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WEATHER—CLOUDY; WARMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

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ENTENTE ALLIES RUSH NEW ARMY TO SERBIA; FRENCH IN BULGARIA

Continuous Line of Trains Reported to Be Conveying Troops Northward as They Arrive at Saloniki.

RUSSIANS PREPARE TO STRIKE

Large Force Gathering in Bessarabia for Invasion from North. Anglo-Italian Expedition Reported Landed at Avlona on the Adriatic.

London, Nov. 7.—Huge forces of troops are being hurried to Serbia by the entente powers; just how large they are is carefully concealed, but fragmentary dispatches from Saloniki and other points show that the movement is much heavier than has been heretofore supposed.

The landing of troops at that port is on a greatly increased scale, so much so that new arrangements have been made with the Greek government for the use of additional wharves and piers, and for more extensive railway facilities.

The men are being sent north as fast as they arrive on an almost continuous line of trains. For the moment, the greatest activity is in the south, where, it is reported, the French have crossed the Bulgarian frontier and have already captured several villages.

Try to Surround French. From Saloniki it is reported that a division of Bulgarians, 25,000 strong, is trying to surround or cut off the French army near Valandovo. An important battle is in progress there with the result as yet undetermined.

Some Bulgarian shells, it is reported, have reached the railway north of Guevgheli, but this has not prevented the movement north of the entente troops. A large British contingent was landed at Saloniki Saturday.

An Anglo-Italian force, according to an Athens report, has landed at Avlona, on the Adriatic, for the purpose of forcing a way across Albania to the relief of the Serbs.

A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports from Albania that the Russians are still gathering a large force in Bessarabia for the invasion of Bulgaria. Although the central powers have accomplished their main purpose, which was to open a road to Constantinople, there is still much fighting before them.

Many Battles Hazing. Battles of importance are in progress now in the south, in the north, in the east, and on the Montenegrin frontier. The Austro-German report they are advancing all along the line and have reached and crossed at some points on the Morava River.

A headquarters' statement issued at Berlin today says: In Kraljevo, which was captured after violent street fighting by Brandenburg troops, 150 cannons were taken.

Austro-Hungarian troops have pushed the Serbians from Gracina Heights, about eight miles northwest of Ivanjica (twenty-seven miles southeast of Kraljevo), and advanced beyond Slatina, in the Western Morava Valley.

Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing east of Kraljevo, captured 481 prisoners. Austro-German troops are nearing Kruševac (thirty-two miles northeast of Nish).

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz yesterday captured more than 3,000 Serbians, with one new English field cannon, many cars of ammunition, two provision trains and much war material.

The Austrian official statement said: Montenegrin efforts to recapture the positions lost by them the last few days have been repulsed.

An Austro-Hungarian column is advancing on the Morava Valley, attacking the heights north of Ivanjica, southeast of Carak. Austro-Hungarian troops fighting southeast of the Grusa Estuary artillery have captured 500 Serbians.

The Germans captured 150 Serbian guns when they occupied Kraljevo. The army of Gen. von Gallwitz has arrived north of Kruševac, in the western Morava Valley.

COMSTOCK DIED POOR. Famous Poe of Vice Left Personal Estate of \$2,500. Elizabeth N. J., Nov. 7.—That Anthony Comstock, New York vice crusader, left a personal estate valued at less than \$2,500, became known yesterday when J. Franklin Haas, trust officer of the Summit Trust Company, applied to Surrogate Parrot for administration of the will.

Mr. Haas' application sets forth that the persons named as executors had refused to qualify, and that the residuary legatees had renounced their right to administer the estate.

Although the papers gave the value of the personal estate as less than \$2,500, no mention was made of realty holdings, which may amount to a considerable sum.

Second "Early Harvest" Apples. Crystal City, Mo., Nov. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cross, living three-quarters of a mile south of here, have raised a second crop of "early harvest" apples in their seven-acre orchard. The apples matured and were good for eating. The flowers bloomed a second time on the Cross farm.

Jersey Justice Swift Says Speeder Quentin

New York, Nov. 7.—Quentin Roosevelt, son of the former President, was late at the Princeton-Harvard football game Saturday. He and his chauffeur, Guy Brandow, were arrested shortly before 2 o'clock, near North Bergen, N. J., for speeding.

When Boulevard Policeman Schlemm hailed the two before Sgt. Simmons, Roosevelt said: "I told Brandow to hit it up; I must get to that game quickly."

"You'll have to put up \$25 cash bail for appearance in court Monday," said Sgt. Simmons.

"Here's my card," said Roosevelt. "As the officer examined the pastboard closely, Roosevelt added, 'Isn't my name good?'"

"Yes," replied the sergeant, "but not for bail."

After searching every pocket, and borrowing what the chauffeur had, Roosevelt finally laid \$25 in bills, quarters, nickels and dimes down on the counter. As he left the police station he remarked:

"See, but Jersey Justice is swift. Go a little slower, Brandow."

ASK CONGRESS TO SAVE FLAG

New York Shippers Preparing Appeal in the Hocking Case.

STATE DEPARTMENT ATTITUDE RESENTED BY VESSEL OWNERS

Campaign for Full National Protection on the Sea to Be Launched in a Few Days.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Nov. 7.—New York shippers will appeal to Congress in the Hocking case. Legislation will be demanded giving full protection to every ship flying the American flag.

R. G. Wagner, president of the American Trans-Atlantic Company, owners of the Hocking and the Winnebago, made this announcement. The demand will be based upon seizure of the Hocking and the refusal of Secretary of State Lansing to guarantee the steamer Winnebago's safety on her forthcoming voyage to Swedish ports.

The campaign will be waged on the pressing need for an American merchant marine. Shippers in every big port of the United States, and boards of trade and chambers of commerce as well, will be urged to join in the movement.

Go Direct to Members. Each Senator and Representative in Congress will be made fully acquainted with the facts regarding the Hocking and the Winnebago. It will be shown that these, as well as the nine other ships owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Company, were granted American registry under the act of Congress passed after the beginning of the European war to insure registry for foreign-built ships, and with the specific purpose of building up an American merchant marine. It will be pointed out that, despite this, the Hocking was seized by a British cruiser on her first voyage out of New York, not even bound for European waters, but loaded in ballast for Norfolk, whence she was to carry coal to Argentina.

Further representations will be made that the Hocking has been sent to a British prize court at Halifax, and that, with the Winnebago facing the same fate, Secretary of State Lansing, appealed to by P. H. Graham, who has chartered the ship from the American Trans-Atlantic Company, has been informed by Secretary Lansing that the government can give him no assurance of protection from seizure by the British.

Calls It Citizens' Fight. Mr. Wagner said today: "It seems to me that this is a citizen's fight. If we are to build up a merchant marine, this is the golden opportunity. But we must have Congress behind us. If the government will not support ship owners there is little use of any effort being made. In point of fact, the capital to establish a mercantile marine will not be forthcoming, if it is not to have the moral support of the government."

"So I have in mind an appeal to shipping men and exporters throughout the country. I believe if sufficient demand is made upon Congress relief from the present strangling conditions can be obtained. Before acting, however, I will wait a day or two longer for a reply from Secretary Lansing to my appeals. I believe I am entitled to some answer, and out of courtesy to him, I shall take no further action aside from protecting my interests in Quebec until he has had full opportunity to communicate with me."

HEAVY SNOW IN BERLIN. Earliest Touch of Wintry Weather Known in 200 Years. Rotterdam, Nov. 7.—Berlin already has had a heavy fall of snow. It is the earliest touch of wintry weather in 200 years. Women swept the snow from the streets.

Berliners, says the correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, fear the troops in the field are insufficiently equipped with war clothing.

CHICAGO 'WETS' IN BIG PARADE

Over 69,000 Marchers Protest Against Sunday Closing of Saloons.

DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED TO RESULT IN CITY INVESTIGATION

Municipal Employees Taking Part Said to Be in Fear of Losing their Positions.

Special to The Washington Herald. Chicago, Nov. 7.—Personal liberty advocates today mustered 69,000 marchers in the greatest parade ever held in Chicago as their answer to Mayor Thompson's famous Sunday saloon closing order.

For three hours Michigan avenue, from curb to curb, was crowded with an unbroken phalanx of men and women, on foot, mounted upon horses, and seated in every style of vehicle obtainable, who poured into the loop from every point of the compass.

Representatives of all the races that are fighting upon European battlefields marched shoulder to shoulder under one banner and with but one slogan: "Personal liberty and home rule for Chicago."

The total of marchers given is not an estimate, but figures resulting from an actual count made by government counters. Every man and woman passing before the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue was noted and tabulated with the aid of official counting machines.

Dwarfed the Dry Parade. The significance of the great outpouring of personal liberty leaguers in the eyes of officials of the United States, lies in the fact that it was just six times as big a parade as the one engineered by Mayor Thompson's lieutenants as a prosperity demonstration and eight times as big as the "dry parade."

Immediate results of today's demonstration and the opposition by the city officials will be a city council investigation and a possible grand jury search for evidence of conspiracy.

Although the police reported the parade the most orderly demonstration of the sort ever known, and without a single objectionable banner or sign, the paraders found cause for complaint in the threatened blacklisting of all those who appeared in the march. Men were detailed from the offices of the United States to watch for evidence of city hall employees who might be taking names of those who participated in the demonstration.

At tomorrow night's meeting of the city council a demand will be made, it was announced by Secretary Ashton J. Cromack, that the blacklist be rescinded and an explanation of it made to members of the council. Also a demand will be made for a thorough investigation of the activities of City Attorney Francis, who announced that he was compiling a list of the parade.

Some of the Banners. In the midst of the marchers one great canvas stood far above the others.

It read: "Observe the Will of the People."

The placards, all written in an effort to attract attention and amuse rather than to hurt, attracted most of the attention. The censors had carefully eliminated everything that was thought even possibly offensive.

"Bad Laws are the Worst Sort of Tyranny" was a sign seen many times on automobiles and floats. It was accepted as embodying the spirit of the paraders. "Fanatical Frenzy is the Parent of Blue Laws" and "Sunday is the Working Man's Day of Recreation" were two signs that were close seconds in popularity. Judging from the number of times they appeared.

EDISON DIDN'T SEE EXPO. So Busy with Engagements He Couldn't Shave, Says Inventor. Orange, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition was "fine," but Thomas A. Edison did not get much chance to see it. He returned tonight from the Coast.

"With the committees, banquets and things I didn't even get a chance to shave," said Mr. Edison. "But it was a fine fair just the same. Those who saw it must have been impressed. I should have liked to have passed more time there."

Wilson Grets Veteran's Wife, Dying On Her Golden Wedding Anniversary. Magnus Thompson, a private in the Confederate army more than fifty years ago, was convalescing from wounds at Berryville, Va., when he met Mary Taliferro Miller. They were wedded at the close of the war, and in early years the Southern soldier became a librarian in the War Department. His bride came into national distinction as a leader in Southern patriotic societies.

Their fiftieth wedding anniversary was yesterday. The occasion was recognized by President Wilson, who sent flowers from the White House conservatory. But there was no celebration. Mrs. Thompson, 71, lay in Sibley Hospital. Her ailments said she could not live.

Mr. Thompson, who has been at her bedside constantly during her month of illness, watched for her return to consciousness. It was their golden wedding anniversary. She recovered from her lethargy late in the morning and her first words were, "Our wedding day."

For two hours they talked, and she relapsed into unconsciousness. For more than a quarter of a century Mrs. Thompson has been active in movements to commemorate the Southern soldiers. She organized the first United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter in the District—the Stonewall Jackson Chapter.

She is an honorary president of the national society, a member of the Southern Society of Washington and of the Southern Relief Society. She was elected president for life of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter ten years ago, and she organized the Children of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Galt's Sister to Play Wilson's Wedding March

Miss Bertha Bolling, sister of Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington, who will play the wedding-march for ceremony that makes Mrs. Galt wife of President Wilson and First Lady of the Land. Miss Bolling is a finished pianist and it is believed that her flying fingers will supplant orchestral music at the wedding.



When President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt march into the drawing room of Mrs. Galt's home here next month to be married, the music to which they will keep step probably will be played by Mrs. Galt's sister, Miss Bertha Bolling.

New Cabinet of Greece in Office

Premier Skouloudis and M. Michelikis the Only New Members.

Special to The Washington Herald. Athens, Nov. 7.—The new Greek cabinet, formed by M. Skouloudis, took the oath of office today.

Besides the new premier, there is only one stranger in the cabinet, M. Michelikis, who takes the ministry of public instruction, formerly held by M. Theotokis. The latter was named minister of national economy, a new portfolio. The complete cabinet follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis.

Minister of war, Gen. Yanakitsas.

Minister of marine, Admiral Countouriotis.

Minister of finance, M. Draconis.

Minister of the interior, M. Gouraris.

Minister of justice and communication, M. Rhalis.

Minister of public instruction, M. Michelikis.

Minister of national economy, M. Theotokis.

When the new cabinet presents itself to the chamber it will depend upon M. Venizelos whether it receives a vote of confidence. It is probable that the cabinet will be able to arrive at a partial understanding with the Venizelists.

THOUSANDS DIE AT LOOS. "Johnny" Poe Was Killed with 3,500 in One Brigade. Baltimore, Nov. 7.—Definite details of the famous battle of Loos on September 23, in which "Johnny" Poe, of Baltimore, lost his life, are contained in a letter received by a Captain Poe, his brother.

The letter was written after the big battle by a Johnston in the Ninth Black Watch, of which Poe was a member.

Both men were members of the brigade that left the trenches the morning of the battle, 4,000 strong. At 5 o'clock in the evening, the whole brigade numbered less than 500 men. In the attack on Loos and Hill No. 70, the writer's battalion lost 15 officers killed or wounded and 600 men, leaving but three officers and 13 men.

Kitchener Meets French Officials

Confers in Paris With Premier Briand, Gen. Joffre and Others.

Special to The Washington Herald. Paris, Nov. 7.—While en route from Marseilles to Saloniki, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener stopped for a few hours in Paris and conferred with Premier Briand, Minister of War Gallieni and Gen. Joffre. The conversations, the correspondent is able to say, were detailed and exhaustive, and decisions were reached of the highest importance in regard to action in the Balkans.

Earl Kitchener's mission to the near East has caused a feeling of the greatest satisfaction here.

Nobody on this side of the Channel, apparently, believed the report of Kitchener's resignation. French confidence in the British secretary of war is as great as that of England in the French commander-in-chief.

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY. Government Accused by People of Maintaining British Blockade. The Hague, Nov. 7.—It is reported here that the German government is attempting to make arrangements for the distribution of food before the Reichstag convenes on November 30.

Because of the abnormal prices for butter and eggs, there are daily riots in South Germany. The police are helpless before the mobs.

The people contend that the government systematically minimized the British blockade and declared it could not hold. Home Secretary Delbruck is said to be responsible for this.

The Berlin town council has decided to issue milk cards beginning November 15, allowing everybody the same quantity of milk each week. Babies and invalids will be excluded from these restrictions. It is believed the system will be extended through the empire.

EBEN STORER ENDS LIFE. Prominent New York Printer Said to Have Worried Over Illness. New York, Nov. 7.—Eben Storer, one of the best-known men in the printing trade in New York, committed suicide this evening at his home, Glen Cove, L. I.

Members of the family reported to the coroner that he had been despondent because of his slow recovery from an operation for appendicitis, performed in September.

Mr. Storer was general sales manager of the H. B. Brown Company, 39 Chamber street. A widow, two daughters and two sons survive Mr. Storer.

Lost in Mojave Desert. Needles, Cal., Nov. 7.—Lost in the desert, forced to crawl for miles on her hands and knees during the night and finally rescued by a railroad engineer as she lay unconscious on the tracks, were the adventures that befell Miss Louise M. Pearson, 22 years old, of Oakland, in the Mojave Desert.

Miss Pearson left Ludlow on horseback to locate a mine in Old Dad Mountain. Ten miles out her horse threw her. Her ankle was so severely sprained she could not walk, and the horse, carrying food supplies, raced away.

ENGLAND FIRMLY TOLD HER GERMAN BLOCKADE IS ILLEGAL AND VOID

United States Cannot Submit to Curtailment Of Neutral Rights, Says Secretary of State Lansing In Emphatic Note.

CHAMPIONS FREEDOM OF SEAS

This Country Declared to "Unhesitatingly Assume" the Task of Compelling Obedience to International Law. British Prize Courts Unauthorized.

The long-awaited note to Great Britain on British practices interfering with American trade was made public last night. In it the United States serves notice on Great Britain:

1. That it will not recognize as legal and effective the British blockade of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

2. That it "cannot submit" to the curtailment of its neutral rights by measures which are admittedly retaliatory and therefore illegal.

3. That it "must insist" that the relations between it and the British government be governed not by a policy of expediency, but by established rules of international law.

4. That it unhesitatingly assumes the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights and will devote its energy to that end.

The note as a whole is a vigorous denunciation of the British government for the illegality of its measures in regard to neutral shipping. "Without justification," "ineffective," "illegal," "indefensible," and "in violation of the laws of nations" are some of this government's characterizations of the British practices.

Milder Than German Note. Contrasted with the note to Germany in the submarine controversy, the communication to Great Britain, however, contains no phrases such as "strict accountability," or "will omit no word or act," and similar expressions used by the President in pressing his demands on Berlin. The note to the London foreign office is devoid of implications, such as were contained in the German notes in the event that the grounds of complaint were not removed. The note to Great Britain, as viewed here, offers means with which to bring upon England any stronger pressure than that of diplomatic representations.

That the note will be read in comparison with the communications to Germany, and that it will be studied in Berlin for proof of impartiality toward the belligerents is realized in official circles here. The administration holds, however, that it was impossible to address Great Britain in quite the same manner as Germany in the submarine issue for the reason that the latter controversy involved a question of human rights, while the issues with Great Britain concern only property rights. In the latest communication to the British foreign office are, however, many evidences of the aim of this government to treat all belligerents on exactly the same footing, so far as demands upon them to observe international law are concerned.

U. S. as Neutral's Champion. In this note the United States accepts even more frankly than in the controversy with Germany, the role of champion of neutral rights in the present war. "It is of the highest importance," says Secretary Lansing, "to neutrals not only of the present war, but of the future, that the principles of international rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents, arising out of the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

The British government is summoned to obedience to international law in the following sentence, regarded here as the strongest in the entire note: "The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Three Groups of Offenses. The note contains more than 1,000 words. It includes among other exhibits a long list of neutral ships which have been illegally interfered with by the British. This list, with the details in each case constituting, in effect, the indictment against Great Britain on which the note proper is based.

The note groups the causes for protest by the United States under three heads. Under these are covered all the acts which are held to have infringed upon American trade rights. The three groups of offenses are:

First—The seizure and detention of vessels on the high seas on mere suspicion.

Second—The so-called blockade policy.

Third—The unsatisfactory and unacceptable character of the regulations governing and the procedure of British prize courts.

The American protest on these three points is continued on page four.

TAKE RICH WAR BOOTY AT SERBIAN ARSENAL. Germans Find Big Factories and Much Material Practically Intact at Kragevatz.

Special to The Washington Herald. Berlin (via Sayville), Nov. 7.—The Cologne Gazette prints details of the great quantity of war booty captured at Kragevatz. It says:

"When the Serbians left Kragevatz they apparently were certain that they would return. They left the arsenal with all ammunition, war materials and metals practically intact. In some of the war material factories belts and been cut and small pieces of machinery removed. It was an easy matter, however, to restore these machines to their former working capacity."

The factories were filled with French, American and German machinery. Numerous sleds, halls and storehouses were filled with heaps of brass, lead, loaded cartridges, grenades and old bronze cannon barrels. The value of the metals, oils and rubber captured at Kragevatz is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000).

The ammunition factories were working full blast up to the last moment. Finished cartridges and grenades were everywhere.

"When the Serbians left they threw gunpowder around the buildings, but the Germans flooded the ground, thus avoiding explosion."

"The Serbians had other ammunition factories at Piro, Nish and Krusevac. Only the latter place now remains in their hands."

"The inhabitants of Kragevatz are weary of war and manifest their peaceful sentiments in many ways. The inhabitants have asked that soldiers be quartered in their houses for protection against the lawless elements."

SURGERY AS CRIME CURE. Dr. Northrup Employs Knife to Correct Evil Tendencies. Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Criminal tendencies in children and adults due to physical conditions can be cured by the surgeon's knife. This is the firm conviction of Dr. H. L. Northrup, of the surgical staff of Hahnemann Hospital. It is backed up by the successful outcome of seven out of ten cases he has handled in the last few years.

Dr. Northrup operated on his eleventh case yesterday when he removed a piece of bone from a malformed skull of a boy turned over to him by the Juvenile Court.

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN PORT. Violent Fighting Between Trenches Occurs Along the Yser. London, Nov. 7.—The French have captured an advanced post of the Germans before Andreech, in the sector between the Somme and the Oise. A German attack east of the Butte du Mesnil, a height held by the French two miles to the southeast of the town of Tahure, in Champagne, was repulsed.

Violent fighting from trench to trench with mortars, bomb throwers, and grenades occurred during the day along the Yser, in Belgium, between the Somme and the Oise, and before Tahure, as well as in the Vosges.

In Artois only artillery activity is reported.

May Name French Cardinals. Rome, Nov. 7.—Besides the prelates already announced as included in the list of new cardinals to be chosen at the forthcoming consistory, the Pope probably will create others, including some of French nationality.