr. Jesse. Those present acted in their individual capacities, and it was stated that whatever action was taken was not to be considered as binding on the membership of the organizations.

Those at the meeting included G. S. Luckett, chairman, president of the Maywood - Woodmont Improvement League; M. M. Caskie, secretary, Maywood-Woodmont Improvement League; Charles E. Lightfoot, president of the Arlington Citizens' Association; Frederick C. Handy, president of the Civic Federation of Alexandria county; R. P. Hough, president of the Clarendon Citizens' Association; W. A. Bobb, chief of the Fort Myer Heights fire department; R. H. Collins, president of the Fort Myer Heights Citizens' Association; E. C. Turneburke, chief of the Cherrydale fire department; Fred S. Swindell, president of the Ballston Citizens' Association, and R. Brooke Clokey, vice president of the Ballston Citizens' Association.

WILL ABOLISH BULL FIGHTS.

Carranza To Substitute American Game of Base Ball, Is Claim.

LOS ANGELES, October 23.—Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto government in Mexico, is going to encourage the American game of base ball in the republic as a substitute for bull fights and other diversions along the border, according to Adolfo Carillo, his consular agent here.

Carranza, Mr. Carillo said, will shut down on border iniquities as practiced at Juarez, Mexicoli, Tijuani and other border towns, and will not recognize race tracks or Monte Carlos or concessions therefor.

"Your American game of base ball will be encouraged instead," said the agent.

Albania means "the mountainous region."

MISS CAVELL CALM IN FACE OF DEATH

Chaplain Tells of the Last Hours of Executed English Nurse.

MOVEMENTS INAUGURATED FOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Dutch Correspondent Tells of Organization for Assisting Germany's Enemies.

LONDON, October 23.—The British foreign office has made public the report of 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.

Rev. Mr. Gahan, in his report, said:

"On Monday evening, the 11th of October, 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.

Calm and Resigned.

"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 asseveration which accompanied them was made expressedly 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 nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.'

"She further said:

Died Without Bitterness.

"'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.'

"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 'abide 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-bye, 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.'"

Body Buried Near Prison.

Mr. Whitlock, in inclosing the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German governor, at the request of President Faider of the court of appeals in Brussels and the president of the Belgian School for Nurses, asking that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress, says:

"I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday afternoon and stated that the body had been interred near the prison of St. Gilles, where the execution took place, and that under the regulations governing such cases it was impossible to exhume the body without written permission from the minister of war at Berlin.

"He added that he had no authority to ask for permission to exhume the body, but that immediately upon the return of the governor general he would request him to take the matter up.

"I shall hope to be able to tell you that we have at least been able to accomplish this small service."

For a Memorial Statue.

The Daily Telegraph with a donation 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."

There are many suggestions in the morning newspapers today that a national memorial be erected for Miss Cavell. The Daily Mail suggests the foundation of an institution for trained nurses.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, proposed that the queen take the lead in the name of women of England in the formation of a national committee to erect a memorial tablet 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.

Had Extensive Organization.

AMSTERDAM, via London, October 23.—The Vossische Zeitung's Brussels correspondent, describing the trial of Miss Edith Cavell and the other persons accused with her, says:

"The evidence showed the existence of a regular organization to bring officers and men of the allied armies, who had been left behind in Belgium, over the Dutch frontier. Most of the thirty-five of the accused did not deny the accusation. On the contrary, they declared they considered it their duty to help their country.

"The leader of the organization was Prince Reginald de Croy, who could not be arrested, but whose wife, Princess Marie De Croy, was among the accused. The chief accomplice of the princess was Miss Cavell.

"British and French soldiers were smuggled over the Dutch frontier with the help of the Countess de Belleville. Regular stages were established and the officers and soldiers were escorted from stage to stage by trustworthy persons to a central point in Brussels, which was the British hospital.

"Here they remained until they could safely be taken to Holland, which was done at the dead of night over the suburban tramway line to the frontier. Miss Cavell denied having compelled other persons to lodge fugitives when her own house was full."

Execution Declared Inhuman.

THE HAGUE, via London, October 23.—Indignant over the execution in Brussels of Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse, the Nieuwe Courant, after relating the story of her execution, calls her "one of the great martyrs of centuries," but recognizes the fact that by sheltering her own countrymen, who were enemies of Germany, she committed a punishable crime.

"But the execution was inhuman," the paper declares. "The Germans apparently desired to give a terrorizing example, which, however, only aroused embitterment and strengthened the opinion in neutral countries that Germany is ruling Belgium with unnecessary cruelty and harshness."

SAYS OFFICER KILLED HER.

Correspondent Asserts Firing Squad Purposely Spared Miss Cavell.

AMSTERDAM, October 23, via London.—The Telegraaf publishes an article from its Antwerp correspondent under the title "The Paternal Administration of Belgium," in which it says that at the execution of Miss Edith Cavell members of the firing squad purposely aimed low and hit the woman's legs. The officer in command of the squad is declared then to have shot her in the head with his revolver.

"She was fired on by a party of twelve," says the correspondent, "but only one bullet touched her. It was after this that the officer of the firing party drew his revolver and putting it to the woman's ear fired. A priest who was present at the execution was overcome by horror and is now suffering from a nervous breakdown."

The correspondent asserts that the same thing happened two weeks ago at the execution at Liege of a French woman, Madame Louise Frenay.

NEEDS OF PORTO RICANS TOPIC AT LAKE MOHONK

Gov. Yager Draws Picture of Poverty and Wretchedness Before Conference.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., October 23.—Gov. Arthur Yager of Porto Rico and several men associated with him in the government of that island discussed the needs of the Porto Ricans yesterday before the Lake Mahonk conference on the Indians and other dependent peoples.

The governor drew a picture of the poverty and wretchedness of the mass of the population and asserted that while much had been done to improve and build up the island since the American occupation, it had not been possible to make any very marked improvement in basic conditions.

Emigration Is Suggested.

The fundamental cause, he said, was the enormous population. As a remedy he suggested emigration of Porto Ricans to Santo Domingo.

Dr. D. W. May, superintendent of the Porto Rico experiment station, testified to the wretchedness of the agricultural laborer. Their numbers were so great, he said, that the planters had raised no objection to the abolition of slavery, because while the fertility of the soil had decreased, the slaves had increased until their owners were glad to accept any terms the government might propose to free them.

Education for Remedy.

Dr. May's remedy was education and the development of small industries which would enable the lower classes to support themselves in some other way than working on the coffee and sugar plantations.

"This population," he said, "is on the verge of starvation. If being underfed is slow starvation, there are many starving to death every year."

Addresses were made also by Manuel V. Domenech, Porto Rican commissioner of interior; Howard L. Kern, attorney general of Porto Rico, and Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, resident Washington agent of the Home Missions Council and Federal Council of Churches and formerly United States commissioner to Porto Rico.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled through them.

PREPARE TO FACE A TRADE INVASION

Former Vice President Fairbanks Gives Warning to American People.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 23.—Warning that the United States should prepare for "a commercial invasion" as well as for a military invasion was voiced by Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice President, in an address delivered at a political meeting here last night.

"The present prosperity of certain industries, based upon war orders, is inherently temporary," he said. "Within the period of the next arministration our own national life and the markets are going to be profoundly affected by the great conflict now raging abroad. We must meet that with a constructive pro-American program, which consists of:

Four Means of Protection.

"First, the restoration of the protective tariff; second, adequate preparedness for national defense; third, the restoration of the American flag to the oceans; fourth, organization to market our wares in the world markets.

"We must not only have our own ships, we must estblish ample banking facilities at stategic points in both hemispheres so as to effect credits more and more through our own agencies and to extend credits. We must send young men to the different countries to learn the languages of the people, to learn their wants, whims and prejudices. If we are to win new trade, we must do business as others desire rather than to try and force upon them our methods."

One Rich Neutral Market.

After the war, Mr. Fairbanks said, only one rich neutral market in the world will present itself, America.

"To our shores will roll a tide of commercial invasions, which will be paralyzing under a free trade or a tariff for revenue only policy," he said. "We are even more unprepared to resist commercial than military invasion. The weapon of cheapness, wielded by our impoverished commercial rivals, will be irresistible.

"Military invasion is remotely possible; commercial invasion is deadly certain. We believe in adequate military preparedness, but to prepare for uncertainties and not for certainties seems inconsistent. We are horrified by the distresses arising from war, but are they to be more dreaded than the despair and hunger that arise from industrial panic?"

TO HEAR MR. ROOSEVELT.

Assistant Naval Secretary Scheduled to Address Motor Boatmen.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, is to address the Potomac River Power Squadron on the subject of the use of motor boats in national defense at the Corinthian Yacht Club, south end of the Highway bridge, at 8 o'clock tonight. Several officers of the United States Power Squadron, who live in other cities, also will make addresses, among them N. L. Stebbins of Boston, Mass.; W. A. Hopkins of Boston and Charles T. Chapman of New York.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock the annual review of the Potomac River Power Squadron will take place off Fort Washington. The squadron will be reviewed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and by the officers of the United States Power Squadron.

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