

WEATHER.

Fair, somewhat cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair; gentle to moderate north-westerly winds, becoming variable.

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ONE CENT.

RUSS TROOPS SAIL FOR BULGAR PORTS TO BEGIN INVASION

Serbians' Position More Desperate—Kraguyevatz Arsenal Is Threatened.

KING FERDINAND'S MEN HAVE RETAKEN VELES

Pirot in Complete Control of Enemy. French Forces Occupy Strumitsa.

MONTENEGRIANS IN BATTLE

Storming of Austrian Position and Infliction of Great Losses on Foe Are Claimed Near Visegrad.

LONDON, October 30.—The position of Serbia is becoming more desperate daily. Nish is threatened by the Bulgarians, while the Austrians and Germans are gradually opening the way toward the great Serbian arsenal at Kraguyevatz.

According to the latest official reports from Sofia, the Serbians are in retreat in a westerly direction all along the Bulgarian front. Bulgarians assert that they are in possession of Negotin, Brza Palanka, Zajecar, Kniajevatz, and several villages in the Timok valley, which gives them a strategic position of primary importance.

The Bulgarians have recaptured Veles (Koprolu), Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of the Times. Veles is twenty-three miles southeast of Uskup, and is on the railroad line between Uskup and Saloniki.

"It is learned from a good source that the French after a three days' fight have occupied Strumitsa," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens, "and advanced thirty-two kilometers (about twenty miles) into Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarians lost heavily."

Large contingents of Russian troops have set sail from the Black sea ports of Odessa and Sebastopol for the Bulgarian coast, the Berlin Tageblatt says.

Fleet Prepares Way.

The dispatch, telegraphed to the Tagesblatt from Bucharest, says that the transports are conveyed by a strong squadron. The recent attack by Russian warships on the Bulgarian fort of Varna, according to this account, was made in preparation for an attempt to land troops.

A dispatch from Scutari, Albania, says: "Near Visegrad (Bosnia) the Montenegrins have stormed the enemy's position near Sasogora, which commands the whole region, and established themselves firmly. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took many prisoners."

Montenegrins Attack.

The Montenegrin legion in Paris today received the following official dispatch: "A great battle between Montenegrin and Austrian troops began south of Visegrad October 25. The result is not known."

"The Montenegrins attacked the Austrians energetically at Gora, inflicting large losses and making a certain number of prisoners. There is violent artillery fighting along the Drina and at Grahovo."

Opens the Road to Nish.

SOFIA, October 27, via London, October 29 (delayed). The fall of Pirot this morning (Wednesday) was a severe blow to the Serbian army, since the reduction of this strong position leaves open the road to Nish and invites a strong Bulgarian advance toward the center of Old Serbia.

The capture of Pirot followed three days' desperate fighting, ending at nightfall October 26. During the night the Serbs evacuated the city, leaving huge stores of ammunition and war material in the hands of the Bulgarians. It is asserted here that the Serbian losses were extremely heavy.

Serbians Retreating.

The fall of Pirot and Zajecar, together with the junction made by the Austrians, German and Bulgarian forces north of Negotin, has rendered the position of the Serbians, it is considered here, extremely critical. Serbian forces near Mitrovitza and Prishtina are retreating north in the direction of Novipazar with the purpose evidently of joining the main groups of their army in the interior, where it is said a state of siege is rapidly approaching, since the Serbs are on the verge of being completely cut off.

Most of the prisoners wear citizen's clothing, with military overcoats and

caps. Others are wearing thin summer uniforms, with three or four shirts.

Few of them have good shoes. There was no lack, however, of the best French and British war materials. The Serbians are still hoping that reinforcements will reach them. All accounts agree that the position of the Bulgarians is extraordinary. Extraordinary exertions were required to scale the dizzy heights at Zajecar.

Fleet Does Great Damage.

The damage done by the bombardment of Aegean sea towns and villages by the allied fleet recently was greater than at first reported. One-fourth of the entire city of Bodegach was razed by the shells of the warships.

Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russian fleet lasted only ten minutes, the bodies of the Bulgarians already have been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, according to reports received here.

TORPEDO FRAGMENT NOT FROM A MINE

Naval Experts Pass on Piece of Metal Found Aboard Hesperian.

BERLIN TO BE ADVISED OF RESULT OF INQUIRY

Germany Has Partially Disavowed Responsibility for Sinking of Liner.

Experts of the United States Navy have decided that the fragment of shell picked up on the deck of the liner Hesperian was a part of a torpedo. This was communicated to the State Department today by Secretary Daniels.

The department's fragment of metal was sent for examination and determination as to whether it was a part of a mine or a part of a torpedo. The naval experts who have had the metal for several weeks informed the department that they do not see how it could have been anything else than a part of a torpedo.

The German government, although it never has disclaimed that a U-boat sank the Hesperian, reported that no report had been received from any of the U-boat commanders that they had fired on the liner. It also was declared that the German government knew of none of its boats being in the territory at the time the Hesperian went down as a result of an explosion. It suggested that it was a mine which blew up the vessel.

Accompanied by Affidavits. It was said at the State Department that no issue had arisen as a result of the decision of the United States naval experts. There is a question as to the authenticity of the fragment of the piece of metal from the Hesperian. It was accompanied here with a number of affidavits, and it was said at the State Department that these are now being thoroughly examined.

The naval officers, however, will be referred to the German government, either through American channels or through the American ambassador in Berlin. Secretary Lansing volunteered no information regarding what form the communication to the German government might take. Germany has made to this government a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the Hesperian. In a note delivered to Ambassador Gerard September 14 the evidence then at hand the government was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

Fragment of Polished Steel.

The fragment of metal examined by the Navy Department experts was said to have been picked up from the deck of the Hesperian after the explosion which caused her to sink. The fragment was of polished steel and was about nine inches long. It was sent to the State Department by the American ambassador in London.

Had No Troops Aboard.

The Hesperian was said to have been in regular passenger-carrying service. The State Department has been informed there were no troops aboard at the time of her sinking. Some wounded soldiers traveling on individual tickets as other passengers were on the ship, however.

The position of the United States is to take no steps to question the good faith of Germany's assurances unless it is shown clearly that the Hesperian case was in violation of the Hague Convention and Secretary Lansing had been reluctant to believe that the Hesperian was sunk deliberately without valid excuse. Just what weight the department will place on the statement to Secretary Lansing will have to be definitely ascertained.

FIRE IN BIG COTTON MILL.

Blaze at Bideford Me., Causes Loss Estimated at \$350,000.

BIDEFORD, Me., October 30.—A loss estimated at approximately \$350,000 was caused by fire which swept through the five-story brick structure, which was divided into six sections, each separated from the next one by a fire wall. Three of these sections were burned out; it is believed little damage was caused to the product stored in the other three.

Nobel Prize to Dr. Robert Barany.

STOCKHOLM, via London, October 30.—It has been decided to award the Nobel prize in medicine for 1914 to Dr. Robert Barany of Vienna University for his work in the physiology and pathology of the ear. The prize for 1915 will be reserved until 1916.

LIQUOR LICENSES GRANTED BY BOARD

Total of 271 Retail and 89 Wholesale Establishments Get Permits.

WITHDRAWALS NUMBER 5 AND 30 ARE REJECTED

List Made Public Today—Retailers in District Less by 29 Than Law Allows.

Refusing 25 applications for retail licenses and granting 271, the excise board at 1 o'clock this afternoon made public the names of those who will be petitioned for less than the maximum in the District of Columbia during the license year beginning Monday. Eighty-nine wholesale applications were granted and 5 refused; 3 retail and 2 wholesale applications were withdrawn; retail applications approved were less than the law allows, a number of 300 allowed by the Jones-Works law and the number granted last year.

Contains Surprises.

The board's action contained a number of surprises. Two well known downtown bars—the De Atley Hotel, at 1222 Pennsylvania avenue, and the Fritz Herzog Hotel, at 1115 E street northwest—lost out because the board decided they did not come within the requirements of the law with respect to the number of rooms for guests.

The application of Frank Hall for a license at 1000 7th street southwest was rejected, as was that of John Walsh, at 1503 7th street northwest. Applicants for licenses began arriving at the rooms of the excise board early this morning, and practically all of them remained to hear the verdict.

Board Makes Statement.

With the announcement of its decisions the board gave out the following explanatory statement: "The board has considered carefully the protests filed in each case, and has given due consideration to the arguments and statements of both sides to the controversy. The interests represented in court until a final decision shall have been rendered in this case will be judicially interpreted. This certain disputed points of the excise law will be judicially interpreted." (Continued on Second Page.)

In The Sunday Star

Though GERMANY does not observe the English HALLOWEEN, her VALPURGIS-NACHT is practically the same.

"UNKNOWN MILLIONAIRES" by BURTON J. HENDRICKS. There is a woman in Washington who CROSSED THE CONTINENT IN A PRAIRIE SCHOONER IN 1848.

"CLAUSADDER'S GIRL," an intensely interesting bit of fiction, by ELMORE ELLIOTT PRAKE.

ASHMUN BROWN introduces FRANK L. POLK, the new counselor of the Department of State.

"THESE SOCIETY WOMEN KEEP OFFICE HOURS"—a two-page spread of attractive photographs.

According to STERLING HEILIG, MUTUAL FRENCH HEROES are to have the honor of GUARDING THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

"HUB DUQUESNE THE FLIVVER CLARK," a Shorty McCabe story, by SEWELL FORD.

FRANK G. CARPENTER tells how BRAZILIANS MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

"CAN BALDNESS BE AVOIDED?" by DR. EDWIN F. BOWEES.

ROBERT F. WILSON presents sideglances AMERICAN TRADE CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

Cotton rules the world—and ENGLAND PLANS TO RULE COTTON.

The Nish-Saloniki railway is the TRUMPH CARD IN THE SQUADRY GAIN FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Homesteading on old Fort Bert—hold Indian reservation of North Dakota."

OLD-TIME HALLOWEEN CUSTOMS show how seriously the occasion was once taken.

BATTLE HAS BEGUN NEAR AGUA PRIETA

Small Detachment of Villa Troops Defeated in Opening Engagement.

FORCE OF 6,000 REGULARS ON U. S. SIDE OF BORDER

Gen. Funston to Assume Personal Command if Territory Is Menaced.

Maj. Gen. Funston, in command of United States troops on the Mexican border, today reported to the War Department what is probably the opening of the battle expected at Agua Prieta between the Villa and the Carranza forces. Three hundred Villa troops were attacked at Cabrillon, near Agua Prieta, by a Carranza patrol and forced to retreat to Anavachi Pass, west of Agua Prieta.

The main Villa army camped last night on the banks of the San Bernardino river, fifteen miles from Slaughter's ranch. Information in the possession of Gen. Funston led him to believe that the army today would march to a point twelve miles east of Agua Prieta. The attack, he said, will probably be from the east.

To Recross Border Today.

The position of the main Villa force was satisfactory to officials of the War Department for the reason that, barring accidents, the entire force of Carranza troops now being transported through American territory will have crossed the border to Agua Prieta before night.

Conditions at Cananea were reported improved. Gen. Urbalejo, the Villa commander, it was said, had promised to protect railroad and copper company property there upon the condition that work be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

The entire 6th Army Brigade, comprising five regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and eight regiments of artillery, a total of about 8,000 men and sixteen field guns, has been massed in the vicinity of Douglas, Ariz., to guard against possible violation of American territory by Villa troops, attempting to outflank the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta, across the border.

Funston May Take Command.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis is in command of the brigade, and Maj. Gen. Funston, commanding all American forces on the border, has informed the War Department that he would take personal command of the situation at Douglas if hostilities across the border seemed imminent.

Gen. Davis has the 11th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 22d Infantry, four batteries of the 6th Field Artillery and eight troops of the 9th Cavalry under his command. In addition to these troops a patrol of cavalrymen is closely guarding the entire border from Douglas to Marfa, Texas, and armed guards have been posted at the bridges along the railroad from Douglas, where the Carranza garrison is traveling through American territory unopposed, and under guard of American troops.

American Paper Shut Down.

The Mexican Herald, an American-owned daily English newspaper, was closed by the Carranza government last night because it is alleged to have espoused the cause of Gen. Huerta, throughout the revolution.

Messages from Mexico City to the Carranza agency here said Lieut. J. M. Ruiz, who is said to have been a mem-



France's War Income From Abroad Now Cut in Half

Charles M. Pepper writes of financial conditions in France and shows how the European war has curtailed French foreign investments even more than it has the ones made by Germany. You will find this article tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

BOMB PLOT IS NOT TRACED 'HIGHER UP'

Alleged Conspiracy Case to Rest for Present With Local Officials.

NEW YORK, October 30.—After obtaining full details of the government's information in the cases of the five men charged with conspiracy in plotting to blow up ships carrying supplies to the allies, Charles Warren, assistant to the Attorney General, who came here yesterday from Washington, left for Boston today.

GERMAN PAPER SEEKS MR. WHITLOCK'S RECALL

LONDON, October 30.—The Vossische Zeitung, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, challenges the German government to ask Washington to recall the American minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock.

The "reconvening" must be utilized as an occasion to put an end to Mr. Whitlock's activities, he being a minister accredited to the present seat of the Belgian government, and not to Brussels. If America desires a representative in Brussels she must send some one agreeable to the German government.

No Comment From Officials.

Belgian dispatches reflecting published statements of Germany demanding the recall of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, because of his efforts on the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, attracted attention of administration officials here, but elicited no comment, further than statements that the United States had no official intimations from Germany that Mr. Whitlock is no longer acceptable.

German dispatches made a point of the fact that the seat of the Belgian government no longer is at Brussels, Lieut. Commander Arthur Bird, was sent here on a mission to recall Mr. Whitlock should be at the latter place.

HUNDRED MEN MISSING IN WARSHIP COLLISION

LONDON, October 30.—One hundred men are reported missing after a collision between the British auxiliary cruiser Hythe and another British warship off the Gallipoli peninsula, in which the Hythe was sunk.

The announcement was made today in an official statement by the British admiralty as follows: "During the night of October 28-29 H. M. S. Hythe, an auxiliary cruiser, Lieut. Commander Arthur Bird, was sunk after being in collision with another of her majesty's ships off the Gallipoli peninsula. "At the time of the collision she had on board about 250 men in addition to her crew. One hundred are reported missing."

URGE RULE OF PEOPLE AS SOLUTION OF ILLS OF THE CAPITAL CITY

Citizens Appearing Before Joint Committee of Congress Make Argument for Suffrage.

Washington Must Be Strictly Federal City or a Municipality, Is Judgment of Senator

Self-government for the District of Columbia, with the attendant ballot, was strongly urged today upon the joint select committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District. James Hugh Keeley of the Tax Reform Association and A. J. McKelway contended for this change in the form of government.

Self-government was not the difficulty of the National Capital in the early seventies, Mr. Keeley argued. He insisted that there was no self-government here during those days when debt was heaped upon the District.

NOT RESPONSIBLE TO PEOPLE. He said that the conditions were brought about here by the insistence of President Grant that the capital be made a great national city, and through the activities of the board of public works, which was in no sense responsible to the people of the District.

Mr. Keeley urged that a real form of popular government be established in the District, and that the people here be given an opportunity to express their views on all public questions through the ballot. He suggested that some of the District Commissioners be elected by the people and some of them be appointed by the President.

"Either this city must be a national capital, run by the national government, or it must become a municipality with the government owning property in it," said Senator Works. "We must make our choice between those two conditions."

Leads Up to Organic Act. James Hugh Keeley of the Tax Reform Association resumed the stand when the committee met today, taking up his discussion of the history of the District which led up to the passage of the act of 1873, called the organic act of the District.

He discussed at length the conditions in the capital, both political and financial; the activities of the board of public works, which resulted in plunging the District into heavy debt. He pointed out that people in the District argued at the time that it was necessary to make big public improvements in the Capital city in order to bring some of the wealth of the nation to Washington. Gen. Grant, then President, he said, was favorable to the idea of building up the capital. He quoted President Grant as saying that if the nation could spend billions of dollars for war it could raise a few millions to make the capital at Washington a great city.

"The board of public works met the situation with heroic remedies," said McKelway. "It was necessary to stop the reckless extravagance of the board of public works. A committee of Congress, he said, was organized to investigate the board of public works, and he pointed out that the board of public works was making headway, and recommending that Congress do its part in aid of the board.

He said that a tax burden of some \$6,000,000 was first called for and voted upon by Congress. It was a vote of about 100 yeas and 10 nays. He said that 1,000 citizens signed a petition asking Congress to stop the reckless extravagance of the board of public works. A committee of Congress, he said, was organized to investigate the board of public works, and he pointed out that the board of public works was making headway, and recommending that Congress do its part in aid of the board.

A report was made by a minority of the committee, composed of two Democrats and one Republican, and in response to the board and placed in the hands of the popular assembly. McKelway said that the political situation had its effect upon the committee, composed of two Democrats and one Republican, and in response to the board and placed in the hands of the popular assembly.

Not Adverse to Paying Share. He said it was plain that some form of government would have to be devised for the District. Congress, he said, expected that some form of commission government would be provided. Mr. Keeley, argued, however, that the main question at stake in Congress, however, was not so much the financial side as the governmental side. He said that Congress knew the government would have to make the improvements needed in the capital, and that the government prior to the enactment of the law of 1878. One representative referred to was quoted as saying that Congress had the responsibility of determining what is the best form of government for the District of Columbia. He also said that in answer to a question, Representative Jacob Cox had said the proposed bill departed from the law of the land, and that the main question considered by Congress was what form of government should be established, and how administered.

Further Quotations From Debate. Mr. Keeley produced further extracts from congressional debates in the period prior to the enactment of the law of 1878. One representative referred to was quoted as saying that Congress had the responsibility of determining what is the best form of government for the District of Columbia. He also said that in answer to a question, Representative Jacob Cox had said the proposed bill departed from the law of the land, and that the main question considered by Congress was what form of government should be established, and how administered.

Queries by Senator Saulsbury. "Have you ever heard," asked Senator Saulsbury, "that the colored population is sometimes used for the purpose of padding registration lists because they cannot be distinguished so readily by watchers at the polls?" Mr. Keeley said he believed such a thing could not happen here. "Something of that very sort was done in 1874," said Mr. Worthington, "containing tractors marched their laborers to the polls."

"That doesn't exist today and could not exist," replied Mr. Keeley. Senator Saulsbury also asked: "Twenty-eight per cent of the population is a majority of a majority. Have you ever considered the result of a class being used by a few scoundrels in election times to get control of a vote?" "I think that possibility is reduced to a minimum here," Mr. Keeley replied.

Dishonest in Elections Cited. Representative Cooper interposed: "Could any colored population make that a worse showing than was made in 1874 because of his belief that voting was because of his belief that voting