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## MEN HIGHER UP IMPLICATED BY CONFESSION OF GERMAN AGENT

Full Statement of Life History Is Given by Robert Fay to Officials of Department of Justice.

### FOUR OTHER PLOTS HAVE SAME ORIGIN

United States District Attorney Indicates That Teutonic Diplomat Is Director of Outrages.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, Nov. 15.—Robert Fay, self-styled lieutenant in the German army and by his own confession head of a gang of bomb makers that sought to disable or destroy munition-laden ships sailing from New York to the entente allies, told the story of his life today to Assistant United States District Attorney Knox. Fay talked freely, fully, and of his own volition, for five hours without interruption. What he said was not made public but at the conclusion of the session, Mr. Knox announced that all Fay wanted to do was to plead guilty to the government's charges against him and go to jail.

H. J. McDonald, a lawyer, appointed by the court to represent Fay, sought to see his client in Mr. Knox's office, but failing, served on Mr. Knox notice of his intent to demur to the indictment. Fay read the demurrer while the lawyer waited outside and, according to Mr. Knox, said he did not wish to demur to the indictment or to do anything else, but plead guilty and start at once to serve his sentence.

**No Immunity Promised.**

Fay's long talk with Mr. Knox was made upon his own solicitation and without promise of immunity or leniency. The statement, which the prisoner dictated, carried him back to Germany, almost to the date of his birth, covered the high lights of his service in the German army, told in detail of his alleged coming to America and recited his movements and activities here.

Whether it was true in its essentials District Attorney Marshall said afterward, had yet to be determined, but in some respects it was verified by information which the government had collected from other sources.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Marshall said, "that his name is really Fay and that he served in the German army. As to the rest, we do not know. His statement differs somewhat from his previous story, but admits his guilt of the charges against him."

**"Leads to Higher-ups."**

What Fay told Mr. Knox today leads to a source to which already has been traced another case under investigation by the government, according to Roger Wood, an assistant in Mr. Marshall's office. Mr. Wood has prepared most of the cases in the passport frauds, and also prepared the government's case against Karl Buenz and other officials of the Hamburg-American line indicted on a charge of conspiracy and to be placed on trial week.

"Five cases of this sort lead back to four sources," Mr. Wood said. "They are the Fay case, the Buenz case and the three passport cases. In none of the cases did the actual defendants know what the defendants in the other cases were doing. The four sources, however, directing these five cases, are very close together—very. It is my belief that these four men all reported to and took their orders from a fifth man, who was the director of all trouble of this sort in the United States."

**Significant Reply.**

"If you could prove this," Mr Wood asked, "would you or could you prosecute this fifth man?"

"All I can say to that," he replied, "is that under the law we cannot prosecute any diplomatic representative of a foreign country."

When Fay ended his long statement late today, he was taken back to the Tombs, to remain there till tomorrow when he will be questioned by Mr. Knox. The statement of today was made without questioning or prompting. It contained many leads it is said, about which the government's agents want more information.

Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Knox declined to say if any one else were implicated in Fay's new statement. Fay has been somewhat of a puzzle to them both and it was intimated that this statement would not be accepted without full verification. As it stands now, however, it is unlikely that there will be other arrests in the alleged plot, at least until Fay's latest confession is corroborated, if then.

### MAY USE SHERMAN LAW AGAINST CONSPIRATORS

Washington, Nov. 15.—Handicapped by the lack of specific laws to protect the nation's neutrality the department of justice has turned to one of its old standbys and is investigating alleged war plots with a view to instituting proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust act.

The inquiry, it was learned tonight, is directed particularly at plots supposed to have been formed in connection with efforts of pro-German and pro-Austrian sympathizers to cause strikes in munition plants in the United States. The department's theory is that if there is a conspiracy to interfere with the manufacture of munitions it is a conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

Publication of notices in foreign-language newspapers calling on subjects of Austria and Germany to quit work in munitions plants is said to have been one of many methods employed to bring about strikes and disrupt the organizations of plants making war munitions for the allies.

The investigation has not progressed far enough to enable officials to tell whether indictments can be obtained or to develop who is at the head of the conspiracy, if one exists.

### THE WEATHER

**WEATHER FORECAST.**

Denver, Nov. 15.—New Mexico: Tuesday fair; warmer north portion, Wednesday fair.

**LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.**

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 43 degrees; minimum, 16 degrees; range, 35 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 29 degrees; northwest winds; clear.

### FRENCH FINANCES ARE EXPLAINED TO DEPUTIES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, Nov. 15.—Senator Emile Aimond, president of the finance committee of the senate in explaining to the committee today the bill authorizing the new 5 per cent loan already voted by the chamber of deputies, itemized the sources from which France thus far had obtained money for the prosecution of the war and various amounts from each source. Up to November 1, he stated, the advances of the Bank of France had been 7,000,000,000 francs ($1,400,000,000) and the advances of the Bank of Algeria 75,000,000 francs. From national defense bonds 2,733,798,000 francs had been realized; from treasury bills running one year or less 8,319,588,000 francs.

The proceeds of the 3½ per cent bonds issued just before the war were 462,263,000 francs, the senator continued; of bonds sold in the United States, 135,716,000 francs; bonds sold in England, 1,028,976,000 francs, and of the Anglo-French loan from the United States, 1,250,000,000 francs, a total of 21,005,341,000 francs.

### CITY OF 60,000 NOW MERELY MASS OF RUINS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Berlin, Nov. 15 (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Emperor William made a visit recently to his troops in the Pripet swamp region of Russia, the Overseas News agency says. He also visited the spot where stood Brest-Litovsk which a few months ago was a city of 60,000 persons. Nothing now remains but ruins.

### FRENCH WAR MINISTER IMPARTIAL OFFICIAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, Nov. 15 (3:40 p. m.)—General Galliení, the French minister of war, gave another example of his decision to tolerate abuse or favoritism in the army when he ordered an officer of the territorials sentenced to sixty days in a fortress for making use of an auto owned by a man whom he had selected for an orderly.

At the expiration of the sentence the name of the officer will be stricken from the army list while the orderly will be sent to the front as soon as possible.

General Galliení furthermore sent a circular to the generals in various regions of France condemning as criminal abuses of all kinds at a time when, he points out, the fate of the country is at stake and stating that he wished to stigmatize such acts by the foregoing example.

**Crude Oil Price Advances.**

Wichita Falls, Tex., Nov. 15.—The Magnolia Petroleum company increased the price of crude oil to $1 a barrel here today. The latest advance brings the price within five cents of the highest price ever paid here.

## PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA BECOMES MORE EFFECTIVE

Newspapers Forbidden to Advertise Intoxicants; No Person Can Order More Than Two Pints of Whiskey.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15.—Bills prohibiting publication of liquor advertisements in Georgia and limiting the amount of liquor individuals may have shipped into the state were passed today by the lower house of the legislature. The measures, which supplement a bill passed last week, prohibiting manufacture or sale within the state of any drink containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, already have passed the senate and are understood to have the approval of Governor Harris. The legislative program is expected to entirely eliminate breweries, locker clubs and near-beer saloons permitted to operate under present prohibition laws.

The anti-shipping bill provides that a person may receive from outside the state only two quarts of liquor, one gallon of wine and forty-eight pints of beer each month. The other measure passed today prevents advertising liquor in any manner in periodicals, newspapers, bill boards or otherwise. Both will become effective May 1, 1916.

**Sentenced for Neutrality Frauds.**

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Nicholas Colento, a former bailiff of the municipal court, was sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for naturalization frauds. He is alleged to have sold fourteen forged naturalization claims to as many Italians at $25 each. The Italians will be sentenced later.

## ITALY DENOUNCES ANCONA SINKING AS AN ATROCITY WITHOUT EQUAL

Appeal Is Made to All Neutral Governments to Prevent Recurrence of Incident; Declared No Warning Given.

### AMBASSADOR DELIVERS PROTEST TO LANSING

Belief Prevails That Entire Question of Submarine Commanders Will Be Taken Up by Uncle Sam.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Lansing personally received today from Macchi di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, a communication addressed by Italy to all neutral nations, denouncing as "an unparalleled atrocity" the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, with scores of neutrals and other non-combatants aboard.

The statement recites the circumstances of the attack, charging that "without even a blank shot" of warning from the attacking submarine the vessel was shelled and that the killing and wounding of passengers continued after the ship had stopped. No reference is made to the nationality of the submarine.

As yet Ambassador Penfield has not been instructed to call at the Vienna foreign office for information but he probably will be shortly in view of the issuance of a statement by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty describing the attack.

**Accounts of Affair Vary.**

Upon receipt of the facts as stated in Vienna the Washington government will consider whether any rights of American citizens have been violated. The admiralty statement which has been seen by officials here in the press, is at variance with that of Italy. It declares that the Ancona attempted to escape and only after repeated shelling was brought to a stop. It is further claimed by Austria that the passengers and crew were given 45 minutes to escape in small boats, and the charge that the submarine fired on the boats is denied.

While officials are disinclined to comment in view of the contradictory statements, the belief is that the entire question of the submarine warfare and the obligations of a submarine commander to see that neutrals are in a place of safety before destroying a prize will be taken up by the United States with the Austrian government.

**Text of Communication.**

The text of the communication follows:

"The government of the United States is doubtless aware of the particulars reported by the press in connection with the outrage perpetrated by the enemy upon the Italian shipping on November 7.

"More than once the destruction of Italian merchantmen had taken place under circumstances which permitted no other explanation than that there was behind the procedure a ruthless purpose to use brutish force against private property and innocent persons. Non-combatant passengers and crews already have been the victims of these methods, but never has there been an instance of such unparalleled atrocity as in the case of the sinking of the Ancona. The unarmed liner, en route to New York, was steaming westward between the coasts of Sardinia and Tunis, carrying passengers and cargo destined for America.

"It was out of the question that the vessel could have been suspected of carrying arms or contraband or persons in the service of any of the belligerents. In fact none of the circumstances alleged in other cases in an attempt to justify actions described by their authors as a necessity of war or as a reprisal, was present in the case of the Ancona.

**Obligations of Belligerents.**

"There are principles that no state ought to disregard and no private individual could violate with impunity. Respect for lives of persons in no way participates in a war is among those fundamental rules of humanity and international law. This rule imposes upon belligerents the strict obligation to do all in their power in every circumstance to protect the lives of such passengers.

"Without any warning whatsoever, without even a blank shot, without observing any of the formalities accompanying the right of search, the submarine encountered by the Ancona in the aforementioned circumstances, opened fire upon the unarmed passenger liner ruthlessly shelling not only the wireless apparatus, sides and decks of the ship while she was at a stop, but even the lifeboats in which terrorized passengers were seeking refuge. Many of the passengers were killed outright or wounded. Some who approached the submarine in the hope of rescue were driven off with jeers. As a result of this inhuman procedure more than 200 men, women and children lost their lives.

"The royal government regards it as a duty to denounce solemnly to all nations the circumstances described above. Their sentiments of justice and humanity will cause them without doubt to judge, as it deserves, the conduct of an enemy which is obviously contrary to the acts of civilization and the recognized principles of international law."

**Reno Divorce Mill Grinds.**

Reno, Nev., Nov. 15.—Tina Lerner Bachner, the noted Russian pianiste, filed suit for divorce in the district court here today, charging cruelty, failure to provide and desertion. The defendant, Louis J. Bachner, is in Berlin.

## JUAN RODRIGUEZ KNOCKS SHERIFF DOWN AND MAKES CLEAN GETAWAY

Man Charged With Brutal Murder in Chaves County Escapes From His Captors and Disappears in Darkness.

### INNOCENT BYSTANDER GETS HIS, AS USUAL

Posses Scouring Country Near Roswell for Alleged Slayer of Aged Sheep Man; Excitement Runs High.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 15.—Juan Rodrigues, who was being tried for the murder of Marion Cartwright, a prominent sheep man, escaped from the sheriff tonight after knocking him down. Sheriff Yonez was taking the prisoner back to the jail after a night session of court, when the latter suddenly attacked the officer and ran in the darkness. The alarm was quickly sounded all the officers of the court being within calling distance. The fire whistle was sounded and posses were quickly organized and sent in all directions.

During the excitement which immediately followed Frank Young, deputy sheriff, mistook Claude Herrington, a clerk in a store here, for the prisoner and fired. The bullet took effect in Herrington's leg. It is thought the wound is not serious.

The posses were still scouring the country at a late hour tonight and it is thought the prisoner cannot make good his escape. The very complete telephone system was made good use of throughout all the farming section surrounding the city and within fifteen minutes after the alarm was sounded 100 farmers had been awakened and were on the lookout for the fugitive and ready to join the posses as soon as they arrived.

Rodriguez is apparently about 24, smoot-faced and well built. At the time of his escape he wore a felt hat, a brown flannel shirt and black shoes.

**LAWYERS WORK HARD ON RODRIGUEZ JURY**

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 15.—After working all day on the case of Juan Rodrigues, charged with the murder of Marion Cartwright, the jury box was not filled at 6 o'clock this evening. The regular panel was exhausted by the middle of the afternoon and a special venire of twenty-seven was drawn. Many of these had been challenged for cause at the close of the afternoon session. Many of the jurors were challenged for cause when they said they had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty.

At the close of the afternoon session the following jurors had been accepted by both the state and the defense: Julius Peterson, J. W. Dudley and Frank Talmage, Jr., of Roswell; A. B. Kling, of Hagerman, and Harry Lowe, of Dexter. The state had used four of its challenges and the defense two.

### ALLEGED BANK ROBBER TRIES TO ESCAPE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chicago, Nov. 15.—George Wakefield, wanted in Canada for alleged complicity in the $275,000 robbery of the New Westminster (Canada) branch of the Bank of Montreal several years ago, and arrested here recently, on another charge, made a desperate attempt to escape today.

Wakefield and others were charged with a fake prize fight fraud. State's Attorney Hoyne had this charge quashed today in order to turn Wakefield over to the federal authorities on extradition proceedings.

Wakefield, free for the moment, left the criminal court building but at the exit was met by United States Deputy Marshal Thomas Sheehan with the federal warrant.

Sheehan attempted to arrest him, but Wakefield struck him in the face and ran. Sheehan overtook him and a lively fight was in progress when the marshal was reinforced and Wakefield was taken before United States Commissioner Mason, who set the extradition hearing for next Friday.

### GOOD ROADS MEN IN FIGHT OVER ROUTE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—Good roads advocates from Mississippi valley states and Manitoba, here to organize the Jefferson highway association with the building of a highway from New Orleans to Winnipeg, as its object, voted today to leave the selection of a route to the board of directors, which will consist of one vice president and three members from each state.

Two routes are under consideration. One runs from New Orleans through Shreveport, Durant, Muskogee, Parsons, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Fargo and Grand Forks to Winnipeg. The other goes through Shreveport, Fort Smith, Joplin, Kansas City, Des Moines and St. Paul.

Former Senator Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, was appointed temporary chairman at the opening session of the convention today. As soon as temporary organization was effected, advocates of the rival routes split into two factions and fought over all the convention's business.

In the absence of Governor Hall, who was to have spoken, Mayor Behrman welcomed the delegates. The convention will close tomorrow with election of permanent officers.

## CHURCHILL NOT BLAMABLE FOR EXPEDITION TO DARDANELLES

Marines Landed at Antwerp on Advice of Earl Kitchener and French Government, He Declares.

### DELAY RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURE OF PROGRAM

Former First Lord of Admiralty Shows How Everything Was Handicapped by Lack of Prompt Action.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Nov. 15 (3:15 p. m.)—Winston Spencer Churchill, who has been the most severely criticized member of the government and who has been held personally responsible for the loss of Rear Admiral Christopher Cradock's fleet in the Pacific, the destruction to submarines of the British cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir, the disastrous Antwerp expedition and the initiation of the naval attack on the Dardanelles, delivered a speech in his own defense in the house of commons today following the resignation of his post in the cabinet.

"I won't have it said," was his dramatic assertion, referring to the Dardanelles attack, "that this was a civilian plan foisted by a political amateur upon reluctant officers and experts."

**Wins Sympathy of House.**

And this sums up his reply to all criticism. In every case, he showed that experts had counselled and concurred before any of the expeditions which had been condemned were undertaken, and it was clear before he had gone far, that the house of commons sympathized with him.

For months Mr. Churchill has lived under reproaches, his entrance to the house today was passed almost unnoticed. As he rose, his supporters gave him encouraging cheers. Approbation increased in volume as he answered one charge after another and he concluded amidst a hurricane of applause, while members of all political parties crossed the house to congratulate him.

**Condemns Lord Fisher.**

There was nothing apologetic about the speech of the former first lord of the admiralty who some months ago was transferred to the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, the office he has just resigned. His references to Admiral Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord who, he said, had not openly opposed the Dardanelles undertaking, were spoken in firm tones of condemnation.

In the opinion of the house, Mr. Churchill fully justified every step he had taken while head of the admiralty.

As to the dispatch of Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron, he said he was in full agreement with the experts and advisers of that time—Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg and Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee—and that the dispositions were the best that could be made in the circumstances. There was no truth in the charge that he had ordered, against the advice of experts, the Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir to remain at sea, when they were sunk by German submarines. The Antwerp expedition originated with Lord Kitchener, the secretary for war, and the French government, while the naval attack on the Dardanelles was elaborately considered and had the full support of the advisers at home and those on the spot.

**Advised With Experts.**

Both with regard to Antwerp and the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill, for the purpose of defending himself against reproaches, went a little further than merely producing evidence that he had followed expert advice. A month before the Antwerp expedition was undertaken, he said, he had advised with Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, and Lord Kitchener as to the dangerous situation developing then and the grave consequences to admiralty interests that would result from the loss of the fortress. "But," he added, "no action was taken."

As to the Dardanelles, before a naval attack was undertaken, he offered to provide transports for 40,000 troops from Egypt, on the chance of their being wanted, but was informed that no troops were available and that if they were, they should not be used in Gallipoli. The naval attack was endorsed by Vice Admiral Carden, who was in command at the time; by the war council, which Lord Fisher attended, and where nobody spoke a word against it, and by the French ministry of marine.

**Criticizes Delays.**

The third attack was about to begin on March 18, when, after consultation with Admiral Robeck and General Sir Ian Hamilton, it was decided to postpone it until the troops were ready. He opposed delay, but was overruled by the experts. He rather inclined his speech to criticize the long periods which were allowed to elapse between the attacks since the army landed.

Mr Churchill paid a tribute to Lord Fisher for the improvements he had introduced in the navy since the outbreak of the war, and expressed confidence that ultimate victory would be achieved through the destruction of German manhood and the increasing strength of the allies.

**Relief for Antwerp.**

"At a midnight conference I learned that plans for sending a relieving army to Antwerp, already far advanced, were being considered in concert by Field Marshal Kitchener and the French government," Mr. Churchill continued. "But that they had not yet reached the point where definite offers or promises could be made to the Belgian government and that the same afternoon the Belgian government had telegraphed their decision to evacuate the city with the field army, and practically abandon the defense. The British government was extremely distressed by this decision, as it seemed everything was going to be thrown away for the sake of three or four days continued resistance.

"I offered to go to Antwerp to report on the situation and the offer was accepted. I crossed immediately and the next day after consultation with the Belgian government and British staff officers at Antwerp, I proposed telegraphically that the Belgians should continue resistance and that the British and French governments should say within three days whether or not they could send a relieving force and its dimensions. In the event they were not able to send a relieving forces, Great Britain was in any case, to send to Ghent and other points at the time of the retreat, British troops to insure the safe retirement of the Belgians, simultaneously, Great Britain was to encourage the defense of Antwerp by sending naval guns and a naval brigade and taking other minor measures. These proposals were accepted by both governments.

**Commenced Too Late.**

"I was informed of the dimensions of the army to be sent, for communication to the Belgians, and was told to do everything possible to maintain the defense meanwhile. This I did without regard to the consequences in any directions."

Mr. Churchill argued that these operations should not be regarded as an event which led only to misfortune. He believed that military history would hold that the consequences conducted to the advantage of others in the west, as the operations led the Germans to believe a large army was arriving from the sea.

"It is true," added Mr. Churchill, "that operations were begun too late, but that was not my fault. On September 6, nearly a month before, I drew the attention of Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey to the dangerous situation enveloping Antwerp and the grave consequences to the admiralty."

Premier Asquith, in paying tribute to Mr. Churchill after the close of the latter's speech, said that during the close association with him of ten years he had always found him a wise counsellor, a brilliant colleague and a faithful friend. He was certain that Mr. Churchill would take with him to his new duties the universal good will of the house and the country.

### BLAMES KITCHENER FOR ENGLAND'S WOES

London, Nov. 15 (6:20 p. m.)—"As long as Earl Kitchener—the man who accepts no advice—remains at the war office we will not win the war," declared Sir Arthur D. Markham in the house of commons this evening in the debate on the conduct of the war.

Earl Kitchener, Sir Arthur added, was responsible for the blunders at Antwerp and the Dardanelles and also for the withholding of information from the public whom he treated "like dervishes."

### NO UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO THIS YEAR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chicago, Nov. 15.—There is no "army of the unemployed" in Chicago this year, according to the Daily News today.

The first blast of winter, which sent the mercury down to 23 last night was the test. For years this has been the signal for a horde of vagrants to appear upon the streets begging or seeking employment and at night to crowd the cheap lodging houses and lockups.

These places were crowded last night, but today there were few of the lodgers about and it was said they were working.

**Proclaims Neutrality Again.**

Washington, Nov. 15.—The fourteenth neutrality proclamation issued by the United States since the beginning of the European war was promulgated today. It covers the hostilities between Great Britain, France, Serbia and Italy on one side, and Bulgaria on the other.

## PRESIDENT STOPS FOOLISH ORDER OF DISMISSAL

Geo. Burkitt, Assistant Postmaster, Discharged for Criticising Wilson's Engagement, to Be Reinstated.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Wilson today directed the reinstatement of George Burkitt the assistant postmaster at Winnetka, Ill., who was dismissed after he had criticised the president's engagement to be married. It was said at the White House that the man would be restored to office regardless of various charges filed against him.

Dismissal of Burkitt was ordered recently by Assistant Postmaster General Roper on the recommendation of Postmaster Kloepfer at Winnetka, and the order actually had taken effect, although all the legal formalities had not been completed and only today the papers in the case had been turned over to an inspector for further investigation.

Mr. Roper said tonight that the White House order had not reached him. Earlier the department had issued a statement saying that the remarks made by Burkitt about the president's engagement constituted only an incident which alone would not have been sufficient ground for his removal, but that "this was one in a series of admitted offenses which had been accumulating for several months against the record of this employe."

The president acted as soon as the case was brought to his attention. At first it was announced that Burkitt's reinstatement was ordered "if no other charges were found against him," but tonight officials stated that the order was unqualified.

## GREEK KING TO LOSE THRONE IF HE CONTINUES TO BACK ALLIES

Struggle Between Entente Powers and Teutons for Hellenic Support Has Reached Most Critical Stage.

### KITCHENER EXPECTED TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Serbians Continue to Retreat Before Invaders; Russian Offensive Becomes More Intense.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Nov. 15 (10 p. m.)—The intimation of the Greek government that any entente allied troops seeking refuge in Greek territory will be disarmed has been the cause of considerable anxiety to the entente powers, and consequently Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's Near East visit gains added importance.

According to belated dispatches received from Athens, Greece bases her decision on international law while the entente ministers contend that the right accorded troops to enter the country through Saloniki permits them to retire by the same route, should it become necessary for them to do so. The ministers are demanding that Greece unequivocally define the attitude she will observe should such an eventuality present itself.

**Obligations of Greece Binding.**

Besides the claim to hospitality which the entente allies declare they have on Greece, in view of the then Premier Venizelos' invitation to them to send a force to Saloniki to enable Greece to fulfill her treaty obligation to Serbia, which, however, Greece repudiated, Earl Kitchener and the entente ministers are likely to draw the attention of King Constantine and his government to the fact that the constitutionalism of Greece was guaranteed by France, Russia and Great Britain and that it was only obtained after Great Britain had ceded the Ionian islands to the country and the three powers had agreed to contribute £4,000 yearly for the personal use of the king.

**King May Lose Throne.**

This, it is contended, leads the Greek people to the entente allies, and should King Constantine overrule the constitution which the followers of M. Venizelos insist he did when he dissolved the chamber, it is suggested in some quarters that King Constantine would be reminded that his retention of the throne of Greece depends on the continuance of friendly neutrality toward the entente powers.

The Germans on the other hand are declared to be assuring the Greek that Greece will be protected against the entente allies should that country support the central powers and that as evidence of the ability of Austria and Germany to do this they are dispatching more submarines to the Mediterranean which could be used against any fleet threatening Greek ports.

**Heavy Fighting in Serbia.**

Meantime the fight for Serbia proceeds without abatement. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians claim repeated successes, but it is apparent that their progress is slow, the Serbians now having reached their mountain fortresses in central Serbia. The roads, or want of roads, making it difficult for the invaders to bring up their heavy artillery with which they always back up their infantry.

In the south, there is little or no change. In the district northwest of Uskup the Serbians still hold the Katchanik defile, barring the Bulgarians from the great plain of Kosovo, while to the southwest of Uskup a desperate struggle has taken place for the possession of Tetovo, which has changed hands several times. The Bulgarians recaptured Tetovo yesterday but a report received at the Serbian legation tonight says the Serbians have again re-occupied the town.

**Bulgars Oppose French.**

The Bulgarians are reported in great force southwest of Veles, where they hope to check the French advance on that town and in the direction of the Babuna pass further west.

There has been a revival of hard fighting on the western front. The Germans claim to have captured 300 meters of a trench near Ecurie, while the French report the repulse of German attacks against the labyrinth in Artois and also against Tahure in Champagne.

The Russians continue their offensive west of Riga and are making an effort to secure control of the railway which connects Mitau with Windau. Farther south they have attacked the Germans near Smorgon on the railway running eastward from Vilna. This attack probably was undertaken to prevent the Germans from sending reinforcements to the Riga sector. The Germans claim to have driven the Russians back across the Styr river.

The Italians are continuing their offensive against the Austrians. Vienna's report, like preceding ones, says the offensive has failed.

British forces in Mesopotamia are reported to have been two weeks ago at Azizieh, forty miles by road from Bagdad.

### INTENSE FIGHTING ON ALL FRENCH FRONTS

Paris, Nov. 15.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In Artois the artillery action continues, but there has been no new infantry engagements following the fighting on November 14, in the labyrinth.

"We have counted before our trenches 219 enemy dead.

"We bombarded several trains and the railway station at Roye.

"In the region of Soissons, in the