



PROGRESSIVES WILL ASK ROOSEVELT'S AID IN PURGING PARTY

Housecleaning Faction Prepare Appeal to Leader for Personal Investigation of Alleged Betrayal in State.

Preparations are being made for an appeal to Theodore Roosevelt to come into Pennsylvania and investigate the alleged betrayal of the Progressive party here by William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and E. A. Van Valkenburg, of this city, are under way.

This move on the part of the faction in the Washington party, which is conducting the State-wide movement to throw off the Flinn-Van Valkenburg control and rehabilitate the party, came simultaneously with their rejection of Gifford Pinchot as the Progressive candidate for United States Senate.

Richard R. Quay, of Pittsburgh, sounded the note of protest against the candidacy of Mr. Pinchot, intimating that he regarded the former Chief Forester for the Government as a "squat" for Pennsylvania. He further declared that he favored a genuine Pennsylvanian as a candidate. Mr. Quay's attitude, it is pointed out, is particularly significant in view of his personal friendship with Colonel Roosevelt and his position as a leader in the Progressive movement in the western end of the State.

The stand taken by Mr. Quay was promptly seconded this afternoon by William Deakney, of this city, the former treasurer of the Washington Party County Committee and a heavy financial supporter of the Progressive movement. Mr. Deakney said, "While as yet I am not fully advised as to the reasons behind Mr. Quay's move, still I feel well enough acquainted with the situation to take my stand by his side against Mr. Pinchot."

BELGIAN VILLAGES ABLAZE, INHABITANTS IN TERROR

German Reported Continuing Incendiary Work in Interior. ANTWERP, Sept. 21. Dispatches from the interior say that the Germans continue to destroy villages. Near Heyst-op-den-Bergh, the village of Terevelo was fired by a detachment of German cyclists. More than 200 houses were set ablaze and the population fled in terror. The Germans continued their incendiary work at Rottlaer, which was partly destroyed.

WOMAN STAYS IN HOLE TO KEEP ELECTRIC POLE OUT

Workmen Cannot Move Her, So Court Will Decide Issue. Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company place an ugly old post on her property? They will, not, if Mrs. B. Pellicoff has anything to say about it. That is why she is established in a new post hole, dug by the employees of the company, and she does not intend to get out until they have departed. Will the policemen kindly make the lady get out of the hole, so that the men may go on with their work? Certainly not! The hole is on her property, and she has a right to stay there if she wants to, and she does want to, so that's all there is to it.

WAR PLANE FOR CANADIANS

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Aviator Javey, flying in a hydroplane bought at the Curvillat plant at Champlain, N. Y., arrived at Champlain on his way to the hydroplane camp at Juchard. He left Champlain yesterday, spent the night near Point St. N. Y., and crossed the border this morning. The machine will be used by the Canadian troops going to the front.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY COMING TO AID OF PALMER

Senators and Representatives Also Will Speak in His Behalf. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Colonel Thomas C. Pence, assistant to William F. McCombs, Democratic national chairman, has gone to Pennsylvania to confer with Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. It is learned that arrangements are being perfected for the invasion of Pennsylvania by members of President Wilson's Cabinet and prominent Senators and Representatives, who will speak in the interest of Mr. Palmer's candidacy.

UNDERWOOD BRINGS WAR TAX MEASURE BEFORE THE HOUSE

Liquors, Amusements and Fuel for Motors Bear Brunt of Levy—Close Imitation of Spanish War Legislation. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Administration's emergency war tax bill was introduced in the House today by Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill is a close imitation of the Spanish war tax of 1898 except for the tax on beer, wines and gasoline. The stamp tax on checks is not included in the present bill. The telephone and telegraph companies are to keep account of their taxable messages and remit for them.

The principal taxes will be levied on beer, domestic sweet wines and dry wines; gasoline and naphtha and other products used in motors. Amusements will be taxed in cities of more than 5000 where theatres will be taxed \$100. This includes moving picture houses.

The bill has a provision whereby retail cigar dealers will be taxed \$4.50. Bonds of the United States or those of any State, county or town are exempt from taxation. Bonds and stocks of cooperative building and loan associations with a capital stock of not more than \$10,000, and building and loan associations making loans only to shareholders are exempt. The taxes under the so-called "stamp tax" section of the bill, borrowed largely from the Spanish war bill, are:

Bonds, 5 cents for each \$100 or fraction; stock certificates, 5 cents per \$100; bills of sale on stock and bond transfers, 2 cents. Bill of sale of merchandise, 1 cent for each \$100 or fraction. Promissory notes, 2 cents per \$100.

Express and freight receipts and bills of lading, 1 cent each. Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; certificates of profit, 2 cents per \$100; certificates of damage, 25 cents; order certificates, 10 cents; contracts of all kinds, 10 cents; deeds and conveyances, 50 cents for first \$100 to \$500; each additional \$500 an additional 50 cents; entry of goods at Customs House, 25 cents to \$1; entry for withdrawal, 50 cents.

Life insurance, 8 cents on each \$1000. Life insurance policies on weekly payment basis, 40 per cent of amount of first weekly premium.

SEGAL'S CREDITORS FIGHT COMMITMENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

Trustee in Bankruptcy and Attorney Will Ask for Proof That Former Financier Is Mentally Incompetent.

A fight by creditors against the commitment of Adolph Segal to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown is indicated today in statements by the trustee in bankruptcy and his attorney. Segal's attorneys, according to these men, will be called upon to furnish proof of the one time financier's insanity at a meeting of creditors to be held next Thursday afternoon in the Drexel Building.

Walter T. Douglas, the trustee in bankruptcy, declared today that he believes Mr. Segal has some money. Henry M. Wesels, attorney for the trustee, said that he has his own opinion, but will say nothing until the investigation now under way goes farther. He declares his belief that if there are any unsecured assets they will be hard to find.

Segal swore in bankruptcy court last July that his assets were 75 cents, although his liabilities were close to \$3,000,000. Since that time the trustee has been investigating to determine if anything has been forgotten or concealed. Segal is still in St. Joseph's Hospital. Just when he will be taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown has not been divulged. At St. Joseph's it is believed that the trip will be made tomorrow. The delay is believed to be due to the Jewish feast days, as Jacob Liffman, who has been acting for Segal, is not in his office today.

"The fact that a magistrate has committed Mr. Segal does not take him out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court," said Mr. Wesels today. "It will be necessary for Segal's attorneys to show at the creditors' meeting Thursday why he was sent to Norristown, if he has been sent by that time, and to furnish proof of his insanity." Two physicians testified to the insanity of Mr. Segal at the preliminary step to his incarceration at Norristown and they probably will be called to the creditors' meeting in the office of Joseph Mellors, the referee in bankruptcy.

When Mr. Wesels was asked today if he believed Segal has any assets outside of the 75 cents scheduled, he said: "I have my own opinion as to that, but I cannot say until the investigation goes farther. If there are any assets they probably will be hard to find."

A similar statement was made by Mr. Douglas. He said: "Though we have some money, the creditors are tired of putting up funds on such a slight chance of recovery. I think it will be up to Segal's attorneys to prove that he is insane at the meeting Thursday."

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD

News Said to Have Been Suppressed to Prevent Revolution. LONDON, Sept. 21. The report that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dead, was revived today in a dispatch to the Chronicle from Geneva. The dispatch quotes a high official returning to Lausanne from Vienna as stating that the Emperor died a week ago but the news was suppressed to avoid a revolution.

ROME, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the hospital in the Augusten Palace yesterday and spoke to a hundred wounded officers there.

PRESIDENT REA 59 YEARS OLD

Head of the Pennsylvania Railroad Keeps to His Desk. Steady work is conducive to longevity. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is 59 years old today, believes in this idea. He was congratulated by a number of his official staff today, but went right on with his work the same as any other day in the year.

From the position of chairman Mr. Rea rose to his present post. He was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., September 21, 1855, and entered the employ of the railroad when he was 18 years old. Following the resignation of James McCrear, Mr. Rea was elected to the presidency.

2,000,000 WAGE THIRD BIG FIGHT ON GALICIA LINE

Russians, Reinforced and Victorious at Jaroslaw, Press Austrian Forces Back Toward Cracow. PETROGRAD, Sept. 21. Two million men are grappling today in the third general engagement in Galicia. Russian forces, reinforced by fresh troops and fired with victories in the occupation of Jaroslaw, Sambor, Grodek and Dubiecko, are engaging the entire Austrian front on the line from Cracow to Przemysl. General Dankl's army has been forced still further backward.

Przemysl, invested on three sides, now is being bombarded with heavy Russian guns, but so far still withholds the attack, and an artillery duel is in progress in which the casualties are very heavy. The general Russian advance today follows the eight days' fighting culminating in the capture of Lemberg, and the nine days' fighting around Rawa Ruska. Siege guns used in the assault on those positions have been put into emplacements around Przemysl. Meanwhile the cavalry and infantry, supported by quick-firers and the smaller artillery pieces, are with the forefront of the Russian advance.

A supreme attempt is to be made to annihilate the Austrian armies of Dankl and von Auffenberg, the first move in which is the endeavor to cut General Dankl's forces off.

The Austrian losses have been staggering. The weather continues cold, with rain and sleet. The speed of the Russian advance has forced the enemy to retreat without many of their guns, which are mired in the swamps and roads, many of which are inches deep in mud.

AUSTRIANS QUIT JAROSLAW FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

War Office Concentrates Forces for Defense of Przemysl. VIENNA, by way of Rome (censored), Sept. 21. Evacuation of Jaroslaw by Austrian forces was accomplished because of a desire to concentrate forces for defense of Przemysl, according to War Office statements today. The statement says: "Our battle line in Galicia has never been stronger. The new battle line from Przemysl to Cracow is engaged. For strategic reasons our forces have retreated slightly along this line in order to occupy stronger positions. The evacuation of Jaroslaw was deliberate, the city having lost its strategic importance. The city was fired on our leaving it."

At the same time Field Marshal von Hottendorf, chief of the Austrian General Staff, made public a report from General Dankl, praising the bravery of his troops, but explaining that the Russians had been encountered in overwhelming numbers.

FIFTEEN LOST ON AE-1

Admiralty Abandons Hope of Locating Australian Submarine. MELBOURNE, Sept. 21. The Admiralty announced today that it had abandoned all hope of locating the submarine AE-1 because of the depth of the water in which the sank. Fifteen men were lost.

The War Today

Bayonet charges by the Germans in another determined effort to pierce the Allies' center at Craonne have been repulsed. The invading Teutons had renewed the assault along the entire 120-mile front of the Aisne battle line. The French and British continue their attempt to outflank General von Kluk's forces on the extreme German right wing.

Two million men are engaged in the third important Gallician battle of the war. The Russians, reinforced by fresh troops and encouraged by the evacuation of Jaroslaw, the investment of Przemysl on three sides, the capture of Dubiecko and other smaller fortified positions, are engaging General Dankl's army and have continued successful in various engagements with his rear guard. Indications point to Russian numerical superiority on the field, as the Southern Poland and Galician armies are co-operating as a unit, and the Austrians have again been placed on the defensive in order to protect the line of communication to Cracow.

In East Prussia three German army corps (120,000 men), under General Hindenburg, have started an aggressive movement against Russian Poland. Grodno, on the main line between Warsaw and Petrograd, is the immediate objective. The defeated Russian armies of Grodno and Vilna have joined to resist the advance.

Montenegro troops seized the town of Rogbitza, 30 miles from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and continued their march to within ten miles of the stronghold. The capture of Sarajevo is confidently expected.

Berlin War Office reports successful attacks at several points along the line and announces arrival of heavy reinforcements. The French have been repulsed with heavy losses wherever they assumed the offensive, it was added. Further proof of superiority of German artillery is said to have been given in the engagement along the Aisne.

London War Office reports the arrival of 100,000 men to save the wavering army of von Kluk, with the Allies continuing their flanking movement. It is admitted that the casualties of the allied forces are heavy, largely because of the difficulty in locating masked German batteries.

Vienna admits the evacuation of Jaroslaw, which was burned before the army left. The Russians have won several engagements with the rear guard of General Dankl's reinforced army, which has again been put on the defensive. The evacuation of Jaroslaw is ascribed to strategic reasons, involving aid to Przemysl and protection of the line of communication to Cracow. Reverses to Dankl's army have caused gloom in Vienna, where hope ran high that its junction with that of von Auffenberg would result in stopping the Russian advance in Galicia.

Petrograd War Office reports continued success in the Gallician campaign. Grodek, Sambor and Dubiecko already are taken, the capture of the last named clearing the way to an advance westward. Przemysl, capture of which is prerequisite to moving west on Cracow and carrying the aggressive into Silesia against Breslau and Posen, has been invested. Some of the Russian troops are proceeding westward. Investment of Przemysl and evacuation of Jaroslaw have left the Russians free to move nearer Cracow, where the fiercest Austrian resistance is expected.

British Admiralty reports both successes and reverses. The Carmania sank an armed German merchantman off South America. The Koenigsberg disabled the English cruiser Pegasus near Zanzibar, and the German cruiser Emden captured six English vessels in Bay of Bengal, the Admiralty admits. The German Baltic fleet, flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, is reported to have seriously damaged the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Finland. The Allies claim control of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and North Sea.

ALLIES HURL BACK BAYONET CHARGE OF THE GERMANS

Strong Forces Rushed Forward to Check New Advance—Continue Flanking Movement Near Soissons, Endangering Von Kluk's Army.

French Move Heaviest Artillery East of River Oise—Teutons Renew Bombardment of Rheims and Soissons With Unabated Fury.

PARIS, Sept. 21. German forces, in a series of desperate assaults in the region of Craonne, today resorted to the bayonet, but were repulsed by the Allies with considerable loss.

The invaders' assaults were especially violent east of the Oise and north of the Aisne. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the War Office issued this official statement: On our left wing, on the right bank of the Oise, we have advanced to the heights of Lassigny (west of Noyon). East of the Oise and to the north of the Aisne the Germans have shown an increase in activity. Violent attacks turning into bayonet charges have been delivered in the region of Craonne. The enemy has been repulsed at all points with considerable losses.

Around Rheims the enemy has made no infantry attack, but has confined his efforts to bombarding our front with his heavy pieces. At the center in Champagne and on the west side of the Argonne, beyond Souain, we have taken Neslilleshurts and Massiges. In the Woivre region the enemy holds the region of Thiancourt and has bombarded Harron-Chateul. On the right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there is no change. The Germans are fortifying themselves on Delmet Hill, south of Chateau-Salins.

The British troops had taken up positions in the Craonne region, and it is supposed that the forces of Sir John French are bearing the brunt of the attacks made by the German infantry. Today's announcement is the first since the battle of the Aisne began stating that either side had resorted to the bayonet. This indicates that on this, the ninth day of the battle, the artillery duel which has been raging for many days, resulted in a drawn battle and that the other forces have now been brought into action.

The Allies have thrown forward heavy bodies of men to engage the attacking forces. Activity of the French and British around Soissons shows that the Allies are continuing their flanking movement against the troops of General von Kluk, who appears in imminent danger of being surrounded. Heavy reinforcements have been rushed to von Kluk's aid.

The French have been able to move their heaviest artillery to the firing line east of the Oise, near its junction with the Aisne, and a continuous night and day bombardment against the German positions is in progress. According to the official announcement, the heaviest fighting is in progress near Soissons, on the extreme western end of the battle line, and near Rheims, in the center.

The bombardment of Rheims continued today with unabated fury. The heavy German guns, mounted on the heights three miles from the city, are knocking down the walls of the principal buildings of the town and many noncombatants have been killed. The Hotel de Ville, the museum, the sub-prefecture and all neighboring buildings have been destroyed almost completely, it was announced today.

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (by way of Amsterdam). The following official statement covering the general situation in France was issued today: "Success is meeting our offensive against the allied British and French forces. We are making progress at several points. Heavy rains for a few days compelled the German troops to withhold their attack, but we are now moving forward with the enemy making an energetic defense."

Only a few walls of the famous cathedral, erected in the Middle Ages, remain standing.

Both Soissons and Rheims are reported to be in flames. Soissons has been under fire since fighting in the present battle began. Rheims has been bombarded for 84 hours.

Farther to the east, near the Argonne district, in the Meuse Valley and the Vosges, fighting is less severe, but is still going on.

The destruction along the valley of the Aisne is appalling. Wounded soldiers, returned officers and prisoners from the front describe the loss of life as colossal. The stretch of lowland between the hills flanking the Aisne is described as a valley of death and desolation.

Day and night the bombardment goes on until one wonders in amazement how the Germans are able to bring from their distant base of supplies sufficient ammunition necessary to keep their batteries in action all the time.

It is confidently believed by the French military authorities in Paris that the German positions can be so thoroughly weakened by the cannonade that the French and British will be able to sweep the Germans from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, despite the reinforcements.

Already, it is said, the French have been able to silence several of the German batteries at that point, compelling them to take up new positions.

The effect of the German artillery fire upon the French and British troops has been terrible, it is admitted. Some of the heaviest German guns have been shelling the allied positions from a distance of seven miles. All are cleverly masked. It is admitted that one of the largest guns, which has done great damage, is so successfully concealed that the Allies have been unable to locate it.

ONSLAUGHTS OF GERMANS UNCHECKED, BERLIN REPORTS

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"The reinforcements sent to the front have given a good account of themselves and have strengthened our lines by replacing the soldiers, who were almost exhausted by the terrific strain under which they have been fighting for many days. "Our artillery again has demonstrated its superiority. "We have repulsed attacks made by French troops on Donon, near Saules, in the central Vosges. "The height of Primont, near Rheims, was taken by assault, the al-