

WEATHER.

Shows this afternoon; fair, colder tonight and tomorrow; fresh to strong northwest winds.
Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest 82, at 11 a.m. today; lowest 44, 8 p.m. yesterday.
Full report on page 20.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 20.

No. 20,141.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

Today's Star Contains

Two Parts.

Last Week's Star Circulation—Daily Average, 74,216; Sunday, 54,572.

ONE CENT.

MOVE TO PRESERVE PEACE IN FAR EAST

Great Britain, France and Russia Endeavor to Add China to Entente Alliance.

NOT PLAN FOR COUNTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN WAR

Japan Not Consulted, So Far as Is Known Here, and There Is Nothing to Indicate Her Attitude.

Great Britain, France and Russia have united in an effort to add China to the entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction in the future between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the far east. If China agrees to the plan, military participation in the present war is not expected.

Negotiations thus far are in a conversational stage at Peking, with no indications as to China's attitude. Although the United States is being kept informed, its diplomatic representatives at Peking and European capitals are refraining from participation.

This sensational turn in far eastern affairs on the eve of the proposed change by China from a republic to a monarchy has been the subject of confidential conversations between the allied powers during the last week, but only became known here today.

Japan, so far as is known, has not yet been consulted, the plan thus far being confined to the European allies and the Peking government. If Japan knows of the plans unofficially, there is nothing here to indicate what her position will be.

Safeguarding Own Interests.

Although Great Britain, France and Russia joined with Japan in representations to China to postpone the establishment of a monarchy because it was thought a change during the present disturbed condition of affairs might provoke revolution and international complications, this latest step by the allies is understood here not to have been initiated because of the monarchic situation alone. It was considered essential by the allies that such arrangements be made in the far east as would permanently safeguard their interests. The impending change in China's form of government has rendered the situation somewhat acute and pressing, since fear of revolution in China and the possibility of Japanese intervention to prevent the change have been emphasized by the Japanese press to an extent that has attracted wide attention among European diplomats.

By joining the entente alliance none of the allies' operations could affect the course of the war in Europe, and the move would have the effect of guaranteeing Japanese abstention from interference in China. Japan's attitude is not clear as yet, but two possibilities are considered here as plausible: First, that Japan will join the entente alliance on the theory that her paramount interests in China will not suffer any detriment from the change, and second, that Japan will remain aloof from any agreement regarding the future entrance of China as an ally as an acknowledgment of her right to independent action in the east wherever her interests are affected.

May Stabilize China's Government.

The origin of the move to enlist China on the side of the allies is not yet known here, but there are indications that some Chinese diplomats are inclined very favorably toward it as insuring the integrity of China beyond question and stabilizing the national government.

None of the communists that have passed on the situation indicate that the allies have any hope that China will establish a monarchy. In fact, the indications are that the move was initiated by the British and French, and that it was the duty of the allied governments to order the possible complications between Japan and China, to act definitely at this time. The assurance from Peking that the monarchy will not be established in the immediate future is being interpreted by various observers as a development growing out of a knowledge of the plans of the European allies to bring about a new understanding on far eastern questions.

The inner detail of the situation has not been revealed, but the attention of the British, French and Russian colonies in the far east has been attracted by reports of the excellent treatment afforded German prisoners at Kiaochow and the words of admiration for the German army frequently spoken of in Japanese newspapers of high standing. These have been observed by the allies with much interest as well as occasional adverse references in the Japanese press to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Germany Opposed Monarchy.

It is known that Germany recently enlisted her efforts in the same direction as Japan to persuade China to abandon her change of government. Advice from the far east declared that the German minister at Peking pointed out to the Chinese foreign office that in the event that China changed her form of government she might not obtain the recognition she could not very well be taken care of diplomatically as a result of the reference that will end the European war.

It is thought in some quarters here that the idea of joining China to the entente alliance may have appeared to the Great Britain and Russia particularly, because of the presence of German propaganda being carried on in China to disturb India and Persia. The German minister at Peking has been reported by American officials here today. It was declared that confidential affairs relating to the activities of the belligerents would not be a proper subject for discussion. At the various legations and embassies where the general outlines of the plan of the allies are known, there was a similar reticence because of the incomplete character of the negotiations.

BRITISH RECRUITING SCHEME IS EXTENDED

LONDON, November 19.—The Earl of Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 31, and in speeches at Glasgow and Edinburgh has repeated his statement that if unmarried men do not respond for enlistment in sufficient number the question of resorting to compulsory enlistment will be brought before parliament.

ARMY PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss Succeeds Maj. Gen. William H. Carter.

MAY BE CHIEF OF STAFF WHEN GEN. SCOTT RETIRES

Col. John F. Morrison, Now Stationed in China, Promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.



MAJ. GEN. TASKER H. BLISS.
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the army, became a major general today on the retirement of Maj. Gen. William H. Carter.

Col. John F. Morrison of the 15th Infantry, now at Tientsin, China, became a brigadier general, taking the place of Gen. Bliss in the line.

Gen. Bliss will continue as assistant chief of staff with the probability of succeeding Maj. Gen. Scott as chief upon the latter's retirement in 1917.

Gen. Carter has been succeeded in command of the Hawaiian Department by Brig. Gen. John P. Wisner, formerly in command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, who has been succeeded by Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Bliss has much to do with drafting plans for increasing the army, contemplated in the administration national defense program. He will be one of the officers to appear before the congressional committee when hearings upon the army bill now being framed begin this winter.

Vacancy Caused Much Debate.

The vacancy among the brigadier generals left by the promotion of Gen. Bliss has been the subject of considerable debate among army officers. Col. Morrison's selection was based on the new policy of awarding vacancies in the list of general officers in regular order to the eligible senior of the three line arms of the service—the artillery, cavalry and infantry.

The appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood, whose regular army service prior to his appointment was in the Medical Corps, and that of Gen. Funnell, who was in the Cavalry, was a subject of much discussion.

The inner detail of the situation has not been revealed, but the attention of the British, French and Russian colonies in the far east has been attracted by reports of the excellent treatment afforded German prisoners at Kiaochow and the words of admiration for the German army frequently spoken of in Japanese newspapers of high standing.

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, Civil War Veteran and Indian Fighter, Retires From Army

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Hawaiian military department, left active service today on account of age. Senator Root, Secretary of War, gave Gen. Carter special credit for his work in devising, bringing about and putting into operation the general staff law. Gen. Carter was personally charged with the preparation of the act of February 2, 1901, reorganizing the general staff law and the act under which state claims were settled after the war with Spain. (Continued on Nineteenth Page.)

JUSTICE HUGHES IS IN UNIQUE POSITION

Cause Is Strengthened by Keeping Out of the Presidential Primaries.

HIS NAME SURE TO GO BEFORE CONVENTION

Far-Seeing Politicians Believe Independence of Views Will Make Him Formidable Candidate.

Politicians say that the events of the past few days have placed Charles E. Hughes of New York in a politically strategic position different from that occupied by any other man discussed in connection with the republican presidential nomination. It is said that the annals of American politics present no similar situation.

Mr. Justice Hughes, it is declared, has demonstrated beyond cavil the sincerity of his determination not to allow his name to be used as a presidential candidate in the coming primaries for the selection of delegates to the national convention, and by inference, a like inhibition exists against its location in other methods of choosing delegates.

Places Himself Above Criticism.
By this action he conforms to the highest ideals of the ethics of his exalted judicial position. It is admitted, and disarms criticism of the possible use of that office to further any political ambition which he might be charged to entertain.

But it is likewise conceded by all that this attitude can in no way serve to prevent the consideration of his name by the national convention when it meets. No altruistic, ethical reasons attaching to his occupancy of a position on the bench of the highest court can be urged against that convention balloting upon his name as an available candidate for the presidency. It is asserted.

And politicians agree that his name is as sure to be presented to the convention as that of the sun rises. He cannot, before the convention meets, say that he would not take the nomination if thus offered, because he would then be declining something that had not at the time been unique.

Occupies Unique Position.

The remarkable position which he occupies, in the opinion of the politicians, is that of a man running away from a possible honor while others are running for it. With Mr. Burton of Ohio straining every nerve to build up an organization in behalf of his own candidacy, with friends of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts working in his interest, with "favorable" sound in several states, Sherman of Illinois, Cummins of Iowa, and others being pushed by their party from those who are not, it is true that many professional politicians declare that if elected Mr. Hughes would be a difficult man "to do business with," as they put it. That same idea is said to prevail also to a large extent among those who are not politicians. The fact that far-seeing politicians base their belief that sentiment for Hughes is an expression in the national convention.

"Bosses Will Have to Take Him."

"The bosses will have to take him if it seems that he can start Wilson. It is the way the rank and file of the republicans put it."

No one believes for a moment that Mr. Hughes would refuse a nomination from the convention, the outgrowth of a demand based upon conviction of his availability. There is universal acclaim of his action in preserving the integrity of his judicial position in the preliminaries, but when the convention meets, it is said, the situation will rest upon an entirely different basis. The popular judgment of republicans is that these considerations place Mr. Hughes in a formidable position. In the last analysis, among the republicans who are now mentioned as the possible nominee of the republican national convention.

M'MILLAN PARTY SAFE, JUDGE SPRIGG THINKS

Duplicate Message From Danish Explorer Says "All Are Well"—No Reason to Fear Disaster.

DAYTON, Ohio, November 19.—Judge Carroll Sprigg of this city, who accompanied the McMillan Arctic exploring expedition, while on a hunting trip several years ago, but who later returned home, today received a duplicate message from a Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who is now in Greenland, as follows:

"I have from Crocker Land explorers arrived and delivered to your embassy. Cuiett arrived November 15, and September 12. After thirty-five days of hindrance and motor damage, I did not go to Etah on account of autumn weather. I have been near Etah for several weeks, and decided that the vacant brigadier generalship belonged to the infantry arm."

Judge Sprigg declared today that he is absolutely without any direct word from the exploring party, and that there was nothing in the message he received from New York to indicate that the McMillan party was lost. From the last three words of the message that Sprigg received from Rasmussen it would indicate that no harm had befallen the Arctic party.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS FOLLOW UP GERMANS

LONDON, November 19.—As a sequel to the report that a flotilla of twenty-five German torpedo boats and a big cruiser had passed Helsingborg, Sweden, Wednesday morning, proceeding into the Kattegat, a dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a British squadron of cruisers and destroyers has been seen entering the Kattegat.



ARE PROBING THE FIRES AT MUNITIONS PLANTS

Department of Justice Officials to Apply Federal Laws if Evidence Warrants Action.

Although officials of the Department of Justice do not know whether federal laws can be applied to the burning of munitions plants, they expect to make every possible effort to bring prosecutions if evidence can be gathered to show that the government can in any way take action.

KITCHENER CONFERS WITH GEN. SARRAIL

SALONIKI, November 18, via Paris, November 19.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of war, today conferred with Gen. Sarrail, commander-in-chief of the French army of the Orient, and left immediately without debarking.

The Celluloid Hero

HE was the handsome hero—the star performer for a big film company. She was the leading lady. Every day she had to play opposite him—and she called him the "Celluloid Hero."

Do you like adventure? And thrill? With a good bit of love?

Then read one of the best short stories published in any magazine this week.

"The Celluloid Hero," by Edwin Balmer, in the next

Sunday Magazine
of the
Sunday Star

Washington's Neighbors—Montgomery County, Md.

It is the home of thousands of men and women who spend their working hours in Washington. A prosperous and thriving county. Read this article in The Sunday Star.

TWO BRITISH GUNBOATS ARE REPORTED SUNK

BERLIN, November 19, via London, 5:37 p.m.—Two British gunboats have been sunk in the Mediterranean off the Egyptian coast by a German submarine. Official announcement to this effect was made by the admiralty today.

A British auxiliary cruiser also was put out of action. The statement follows:

"A submarine November 6, in Sollum harbor, destroyed by gunfire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats, the Prince Abbas and the Abdul Menem, each of which was armed with two guns. The same submarine also sank a British auxiliary cruiser and captured its gun."

"One of our submarines November 5, on the north African coast, sank by a torpedo the British auxiliary cruiser Para."

Naval records contain the names of two Egyptian gunboats, the Prince Abbas and the Abdul Menem, which were the warships referred to in the German announcement. The former, 208 tons, was built in 1902. The latter, 208 tons, was built in 1901, and according to the latest naval records, was armed with one 3-inch gun.

The Gulf of Sollum is on the north coast of Africa, at the boundary between Egypt and Tripoli.

FRENCH MINISTER HAS TALK WITH GREEK KING

Denys Cochon Is Object of Enthusiastic Demonstrations by Athens Public.

PARIS, November 19.—Denys Cochon, French cabinet minister without portfolio, was received at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by King Constantine, says a Havas dispatch from Athens. The conversation lasted for an hour.

"Both on his way to visit the king and on his return Mr. Cochon was the object of enthusiastic demonstrations by the public of Athens. Numerous delegations of various societies met him on his way to the king to express their gratitude to the eminent advocate of the rights of Hellenism."

FIGHT FOR SENATE SEAT.

Tennessee Democratic Primary Election Takes Place Tomorrow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 19.—The three-cornered fight in the ranks of Tennessee democracy for the seat in the United States Senate to be vacated next year by Senator Luke Lea at the expiration of his term, will end with the primary election to be held throughout the state tomorrow. If necessary, a run-off will be called for December 15. The election of senator will take place in November, 1916.

Senator Lea, who is a candidate to succeed himself, is opposed by Representative K. D. McKellar of the tenth district and former Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, both of whom reside at Memphis. With practically no issue before the people of the state but representing the Jewish population of Poland.

HEAVY GALES RAGE IN COAST STATES

Warnings by Weather Bureau Probably Prevent Extensive Losses of Shipping.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND ABOUT 65 MILES AN HOUR

Two Storms Combine, Causing Unusual Conditions—One Death in Pennsylvania Is Reported.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Gales accompanied by rain swept over New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states today, seriously interfering with telegraphic communication in many places and endangering shipping along the coast. Conditions in these states, termed "the most usual in many years" by the weather bureau, were created by a heavy storm moving in a northwesterly direction up the coast and another storm of almost equal intensity moving east and slightly north from the Ohio valley. The weather bureau thought the two storms would meet over the New England states or the great lakes. As these two storms moved toward New England a low pressure area extending from southern Pennsylvania to Maine was created early today. At New York city the storm had a maximum velocity between six and six-and-a-half miles an hour. Similar heavy winds were reported from various points over the low pressure area.

Gales Along Entire Coast.

Heavy gales raged over the Atlantic from Jacksonville, Fla., to Eastport, Me., but storm warnings had been displayed since late yesterday, and with the exception of the Norwegian bark Killera, which was driven around Cape Cod, no shipping had taken refuge because the storm reached its maximum. One or two westbound transatlantic liners were reported to have encountered the gales off the coast.

Heavy storm conditions were also reported to prevail today over parts of Illinois and Indiana, virtually all of Ohio and well into Michigan. While the rainfall at most points was comparatively light, the velocity of the wind was in all cases high.

Persons Hurt by Falling Signs.

Several persons were injured here today by falling signs blown down by the gale, one probably fatally. A number of pedestrians were knocked down, in some cases sustaining minor injuries.

Virtually all shipping in New York was at a standstill. Ferryboats between New York and New Jersey were unable to make regular trips. In the harbor and along the coast the gusty blow at times speeded up to hurricane force. The tugboat John P. Plutaria off Sandy Hook came to trouble and sent a wireless message calling for help. The tugboat John P. Plutaria, a Great Western steamer, Gerakis, both vessels being damaged.

Man Killed and Property Damaged.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., November 19.—Property damage estimated in excess of \$100,000 was done by a sixty-mile gale which swept Fayette county last night and during the early hours of today. Telegraph and telephone lines along the coast were blown down. The Pennsylvania Traction company's system, not a signal was in operation. Houses were unroofed and a child was killed at Blairsville.

Conditions in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 19.—Wire communication with points in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, which was seriously interrupted by the storm yesterday, gradually was being restored today. No heavy property damage was reported.

Reports from Apalachicola, Fla., today to the effect that the tug Britannia was forced to abandon the Spanish bark Alfred, which was in the work. The Britannia was towing the bark to Mobile for repairs. Nothing has been heard of the Alfred since. Latest reports from the Norwegian bark Killera, which was driven near Brunswick, Ga., state that she was in a dangerous position.

Other shipping damage, as far as known, was confined to small craft.

FIRST SNOW OF SEASON FALLS ON WASHINGTON

Change in Weather Comes Along, as Predicted, With Few "Frills" as Extras.

The first flakes of "beautiful snow" of the season fell on Washington at exactly 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. Some people this morning laughed up their sleeves when they heard that the weather bureau predicted rain for this day. But not only did the weather make good every claim of the officials, it "came across" with a little snow to boot. The snowflakes were few and far between and needed a near expert to perceive them, that detracted from their reality not in the least.

"Snow it was!"

The warm winds from the ocean which brought the rain last night will gradually fade away, growing "beautifully less" day by day, with a resumption of normal fall weather soon.

The two storms which whipped the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, Me., and the great lake region and Ohio valley merged during the night, the weather bureau announces, and are now well into Canada, freeing the United States of their presence. The storm situation last night is characterized by the weather authorities as "one of the most remarkable storm developments in many years."

LOCOMOTIVE CONTRACTS GIVEN

PITTSBURGH, November 19.—Contracts for the construction of sixty-three locomotives were awarded today by the Pennsylvania Company, delivery to be made as early next year as possible. Fifty are to be assigned to the Pennsylvania lines west, and the remainder to the Vandalia railroad and other subsidiary lines. Other important equipment contracts were said to be in contemplation, due to the extraordinary freight and passenger business of the system.

Jewish Relief Fund in Poland.

BERLIN, via London, November 19.—The Jewish News learns from Warsaw that a fund of 500,000 marks (\$125,000), raised by an American committee for the relief of Jews in Poland, has just been transmitted to a joint committee representing the Jewish population of Poland.

GERMANS CAPTURE 5,000 SERB TROOPS, BERLIN ANNOUNCES

Monastir Reported Entered by Bulgars, But Claim Lacks Confirmation.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCE IS GROWING RAPIDLY

London Still Is Hopeful That Adequate Assistance May Be Rendered Menaced Balkan Ally.

BABUNA PASS FIGHT FIERCE

Serbs Said to Have Inflicted Losses of 5,000 on Invaders. Iron Wall Surrounding King Peter's Warriors.

ATHENS, November 19.—In pressing the pursuit of the Serbs, the Teutonic allies have captured 5,000 additional prisoners, Berlin announces.

Athens dispatches estimate that more than 80,000 Bulgarians are facing 50,000 Serbs in the Monastir region in south Serbia. The Serbian forces which have evacuated Prilep following their compelled abandonment of Babuna pass are expected to retire to the heights between Prilep and Monastir and eventually retreat toward Albania, the advice state.

The fate of Monastir is not yet known definitely, but there is little hope in England that it will escape the Bulgarians. Unofficial advisers are that the Bulgarians already have entered the town. There is a possibility, however, that the invaders will not dare to make such an extension of their line, with the French apparently established solidly on their flank.

Left in the dark as to the actual progress of the Anglo-French campaign in the near east, the British public can only hope the entente allies will soon have such strong forces there that they will enable the harassed Serbs to make a successful stand and preserve a small portion of their country, as the Belgians did along the Yser. Some substance is given this hope by unofficial news that the Anglo-French force is now assuming formidable proportions as well as by hints that Italy is on the verge of actual participation in the Balkan campaign.

Retreat Causes Uneasiness.

The retreat of the Serbs toward the Albanian border is causing increased uneasiness at Athens, but the developments are interpreted as being not unfavorable to the entente powers.

The Saloniki dispatch announcing the general retreat of the Serbs on the southwest corner after the capture of Babuna pass by the Bulgars is without official confirmation, says a Havas dispatch from Athens, dated yesterday. The official statement is the evacuation of Prilep by the Serbs. The abandonment of Babuna pass has been expected for several days, as it was not considered possible for the Serbs, notwithstanding the occupation of the mountainous region, to resist repeated Bulgarian attacks, especially as they threatened envelopment by a movement from Tetovo and Kitevo.

Bulgars Often Driven Back.

Describing the Serbian retreat from Babuna pass, the Saloniki correspondent of the Chronicle says: "Making the most of their advantageous positions, the Serbs repeatedly drove back the Bulgarians. Even Bulgarian howitzers were unable to expel the heroic defenders, and success was achieved only by an attack in front while a curtain of burning movement on the Serbian left was in progress."

"Owing to the frontal attack the Serbs were unable to detach men to meet the force enveloping their left. A flank force had to cross the mountainous region, and a goat track several kilometers from the Serbian left. The Bulgars took up a position until the whole force had defiled through the narrow gorge."

Bulgarian Losses, 5,000.

"During the night before last evacuation of the Babuna line was executed without loss and without the Bulgarians attempting to disturb the operations. The artillery and all equipment of the little force were saved, not one man being taken prisoner. It is estimated that the Bulgarian losses in the Babuna fighting were 5,000 or more than the total Serbian force opposing them."

"Abandonment of the position meant the evacuation of Prilep, whence most of the inhabitants already had fled. Two Bulgarian cavalry regiments entered the town, and the Serbs evacuated the town. The Bulgars took up a position until the whole force had defiled through the narrow gorge."

Military Situation.

The Austro-German advance from the northwest approaching the Sanjak of Novi-Pazar, having reached to the north of Raska. Thence it passes through Karsumlia and Radian, ending at a point between Leskovatz and Vranja. The occupation of Karsumlia brings the invaders close to Mitrovitza and given them the key to one of the few great crossroads cutting Serbia from the west to east.

The Serbian army is being forced between the limits of two narrow fronts. Mitrovitza and Pristina in the center and Prilep and Monastir on the south. The Serbs have the alternative of giving battle where they stand or retreating in the center through Pristina into Albania and in the south if the road into Albania is barred.

Murderer Returns to Pay Penalty.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 19.—Antonio Rizzo was convicted here today for the murder of Michael Angelo Dianno, October 26, 1902. The jury recommended Rizzo to the mercy of the court, and Judge Carpenter paroled him for two years. Rizzo returned to Pittsburgh, after wandering over the country for almost thirteen years, and gave himself up.