

WEATHER.

Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair, with diminishing northerly winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: High, 45, at 6 a. m. today; low, 38, at 4 p. m. yesterday.

No. 19,831.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 15

ONE CENT.

D. C. PROHIBITION HANGS IN BALANCE

Opponents Hope to Make Parliamentary Obstruction in Senate Effective.

INSIST ON TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO SUSPEND RULES

Senator Sheppard Prepared to Offer His Amendment and Claims Majority of Senate.

Prohibition for the District of Columbia was hanging in the balance when the Senate met today. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas had promised to call up as soon as the morning business closed his motion to suspend the rules so that an amendment to the District bill providing prohibition might be submitted.

Consideration of a resolution offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa calling upon the President to inform the Senate what disposition was being made of the customs collected by the United States at Vera Cruz delayed Senator Sheppard's motion.

The anti-prohibitionists in the Senate will make a point of order to the effect that it requires a two-thirds majority vote to suspend the rules of the Senate.

Senator Sheppard will insist on a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the Senate, and he will insist on a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the Senate.

Termed Dangerous Precedent.

On the proposition that it requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the Senate, senators will contend that should the Senate permit its rules to be suspended merely on a majority vote a most dangerous precedent would be set.

However, senators on the rules committee who voted to report the Sheppard amendment favorably yesterday contend that the Senate will not attempt to make any such a precedent.

For Vote in District.

The Senate also will be called upon to pass upon the question whether the citizens of the District shall vote on the question of prohibition.

Senator Sheppard's amendment is very brief. It provides that all male residents of the District twenty-one years of age shall be eligible to vote.

It leaves to the District Commissioners large discretion in the matter of working out the details for the referendum vote.

Become National Issue.

The question of prohibition for the District has assumed large proportions, and for the time is almost a national issue.

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EAST COAST SWEEP BY 60-MILE GALE

Two Vessels Are Reported in Distress Off the New Jersey Shore.

SEVERE RAINSTORMS CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE

Pennsylvania Streams Flood Mills on Their Banks—Life Lost in New York.

NEW YORK, January 13.—A gale that at times blew sixty miles an hour swept the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Maine last night, doing considerable damage. A terrific rainstorm raged in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states.

The high winds virtually wrecked a big grain elevator in Brooklyn, blowing out the entire front. Three persons passing by were injured when several thousand square feet of brick fell with a crash.

In Manhattan a heavy derrick fell over onto the roof of a moving picture theater on 3d avenue, damaging the top of the structure and causing a panic among the audience.

The Southern Pacific liner El Sid, inbound from Galveston, offered to take off the schooner's captain and crew, but the captain replied that he and his men were in no immediate danger.

The American-Hawaiian liner Kentuckian, which was in San Francisco, reported by wireless today that the four-masted schooner Henry S. Little, from Philadelphia for Providence, was anchored in a distress off Sandy Hook.

Damage in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Reports received today from the storm-swept sections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey show that considerable minor damage was done by high wind, while in many places the heavy rain caused rivers and creeks to overflow.

The weather today was clearing and the high water was rapidly receding. In Philadelphia several houses were unroofed, plate-glass windows were blown in, signs and awnings torn from their fastenings.

The Schuylkill river was high from its source, in the anthracite coal regions, to Philadelphia. In many places it was out of its banks, causing considerable damage.

In the northern parts of Pennsylvania railroad traffic was impeded by deep snow.

Exposed places at Atlantic City were again damaged by high water and the severe gale. The music hall on the ocean end of the Steel Pier, which was weakened during the storm last month, was further damaged today by high water.

The derailment of the Washington-New York express at Perryville, Md., last night, resulted in the death of the engineer and the injuring of the fireman, was due to the locomotive hitting the foot of a trestle which had been ripped off by the wind ten minutes before the passenger train came along.

New England States Swept. BOSTON, January 13.—The gulf storm of Sunday, which reached New England yesterday, attained its greatest strength off the southeast coast at dawn today.

Summer residences on Massachusetts Bay were badly damaged. Damage was reported also at Nantucket, Cohasset and other points on the south shore.

Lashes Long Island. NEW LONDON, Conn., January 13.—A heavy northeaster, which set in yesterday with rain and snow, lashed Long Island sound today, compelling shipping, large and small, to seek convenient ports.

Gale Hatters to New York. NORFOLK, Va., January 13.—From Hatteras, N. C., New York the Atlantic coast was swept last night by a gale which reached a maximum of sixty miles an hour at 5 o'clock this morning.

President Agrees to Speak. President Wilson today agreed to deliver a speech before the midwinter conference of the American Electric Railway Association at its annual meeting to be held in this city January 29.

Anti-Trust Law Change Up. Mr. Fahey talked to the President about the wish of the association to see an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law permitting agreements among business men in order to compete with foreign combinations.

Canadian Officer Killed. Capt. Newton of Princess Patricia's Infantry Meets Death in Trenches. LONDON, January 13.—The first officer of the Canadian contingent to be killed in action was Capt. D. O. C. Newton of Montreal.

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War Officially Reported.

German Statement. BERLIN, January 13, by wireless to London.—The war office today gave out the following statement:

"In the western theater of war fierce artillery duels took place in the neighborhood of Neuport. They resulted in the evacuation of the enemy's trenches at Painsberg, a suburb of Neuport.

"The enemy's attacks near the canal of La Bassee have been finally repelled.

"French attacks at La Boisselle and the hill of Touvron were repulsed. Yesterday's unsuccessful attacks on the hills near Crony were followed up by a German counter attack, which ended in the complete defeat of the French and the clearing of the hills northeast of Bussie and north of Crony.

"In the eastern theater of war the situation has not undergone any change.

French Statement. PARIS, January 13, 2:40 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official announcement as follows:

"The unfavorable weather conditions which have persisted along almost the entire front have hindered operations. In Belgium there has been a sand storm in the dunes along the coast.

"In the region of Neuport and near Ypres the French artillery directed an effective fire on the earthworks of the enemy.

"On the Aisne, to the northeast of Soissons, the fighting around 'spur 132' continued with great severity during all the day of January 12. The Germans brought very considerable forces into this engagement. We maintained our position on the crest of the hill to the west of 'spur 132' and our troops were obliged to give up ground. The fighting here continues.

"Between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac shells from our artillery caused explosions at several different points, in the midst of batteries of the enemy.

"In Champagne, from Rheims to the Argonne, there were yesterday exceedingly violent artillery exchanges.

"In the region of Souain the advance position covering the blockhouse located to the north of the Beausejour farm is still in our possession, and we here have set up a trench distant sixty yards from the German trench.

"In the Argonne there have been rain and wind storms; no infantry activity has been recorded.

"In the Vosges there have been fogs and a heavy fall of snow."

Russian Statements. PETROGRAD, January 13.—An official statement just issued says:

"On the left bank of the Vistula, January 11 and all the following day, the Germans continued the attempts, which have become customary of late, to attack by small detachments at different points along our front, but, nevertheless, all these attempts were easily repulsed by our rifle fire and cannonading, which inflicted grave losses on the enemy.

"The Germans made a more obstinate offensive, which, however, failed, in the region of the village of Soutaba, making four separate attacks, and also near the Moghly farm, where they delivered two attacks.

McADOO CANDIDACY IN 1916 IS DENIED

Secretary's Friends Declare He Believes Wilson Will Be Democracy's Choice.

HAS NO PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS AT PRESENT

New Yorker Expects to Return to Professional Life When Term Ends, It Is Declared.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is not a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1916, has no political aspirations at this time, and, as he now sees the outlook, believes President Wilson the only man the democrats will be satisfied with for the nomination next year.

The foregoing is virtually an authoritative answer to recent newspaper stories concerning Mr. McAdoo's political future and particularly to alleged statements that he did not believe President Wilson would ever again wish or take the nomination, together with intimations that Mr. McAdoo is himself looking toward the greatest honor the democratic party can confer.

It is known today by the closest friends Mr. McAdoo has—men in position to speak for him, and who do speak for him—that he has not the remotest thought of becoming a candidate for the democratic nomination in 1916, and that his sole purpose is to return to professional life when his term as Secretary of the Treasury.

Wilson Stands High. Mr. McAdoo's recent trip to the Pacific coast and the west has convinced him that President Wilson stands high with the people of the country and that if the democrats are to win at all in 1916, and he is exceedingly confident they will, Mr. Wilson is the man who will be insisted upon to lead the fight, it is declared.

In no manner, however, is Mr. McAdoo seeking to suggest that Mr. Wilson will have to run again. He has only repeated the obvious fact of sentimentality he saw it to intimate friends who approached him regarding stories that he is himself a candidate for the nomination and that Mr. Wilson will not offer again or accept another nomination.

Mr. McAdoo feels, it is known, that President Wilson needs no advice or assistance in this matter. He has never spoken to the President on this subject and does not wish to do so. He talks official business with the President in the executive offices here and confines himself to reports from the White House socially, he never refers to business or politics. He and other close friends of Mr. Wilson are of the opinion that Mr. Wilson is entitled to freedom from business and politics when in his own apartments, away from his office.

Wilson's Future Policy. Neither Mr. McAdoo nor President Wilson would consider it proper that the President should attempt to exercise influence in behalf of his Secretary of the Treasury, and the friends of Mr. McAdoo believe that if Mr. Wilson should eliminate himself from the field of candidates in 1916 he would keep clear and clean hands so far as showing favoritism goes.

Should developments ever bring Mr. McAdoo into the field while Mr. Wilson is in the White House he would insist upon a distinct understanding that his position should be one of equality with the merits and entirely independent of any help he might get from there, aiding in no way to the President's campaign for the presidency.

One of the latest stories asserted that Mr. McAdoo had been named as a potential candidate of a tremendous combination of bankers and business men and will have their support.

Senator Cummins insisted Congress, not the President, should decide what shall become of the Vera Cruz money; and then, paying a tribute to President Wilson's integrity and ability, added:

"I am simply objecting to his position that he is trying to run the United States. It appears in every utterance that falls from his lips. He assumes that under the Constitution he is the final arbiter of all these things. I have no doubt he assumes it with perfect honesty and with the most careful consideration."

GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE REPORTED SUNK. DOVER, January 13, via London.—Two German submarines were today fired upon and sunk by the coast batteries of Dover, according to persistent rumors current in the city.

The presence of hostile ships over the English channel during the night has been reported today from various points on the coast. These reports, however, have as yet not been confirmed.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Senate. Met at noon.

Foreign relations committee discussed the Colombian treaty.

Power of President and Secretary of War to suspend the Vera Cruz custom collections challenged.

Met at noon. The naval committee adopted the administration's two-battleship program.

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TABRIZ IS OCCUPIED BY TURKISH FORCE; RUSSIANS HIT SNAG

Rallying Ottoman Soldiers Put Up Terrific Fight at Kara-Urgan.

BERLIN CLAIMS GAINS IN WESTERN THEATER

Desperate Conflict Reported to Be Raging Near Soissons.

ALLIES QUIT THEIR TRENCHES. During fierce engagement near Perthes, Teutons break through to point behind French.

LONDON, January 13, 12:38 p. m.—The taking of the Persian city of Tabriz by the Turks, the stand of the defeated Turkish army at Kara-Urgan, between Sara-Kamshy and the frontier of the Caucasus, and the attempts of the Germans to check the advance of the allies in France, northeast of Soissons and near Perthes, marked the principal points today where desperate conflicts are reported to be raging.

Berlin claims that Teuton forces in the west have made gains.

For six days now the Turks have been making a valiant effort to rally their retreating forces, and, aided by a garrison from Erzerum, have been making a surprising fight in view of Russian reports of their recent crushing defeat.

Fighting Under Handicap. The latest Petrograd official communication says that the fighting at Kara-Urgan is turning in the Russians' favor, but both armies are fighting with the handicaps of deep snow and bitter cold.

Private Petrograd dispatches claim that the Turks show no signs of weakening.

Severe winter weather from one end to the other of the battle line in France is hindering military operations, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office.

The French artillery showed some activity yesterday, notably near Soissons and between Rheims and the Argonne, but no decisive results were obtained.

The fighting northeast of Soissons continues with activity, but the French are still unable to force the German lines to retreat.

Germans Claim Victories. German victories in several engagements, but the western front are announced in today's statement from the Berlin war office.

It is said that the allies were compelled by German artillery to evacuate trenches near the Belgian coast, in the neighborhood of Neuport, and that attacks were repulsed in the neighborhood of the capture of 1,700 French in one instance.

In the war with Russia there are no developments of consequence, according to the Berlin statement.

The French took the hill only last Saturday, and since then the Germans have made every effort to carry it by a counter attack.

The zone of this fighting is the nearest point to the French capital along the battle line, being only sixty miles from Paris.

Engagement Near Perthes. Similar violent fighting is reported as progressing about fifty miles farther east, near Perthes, where the Germans by a counter attack succeeded in breaking through and in establishing themselves behind the French advanced position north of Beausejour.

The fighting presumably continued all night, but the outcome was not known this morning.

The Germans apparently are making great efforts to break through the French lines, but also to drive the French farther back, and to force the retreat of their communications to the north.

Egyptian Reports Revived. Telegrams from Cairo revive the reports of a German-Turkish invasion of Egypt.

A dispatch received here today says that the Turkish forces, after being driven from the Egyptian border by German forces, are gathered in southern Syria waiting to attack, are holding back, and are expected reinforcements.

Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Roumanian plans to start her campaign through Transylvania in February.

Russians Evacuate and Turks Occupy Base. Tabriz, Desired Base.

LONDON, January 13.—An advance detachment of the Turkish army has occupied the Persian city of Tabriz, according to a correspondent in Petrograd.

Tabriz is in northeastern Persia, and, after Teheran, the largest city in the country. It is 100 miles to the east of the Turkish frontier.

Constantinople also reports that the Russians have evacuated Tabriz and that the garrison retreated on Djulfa, where the Russians are assembling strong forces to defend the passage over the Araxes river.

Get Important Base. The taking of Tabriz means that the Turks, who undoubtedly had been backing of some of the wild Turkish tribes-