WEATHER.
Fair and colder tonight. Tomorrow partly cloudy and somewhat colder; moderate southwest winds.
Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 62, at 1 p.m. today; lowest, 47, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 11.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—Daily Average, 72,239; Sunday, 55,309.

No. 20,149. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT.

101,000 SERBIANS REPORTED SEIZED BY THE INVADERS

Allies Have Landed 125,000 Men for Service in Balkans, Is Claim.

VITAL THAT FRENCH DEFEAT BULGARIANS

King Peter's Forces Said to Have Recaptured Krushevo, West of Prilep.

MAY RETREAT INTO GRECE

Immunity From Attacks by Foe Not Expected Here, However—Disagreement Between Turks and Bulgars Reported.

LONDON, November 27, 4:54 p.m.—The Serbians have recaptured Krushevo, in southern Serbia, about twenty miles west of Prilep, according to a dispatch to the Star from Athens.

The Serbian forces, however, soon will become an army without a country unless the French should defeat the Bulgarians, four divisions of whom are said to be hammering at the French lines. Reports arrive from various sources that Monastir has been surrounded by Bulgarians and that they may not wait for their Austro-German allies before entering the Macedonian capital. The main Serbian army, retreating in a southwesterly direction before Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops, may find no rest even in Greek territory, as it is reported here that the invaders of Serbia would not hesitate to cross into Greece. Apparently the German leaders expect the Serbians and their allies will await attack in Greece. It is said these operations will be under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

A semi-official announcement in Berlin gives the number of Serbians taken prisoner by the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops as 101,000, while 2,000 Austro-Hungarians who had been captured by the Serbians were set free.

Allies to Have Big Army.

While the Serbians continue to be driven nearer the border of their country, and at points have retreated over it, the entente allies apparently are placing a formidable army in the Balkans.

Allies troops in large numbers continue to be landed at Saloniki, says a news agency dispatch from that city. Permission for the landing of allied forces at other Greek ports has been obtained from the Greek government, according to unofficial advices from Athens. Some 125,000 men are said already to have debarked at Saloniki, while 40,000 or 45,000 more are on the way.

Victory for the French.

A victory for the French forces in Serbia, in an offensive movement undertaken Tuesday last, is reported in a dispatch from Saloniki, filed yesterday, to the Havas Agency.

The French are said to have captured the town of Brousnik, west of Krivolak. The French attack was made at a point west of Krivolak on the route to Radovista. Brousnik was captured in the afternoon, the dispatch says. The Bulgarians made a counter-attack during the following night, but without success. An important result of the occupation of this town is that it protects Krivolak from further artillery fire.

Serbs March Toward Prilep.

Reports have reached Saloniki from Serbian sources that considerable forces of Serbian troops are marching from Katchanik in the direction of Prilep, in order to assure protection of the railway to Monastir, the only line available for forwarding supplies.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Saloniki, referring to a French counter-attack against the Bulgarians in Serbia, in which the French recaptured most of their lost positions on the Krivolak-Crna-Rajec line, says the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat because they had attempted to force the French lines with their full strength and had left in the rear no covering troops.

Cerna Strategical Position.

A Saloniki correspondent, under date of November 26, says:

"In consequence of the retreat of the Serbians from Katchanik toward Monastir orders were given to burn the bridges at Vozarci and Gradisce after the last French patrols coming from Dobrista, Morzen and Camendole had regained the right bank of the Cerna. Henceforth the Cerna will constitute an important strategical position against possible Bulgar attacks.

The Serbian army of Monastir, reinforced by contingents from Katchanik, attacked the Bulgars close to Prilep. The results of the fighting, which continued last evening, are unknown. For the last forty-eight hours the English have been in the firing line commencing at Doiran. Reinforcements of English troops are disembarking uninterruptedly."

Turks and Bulgars Disagree.

"There are indications of a possible disagreement between the Turks and Bulgarians, arising out of the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Sufli and one division each at Mustafa Pasha, Varna and Burjas."

Winter has set in earlier than usual in the Balkans. It is expected military operations on both sides will be greatly hampered thereby.

Thrace May Prove Issue That Will Put Bulgaria on Side of the Allies

PARIS, November 27.—Newspapers of Bulgaria, says the correspondent at Saloniki of the Petit Parisien, are declaring that the Bulgarian army, having conquered Serbian Macedonia, Bulgaria should be satisfied with its triumph, and, seeing that Thrace is being retained by the Turks, should not further the fears of the Serbians.

In fact, the correspondent quotes the Bulgarian newspapers as saying there are now seven Turkish divisions at Sufli, northeast of Dedegahatch; one division at Mustapha Pacha, one division at Varna and one each at Burgas and Constantinople.

The Bulgarian newspapers, the correspondent says, are strongly insisting that the question of Thrace has not been definitely settled and that with Germany's support Turkey in Europe should be replaced within the limits in which she was confined in 1911. The correspondent adds:

"If the misunderstanding on this subject continues and in view of the recent speech made by Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, in which he declared that Thrace should be Bulgarian, the prophecy of ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece may yet be realized and the Bulgarians in the end may be found fighting on the side of those they formerly attacked."

BRITISH ADVANCING IN MESOPOTAMIA

Turks Retreat to Within Ten Miles of Bagdad as Foe Presses On.

LONDON, November 27.—The battle between British and Turkish forces at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, which for a time looked like a check to the Mesopotamian expedition, is now reported to have been a success of first importance.

Information received today is that the retirement of the British after the capture of Ctesiphon, occasioned by the lack of water, was only temporary. After the Turks withdrew in the direction of Bagdad, as announced officially yesterday, the British reoccupied their former position, encountering no opposition as they took possession of Ctesiphon for the second time.

Clear Up Turkish Bodies.

British troops at once began the work of clearing the Turkish trenches, which were filled with dead or wounded soldiers. The British captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, in addition to the 1,300 prisoners previously reported.

Ctesiphon has been the scene of many fateful battles. The ancient city was besieged and plundered a dozen times by Greek and Roman invaders from the east before the Arabs finally sacked it.

Official Announcement.

An official announcement concerning the Mesopotamia campaign says:

"A telegram from Gen. Sir John Eccles Nixon, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, under date of the 25th, reports that Gen. Townsend's troops were in possession of the battlefield, while the Turks were reported to be retiring on Dialah, ten miles above Ctesiphon and the same distance from Bagdad. Gen. Townshend was engaged in clearing the field of wounded and prisoners.

"At first it was stated that 800 prisoners had been taken. It now appears that no less than 1,300 have been marched back to Lajj.

"Our wounded are reported to number about 2,500, of whom 1,800 were leaving that day by steamer for Basra. The number of killed has not yet been reported.

"Gen. Nixon praises the excellent handling of the troops by Gen. Townshend and the splendid spirit shown by them after their severe losses and hardships from want of water and food."

ZEALANDIA IS PURSUED

Captain of American Steamer Reports Vessel Was Chased by Unidentified Cruiser.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The American steamer Zealandia, which was recently boarded and searched by an officer and men from the British cruiser Iris at Progreso, Mexico, arrived here today and reported having been pursued last night by an unknown cruiser off the New Jersey coast. Capt. Devantier said that at 11:30 o'clock last night when he was between Brigantine shoals and Tuckers beach a cruiser bore down on him and signaled with the Morse code.

The night was unusually hazy, and the Zealandia ran inside the three-mile limit and thus escaped.

Cruiser in Sight for Half an Hour.

The captain said the cruiser was in sight for half an hour, when it disappeared in the fog.

The Zealandia had on board today the original cargo of resin which was loaded at Pensacola, Fla., before the vessel sailed for Progreso. She was at Progreso seventeen days, sailing from there November 20 for New York.

Capt. Devantier was formerly in the West Indian service of the Atlas-Hamburg-American line. The crew are almost all Germans, it was said.

The vessel is owned by the Fiske Trading Company of New York.

Workmen Not Needed in Canal Zone

Blocking of the Panama canal by earthslides has not created new work for Americans in the Canal Zone, a statement from the canal office here today says, in an effort to counteract reports circulated in the United States which have drawn many Americans to the isthmus in search of employment. "Gen. Goethals indicates," the statement says, "that the number of men continually being laid off on account of reduction of force is in excess of the vacancies which were temporarily created by the work on the slides, and the influx of men looking for employment on the isthmus is entirely unwarranted."

SENATORS DIVIDED ON REVENUE PLAN

Simmons for McAdoo Program; Smoot and Gore in Opposition.

FINANCE CHAIRMAN LINES UP ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

North Carolinian Announces Also That He Will Battle for Merchant Marine.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate finance committee, who, in a formal announcement, approved Secretary McAdoo's suggestion for raising by internal taxes the additional revenue required to meet the initial expenses of the administration's defense program, was ready today to begin consideration of revenue problems which his committee will help solve.

Senator Simmons also announced that he favored adequate national defense and merchant marine legislation and said that he was convinced that the income tax exemption was far too high and that gasoline and automobiles should share the burden of the war tax.

Opposed by Senator Smoot.

Senator Smoot of Utah, a prominent republican member of the finance committee, also was out with a statement today in which he attacked Secretary McAdoo's general financial statement. Senator Smoot asserted that all of the Secretary's revenue estimates were too high and those for expenditures too low and that misleading bookkeeping changes had been resorted to.

On the question of national preparedness Senator Simmons differs from Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the democratic House leader. Senator Simmons is ready to support the administration on this question. Also he believes that merchant marine legislation is much needed.

"Although I have not had an opportunity to investigate closely the details of the administration's defense program," said Mr. Simmons, "I approve the general idea which, I understand, underlies it. With reference to preparedness generally, I think that the sentiment of the people of my state would be against what has been characterized as frenzied preparedness, but overwhelmingly in favor of what might be termed common-sense preparedness—that is, preparedness that would enable us to protect ourselves if attacked and to defend our rights upon the high seas, as well as the land, if these rights are invaded. I would have a navy adequate not only for defense, but adequate to assert our rights.

Need of Merchant Marine.

"I think the reasons why the government should provide for a merchant marine are even greater today than they were when the bill, which failed at the last Congress, was introduced, and I believe that the reasons will be stronger when the war closes than they have been during its continuance, because when the war closes and the scramble for international trade sets in, as it inevitably will, our position will be a pitiably helpless one if we have to depend for the transportation to accommodate our nearly $5,000,000,000 international trade almost wholly upon our competitors in that trade. I like very much the suggestion of acquiring ships that easily may be convertible into auxiliaries for the navy.

"I am not in a position to express any definite views about revenue needs, because I have not conferred with President Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury or members of the finance committee. Assuming that the deficit will be no larger next year than this, it is evident that we will have to provide for raising a considerably larger sum of money.

To Continue Sugar Tax.

"I assume that the present tax on sugar will be continued. I assume that the present war tax will, in the main, be continued, with some possible changes. I think there will be some additional subjects of taxation. I see the suggestion that gasoline and automobiles should be taxed. Speaking personally, I was in favor of this tax when the present law was under preparation, and I still think it a just tax and believe that these two articles can well afford to bear a share of the burden that has been imposed by war conditions.

"I incline also to think that the income tax exemption is too high. It has resulted in less than 500,000 people out of a total of 100,000,000 paying the entire tax derived from incomes. That does not seem to me to be quite fair."

In his statement analyzing Secretary McAdoo's figures, Senator Smoot asserted that they did not correspond with the daily statement of the United States Treasury issued on the date when the Secretary's tabulations were begun. Mr. McAdoo's table showed that on July 1, 1915, there was a cradit balance in the general fund of $104,170,105.78, whereas, the senator declared, the official daily statement of the Treasury for that date showed the net balance in the general fund to be $76,157,831.23. September 30, 1915, the Treasury statement, according to Senator Smoot, showed a net balance in the general fund of $40,898,894.97, while, he added, "the next day's statement without the addition of the proceeds of a bond sale, and with an actual decrease in the revenues of the government over expenditures, shows the balance of $128,063,545.23."

Achieved by Bookkeeping.

"This apparent increase of $87,164,650.26 in the Treasury balance," said Senator Smoot, "was in bookkeeping alone, and was procured by the transfer from the liabilities to the assets side of the ledger of the disbursing officers' balances and the government bank note redemption fund, both of which have always been recognized as liabilities by the government, and by the inclusion of subsidiary silver coin, minor coins and silver bullion, none of which had ever been reckoned as available for the payment of government expenses."

Senator Smoot further declared that when the present administration took over the Treasury in March, 1913, there was a net general balance of $149,335,711.78. On September 30, 1915, he continued, that balance had been diminished by $108,436,816.81. As to the estimates, Senator Smoot said:

"I am of the opinion that the estimates of revenue contained in Mr. McAdoo's latest statement are excessive and that his estimate of disbursements is too small. This certainly is the case with the revenue of $15,000,000 expected of sugar for the months of May and June, 1916, and the disbursements for supplemental estimates and deficiencies for the fiscal year 1916 will be nearer twenty million than twelve million. Again, the estimate of Mr. McAdoo for disbursements for additional expenditures for a greater national defense, or preparedness, of $93,800,000 is $42,473,143.59 less than the estimates given out by the War and Navy departments and approved by the President, for they amounted to $136,273,143."

Against Tax on Industry.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the committee on agriculture, is out against the administration's plan to lay a tax on gasoline or mineral oil.

"It is a tax upon industry," said Senator Gore, "and will unfavorably affect Oklahoma and other oil-producing states. It is not necessary to tax industries, for we can levy an inheritance tax and increase the tax on beer and whisky. Our internal tax on liquors is too low, anyhow. Before the European war broke out the tax in England on whisky was $2.75 and her tax on beer is higher than ours."

Nurse Edith Cavell and the Belgian "Underground."

Details of the secret system by which British, French and Belgian soldiers were smuggled through German lines. With execution of Miss Cavell the scheme has been defeated, believes Germany; but this seems unlikely. Read this article tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

Tomorrow

"WASHINGTON'S NEIGHBORS—FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA."

"WAR BRIDES—AND BRIDEGROOMS," an intensely interesting article, by FREEMAN TILDEN.

"BOSS OF URUGUAY FAVORS GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION," writes ROBERT F. WILSON.

"BILLY FORTUNE AND THE BESETTING SIN," by WILLIAM R. LEIGHTON.

"AMERICAN LIFE CHANGES TYPE OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN."

"KINGS AND QUEENS OF AMERICA"—a two-page spread of photographs.

ASHMUN BROWN interviews THE MAN WHOSE JOB IT IS TO PUT THE MILITARY PROGRAM THROUGH THE SENATE.

"BACKING BAXY IN A SPLIT," a Shorty McCabe story, by SEWELL FORD.

"ONLY WOMAN WHO REPRESENTS UNCLE SAM AT THE EXPOSITION."

"A BABY WHO LIVES IN A CAGE."

"WASHINGTON MERCHANTS ARE TRYING TO FIND RELIEF FROM THE BAD CHECK EVIL."

"SIDE-STEPPING STOUTNESS," by DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

"OUR AVIATION CORPS NEEDS A WELL TRAINED BODY OF AVIATORS AND MECHANICIANS."

STERLING HEILIG tells how French children, learning from their elders, are WAGING A MINIATURE WARFARE.

"SHORT SLEEVES FOR STREET FROCKS IS THE LATEST FAD."

"GREAT BRITAIN'S MOSLEM SUBJECTS IN INDIA ARE LOYAL," says CHARLES M. PEPPER.

"AT CLOSE OF EUROPEAN WAR, IMMIGRANTS ARE EXPECTED TO FLOCK TO BRAZIL'S COLONIES," writes FRANK G. CARPENTER.

In The Sunday Star

FIRE DESTROYS STEAMER

One Passenger, a Woman, Dead, and Three Persons Are Missing.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 27.—One person is dead and four are missing of the eighty-eight people known to have been on board the steamer Tivoli of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic line, which was burned last night on Chesapeake bay near Annapolis. Mrs. Eva Bowden, a passenger, who was ill, died on a life raft shortly after leaving the steamer. The missing are two children of Capt. Howard, commander of the Tivoli, and two of the crew. It is thought they may have been taken aboard a tug which aided in the rescue work and proceeded to Cape Charles.

The rest of the passengers and crew were taken off by vessels which had been attracted by the blaze. Seventy-one of the number were carried to Norfolk and Newport News by the steamers Florida, City of Baltimore and City of Annapolis.

The Tivoli left Baltimore last evening for Crisfield and Snow Hill, Md. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

Rescued Persons Taken to Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., November 27.—The steamers City of Baltimore, Capt. James, of the Chesapeake line, and the Florida, Capt. W. C. Almy, of the Old Bay line, both arrived about 8 o'clock this morning with a number of people rescued from the steamer Tivoli of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic line, that was burned last night in the Chesapeake bay about eight miles below Annapolis. It is feared lives were lost.

Most all who were on the Tivoli and were seen in Norfolk today think that there must have been lives lost, but nothing definite has been learned.

POPE TO AGAIN SEEK TRUCE FOR CHRISTMAS

ROME, November 27.—Although the efforts of Pope Benedict last year to obtain a truce among the warring powers over the Christmas holiday did not succeed, it is reported on good authority that the Pope will make a similar attempt this year. He is said to have brought up this question during his conference with Cardinal Von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.

The Pope is represented as having expressed the opinion that it is his duty to make the effort to obtain the truce, although the prospect that his proposal will be accepted is no more favorable than last year.

HOLY WAR IS SPREADING, SAY BERLIN PAPERS

BERLIN, November 27, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—"According to a Constantinople dispatch," says the Overseas News Agency today, "the Turkish government has opened a new foreign department, the Indo-Egyptian section.

"Commenting on this Berlin newspapers say the action taken is a consequence of the holy war spreading over the Mohammedan world, gaining especial headway in India and Egypt, where British rule, they point out, has been unwillingly endured for decades."

FALL KILLS MRS. HOUGH

Lives Only Few Hours After Accident at Falls Church Home.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., November 27.—Mrs. Millie Rice Hough, forty-five years old, wife of E. C. Hough, chief examiner at the United States patent office, fell down stairs at her home here about 8 o'clock last night and was so badly hurt that she died at 1 o'clock this morning, without having fully regained consciousness. It is believed her head struck the newel post, but the only outward mark was a small bruise. Dr. G. B. Fadeley, who attended her, thinks there was concussion of the brain and probably an internal fracture of the skull.

Mr. Hough was in Syracuse, N. Y., visiting his son, Philip, who is attending the university there, and when the accident happened there was no one in the house with Mrs. Hough but her young daughter, Helen. Mr. Hough was notified by telegraph and with his son, Philip, and another son, Lawrence, who is an engineer on the subway construction in New York city, is expected to reach home this afternoon. Funeral arrangements will not be made until they arrive.

Besides her husband and three children, Mrs. Hough is survived by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Yale Rice, and three sisters, Mrs. George B. Fadeley and the Misses Susan and Elizabeth Rice, all of Falls Church.

DAMAGE SUIT BEGUN.

Land and Development Company Claims $15,000 of Railway Company

Special Dispatch to The Star.

FAIRFAX, Va., November 27.—Trial is in progress in the circuit court here, before Justice J. B. T. Thornton and a jury, of the suit of the Cuthbert Land and Development Company against the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Company for the recovery of $15,000 damages on account of injury claimed to have been suffered to timber land near Herndon, Va., April 9 last.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that one of the engines of the defendant company started a fire by emitting sparks which ignited the dry grass, and that more than 600 acres of valuable timber land was traversed by the fire. The defendant replies that the blaze was not caused by its engines, and that every precaution was taken to prevent any emission of sparks.

The plaintiff is represented by Attorneys Edward Garrett of Leesburg, Va., and Moore, Barbour & Kieth of Fairfax, Va., and the defendant by Attorneys Wilton J. Lambert and C. Vernon Ford.

MAJ. F. W. FUGER DIES.

Retired Army Officer Succumbs at Home in Detroit Suburb.

DETROIT, Mich., November 27.—Maj. Frederick William Fuger, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Grosse Pointe, a Detroit suburb, last night. He was forty-seven years old.

Maj. Fuger served with distinction in Cuba and the Philippines. He was a son of Col. Frederick Fuger who won fame at the battle of Gettysburg. Two brothers, one a captain of artillery and the other a captain of cavalry, now are on duty in the Philippines.

His mother and an unmarried sister live in Washington.

RAILROAD PUTS UP A BAR ON FREIGHT

Lackawanna Will Accept No More Export Shipments for Present.

ITS LINES ARE BLOCKED, NEW YORK TO SCRANTON

Other Railroads Are Expected to Follow in Order to Relieve Congestion.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, whose lines are choked as far back as Scranton with loaded freight cars it cannot move, today instructed its agents to accept no more freight for export until further notice.

More than 6,000 loaded cars from the west, all containing grain, feed, flour, copper and hundreds of other commodities, have virtually turned the terminals and sidings of the road into a storage warehouse for weeks. Some of the cars have been held here for eighty days.

Other Roads Are Glutted.

Inquiry at other railroad offices developed that nearly every road terminating here is glutted with freight cars standing loaded and idle on sidings for hundreds of miles back along the line, and that other roads would follow the Lackawanna's lead shortly.

For months New York, mouth of the bottle through which pours the great bulk of America's export trade, has been clogged with freight in excess of the facilities of the steamship companies attempting to handle it. The movement of the big cereal crops and the unprecedented demand in Europe for copper, steel and other metals used in warfare had swollen exports within the past sixty days to figures undreamed of before. In October alone exports to the value of approximately $175,000,000 left New York on 393 ships.

To Clean Up Terminals.

The temporary check to the incoming tide, made today by the Lackawanna, and soon, it is presumed, to be followed by similar embargoes on other roads, was for the purpose, it was said, of enabling the steamship companies to catch up in part with the traffic and to permit the railroads to clear their terminals and sidings of the vast accumulation of freight awaiting water facilities.

"Due to the accumulation of lighterage for export by way of New York," reads the Lackawanna's order to its agents, "effective at once and until further notice this company will not accept any shipments for export via the port of New York. Shipments billed up to and including November 27 will be accepted."

Embargo Begins at Midnight.

This means that the embargo will begin at midnight tonight and will be effective for an indefinite period.

Most of the Lackawanna's congestion is due, it is said, to the failure of western shippers to arrange for steamships before sending their freight to New York. In cases where such arrangements had been made shipments went through virtually without a hitch. Thousands of cars, however, have simply been turned over to the railroad for transshipment here to Europe on such steamers as might be available.

AT WORK ON HIS MESSAGE.

President Wilson Said to Have Stirring Plea for National Defense.

President Wilson's message to Congress will not be completed before Monday. He worked yesterday and last night upon the document, but failed to complete it. He has been steadily at work upon it the best part of a week, and prior to that had given it considerable attention. He is understood not to have been satisfied with some of the first work done by him and has been correcting it.

Officials who know something of its contents say that it will be a stirring appeal to Congress and the country for the strengthening of the national defenses.

ARMY OFFICERS ACCUSED.

Col. Robert L. Hirst Ordered to Appear Before Court-Martial.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday ordered Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d United States Infantry, to appear for trial by general court-martial, December 2, at Madison barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y. Col. Hirst is charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The accused officer is a veteran of the Spanish and Philippine wars, and is now in command at Madison barracks. He was graduated from West Point in 1886, and has been a member of the general staff.

The court-martial is the result of an altercation at Madison barracks in which Col. Hirst was struck in the face by an enlisted man of his regiment. The soldier has since been sentenced to serve a term of five years in a military prison at Fort Leavenworth, for assaulting his superior officer.

THEIR 59TH ANNIVERSARY.

Gen. and Mrs. James A. Gary Hold Reception in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 27.—With the members of their family present, Gen. and Mrs. James A. Gary celebrated yesterday their fifty-ninth wedding anniversary in their home, at Linden avenue and Dolphin street. Gen. and Mrs. Gary spent the day quietly. In the afternoon and evening they received a number of callers, and also received a number of handsome floral tributes from friends.

Last night, as has been the custom of years, a family dinner was given.

Uruguayans Sail for United States.

MONTEVIDEO, November 27.—The delegation from Uruguay which will attend the second pan-American scientific congress at Washington, sailed for the United States yesterday.

ARMY-NAVY TEAMS CLASH ON GRIDIRON

Huge Throng at Polo Grounds in New York Sees Annual Foot Ball Battle.

PRESIDENT AND FIANCEE AMONG THE SPECTATORS

Atmospheric Conditions Unfavorable for Contest—Soldiers Obtain an Early Lead.

Line-Up and Officials.

Army	Position	Navy
Redfield	L. E.	Von Heimberg
Jones	L. T.	Ward
O'Hare	L. G.	Kercher
McEwan	C.	Goodstein
Meacham	R. G.	Smith
Weyand (C)	R. T.	Gilman
Neyland	R. E.	Johnson
Gerhardt	Q. B.	Craig
Ford	L. H. B.	Davis
Oliphant	R. H. B.	Westphal
Coffin	F. B.	Martin

Officials of game: Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity; umpire, F. W. Murphy, Brown; field judge, J. A. Evans, Williams; head lineman, Carl Marshall, Harvard.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Men who govern and guard the nation are here in thousands to see the annual foot ball game played by West Point and Annapolis. Streets and hotels are gay with the gold and gray of the army and the blue and gold of the navy. Admirals and generals, cabinet members, senators and representatives are as much in evidence as policemen. It is estimated that 25,000 persons came from outside the city to see the contest.

The great double-decked stands at the Brush stadium, where the major league base ball clubs play base ball all summer, began to gather a brilliant throng long before 2 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the game.

Early comers waited expectantly for the arrival of President Wilson and his fiancee, Mrs. Norman Galt, who left Washington this morning. A considerable portion of the President's cabinet, including Secretary Daniels of the Navy and Secretary Garrison of the War Department, arrived here last night or this morning.

Weather Conditions Unfavorable.

Atmospheric conditions for the game were the most unfavorable the two service teams have experienced in their annual meeting in years. A thick fog hung over Manhattan Island all forenoon and matters were made worse when rain began falling at 11 o'clock. The dampness was not expected to help the teamwork of either eleven. The gridiron at the Polo Grounds, although protected by a layer of straw until almost game time, was expected to be heavy and slippery, especially over the diamond, where sod was not laid until after the close of the base ball season. Because of the heavier weight of the Army team the uncertain footing was expected to give the Soldiers an advantage over the Sailors.

Neither the foot ball players nor the thousands of persons who planned to see the gridiron battle allowed the disagreeable weather conditions to interfere with their arrangements for the game. The players of both teams were astir early, and, as is their custom, they broke into small groups after breakfast for a good limbering-up walk on the uptown streets. Later they were given a final lookover by their coaches, who, by the way, were all famous Harvard foot ball stars.

Signal Practice in Hotels.

Light signal practice in the ballrooms of their hotels completed their preparation for the supreme effort of the foot ball season.

The battalions of West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen arrived on special trains from their academies in good time for the game, both being accompanied by brass bands.

The cadets will return to West Point tonight, but the midshipmen will be given their liberty until Sunday. The night off in New York has made a great hit with the sailormen and there is some talk among them of requesting that the annual game be played here every year instead of alternating between New York and Philadelphia. There were many reunions among the retired army and navy officers who always make it a point to take in the yearly service game. The headquarters of the two elevens were thronged with prominent officers from both arms of the country's fighting forces.

There was disappointment expressed at the weather conditions, but all were ready to brave the elements.

Wagering continued up to the time the crowds began to leave the hotels for the field and the Army continued to hold is place as favorite, the odds being 10 to 7 on the Black, Gold and Gray to down the Blue and Gold of the Sailors.

Few Umbrellas Despite Rain.

Tarpaulins were the order of the day when the advance guard of spectators at the Army-Navy foot ball game moved on the Polo Grounds.

A steady drizzle had been falling for more than two hours when the first of the crowd entered the stands. A large percentage of women were among the first arrivals, but comparatively few umbrellas were in sight, the spectators apparently having decided to make the best of the unfavorable weather.

At 1:25 the battalion of cadets from West Point, headed by the army band, marched on the field, and the crowd in the Army stands was on its feet and cheered.

The cadets marched on the gridiron and drilled for some time. The long gray cloaks, natty gray caps and the yellow, black and gray pennants which cadets carried made a great scene of color across the rain-soaked field.

At the end of the field maneuvers the cadets marched into the stands and the Army team ran onto the field. The cadets rose and cheered, their yellow pennants turning the cheering section into a huge chrysanthemum.

Crowd Greets President.

President Wilson and his party arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 1 p.m. Automobiles were in waiting, and the President and his guests were driven direct to the Polo Grounds in upper New York.

Quite a crowd was gathered at the station, despite the stormy weather, to greet the chief executive.

The President busied himself in caring for the women in his party, personally attending them to the several automobiles, to see that they were well protected from the rain during the long drive. A special police squad of twenty mounted men was at hand