

VOL. I—NO. 7

PENROSE, STIRRED BY PROSPECTIVE PROBE, RETURNS TO SENATE

Appears in Seat There for First Time in Many Weeks—Resolution of Inquiry Indorsed Throughout Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senator Penrose was present in the Senate today for the first time in several weeks. It is understood that he will remain here until the Norris resolution, providing for a senatorial investigation of the primary contests in Pennsylvania and Illinois, the object of which shall be to determine whether money was used unlawfully in the primary contests in those States, has been considered by the committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Kern, the chairman, hopes to get the members of the committee together tomorrow.

These communications will be presented by Senator Norris to the committee on Privileges and Elections, which Senator Kern will convene in special session either tomorrow or Wednesday. Senator Penrose's friends insist that the Norris resolution will not be favorable to the committee. It is reported by the committee. Opponents of Penrose and of Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic nominee in Illinois, van, the Democratic nominee in Illinois, called attention today to the fact that nine members of the committee on Privileges and Elections, and constituted at present, voted to unseat William Lorimer, while one Senator, Dillingham, of Vermont, voted in favor of Lorimer retaining his seat. The senators who voted against Lorimer were: Kern, Indiana, chairman; Lea, Tennessee; Pomeroy, Ohio; Reed, Missouri; and Chapman, Maine. Democrats; and Chap, Minnesota; Sutherland, Utah; Kenyon, Iowa, and Fall, New Mexico, Republicans.

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-on-Dein Berg, the village of Tremele 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 Rotzlar, which was partly destroyed.

BRITISH SHIP REPORTED SUNK

German Cruiser Also Captures Vessel Near Ceylon. COLOMBO, Sept. 21.—A German warship is reported to have sunk the British steamship Diploma near Ceylon and to have captured another vessel.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY DENIES "ANNIHILATION" OF ARMIES

Colossal Russian Victories in Galicia Called "Pure Inventions." MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 21. Denial of the "annihilation" of the Austrian army, as reported in Petrograd newspapers, was made by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here today. Ambassador Dumba made the following official wireless message, received from Vienna:

CHICAGO BANK ROBBED

Auto Bandits Shoot Clerk and Escape With Loot. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Walter Joss, a clerk, was shot by four automobile bandits who held up the Franklin Park State bank in the northwestern section of the city shortly before noon today. The bandits obtained some money, the amount at present being unknown.

BELGIANS WIN SKIRMISHES AGAINST GERMAN FLANKS

King Albert Continues to Head Aggressive Movement. ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—Skirmishes are of daily occurrence between the German and Belgian troops, but reports issued at the War Office state that King Albert's troops have suffered no check in their offensive movement. A sharp battle occurred Sunday between Albert and Coudenberg, and the Germans retired. No extensive operations are possible because of the terrific downpour that has turned a great section of the country northwest of Brussels into a morass.

WAR PLANE FOR CANADIANS

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Aviator Javelin flying in a hydroplane bought at the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., arrived at Chambly today on his way to Valcartier camp at Quebec. He left Hammondsport yesterday, spent the night near Route's Point, 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; gentle variable change in temperature; gentle westerly winds. For details, see last page.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY COMING TO AID OF PALMER

Senators and Representatives Also Will Speak in His Behalf. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Colonel Thomas O. 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. Washington friends of Gifford Pinchot, the Washington party nominee for the Senate, insist that they have received no intimation of his intention to withdraw from the field in favor of Mr. Palmer. Those who enjoy the confidence of Mr. Pinchot have been led to believe that he will remain in the contest until the end, and some of the most ardent Progressives here pretend to feel confident that Pinchot will defeat both Penrose and Palmer.

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 "quaint" in Pennsylvania. He further declared that he favored a genuine Pennsylvania as a candidate. Mr. Quay's attitude, it is pointed out, is particularly significant in view of his personal friendship for 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 F. 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 acquainted with the situation to take my stand by his side against Mr. Pinchot."

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, Grodeck and Dubiecko, are engaging the entire Austrian front on the line from Cracow to Przemyel. General Dankl's army has been forced still further backward. The Russians now occupy virtually all of Galicia, east of the river San and have in places crossed that stream in their pursuit of the Austrians. The czar's forces are sweeping to the west and south of Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg. The latter is directing a retrograde retreat toward Cracow, but General Dankl is reported to be in a position from which he cannot extricate himself. His surrender is expected in a few days.

ITALY'S CABINET DISCUSSES WAR CRISIS ALL NIGHT

No Statement in Reply to Austria's Denial of Hostile Attitude. ROME, Sept. 21. An all-night session of the Italian Cabinet was held following receipt of an official denial from Vienna that Austria is making war preparations upon the Italian frontier. At the conclusion of the meeting this morning no statement was issued, but it generally is believed that Italy's future attitude had been under discussion. Despite the denial of the Austrian Government the tension is getting higher, and the government has placed guards at the disposal of both the German and Austrian Embassies.

AUSTRIANS QUIT JAROSLAW FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

War Office Concentrates Forces for Defense of Przemyel. VIENNA, by way of Rome, contended, Sept. 21. Evacuation of Jaroslaw by Austrian forces was accomplished because of a desire to concentrate forces for defense of Przemyel, according to War Office statements today. The statement says: "Our battle line in Galicia has never been stronger. The new battle line from Przemyel to Jaroslaw is engaged. For strategic reasons our forces have retreated slightly along this line in order to occupy stronger positions. The evacuation of Jaroslaw was a deliberate tactical move, and it is of the greatest importance. The city was fired on our leaving it. It was not abandoned here by the official admission that the army of General Dankl has been compelled to take the defensive against the Russians in Galicia. This was the first official admission that the Austrian army have suffered any reverses in the fighting against Russia. At the same time Field Marshal von Hoffenzdorf, 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."

KAISER'S SON WOUNDED

Prince August Wilhelm Shot in Arm, London Hears. LONDON, Sept. 21. A dispatch from Berlin to a news agency here by way of The Hague, says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of Emperor Wilhelm, was shot in the left arm during the battle of Marne. It also states that the Kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross of the first class on him for bravery in that action.

INSURY INTO ARMY STRIFE

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Brussels says that General Von Der Goltz is conducting a personal inquiry into the fighting recently between soldiers of the Bavarian and Prussian forces in the German army.

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.

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. Weselski, attorney for the trustee, said that in his own opinion, but will say nothing until the investigation now under way goes farther. He declares his belief that if there are any unshed 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 \$1,000,000. 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," he said. "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 certified to the insanity of Mr. Segal as the preliminary step to his incarceration at Norristown, and they probably will be called to the creditors' meeting in the office of Joseph Mellor, the referee in bankruptcy. When Mr. Weselski 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."

PRZYSEML BOMBARDED

The bombardment of Przemyel continues, but their failure to force a capitulation of this fortress has not deterred the Russians in their advance. They have left a force to hold the city and forts in a state of siege, while the armies, reinforced by fresh troops from the north, are continuing their advance to the west. The German Landwehr Corps, which started eastward in the south of Russian Poland to open a way of escape for the Austrians, has been met and defeated at Sandorin on the Vistula. Przemyel, invested on three sides, now is being bombarded with heavy Russian guns, but so far still withstands the attack, and an artillery duel is in progress in which the casualties are very heavy.

DANKL'S FORCES MENACED

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.

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GERMANS ADVANCE AT BAYONNET POINT, BUT ARE REPULSED

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. Belgian forces, harassing the German right flank, have interfered so with operations against the Allies that heavy artillery has been rushed toward Antwerp to crush the army led by King Albert. The Germans are fortifying their line of retreat through Belgium. 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 Przemyel 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.

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Montenegrin troops seized the town of Roghiza, 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.

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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 Przemyel and protection of the line of communication to Cracow. Reverses to Dankl's army have caused gloom in Vienna, where hope ran high at its junction with that of Von Auffenberg's advance in Galicia.

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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. Przemyel, 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 Przemyel and evacuation of Jaroslaw have left the Russians free to move nearer Cracow, where the fiercest Austrian resistance is expected. British Admiralty reports both success 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 Kinden 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. Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies is expected, it being admitted by German authorities that efforts of the Kaiser to gain aid of the Balkan State have been futile. Further Balkan complications are expected if Rumania takes up arms.

The War Today

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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.

GERMANS ADVANCE AT BAYONNET POINT, BUT ARE REPULSED

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 Soissons, we have taken Nesillesburts and Massiges. In the Woerwe region the enemy holds the region of Thiancourt and has bombarded Haron-Chateau. On the right wing (Loire and the Vosges) there is no change. The Germans are fortifying themselves on Delmot Hill, south of Chateau-Salins.

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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. Sixteen words constituted an additional official statement issued at Bordeaux this afternoon. It follows: "We are confident that the Allies hold a favorable position in the great battle now progressing."

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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.

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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.

GERMANS ADVANCE AT BAYONNET POINT, BUT ARE REPULSED

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

GERMANS ADVANCE AT BAYONNET POINT, BUT ARE REPULSED

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. So far the fighting has been a fierce artillery duel, partaking of the qualities of a siege. Now, however, with both sides beginning to use more and more infantry, the fighting should be near its end. The present week should see the tide of victory and defeat flowing in clearly marked channels. Whether it will result in the Germans taking the offensive movement in an effort to pierce the French and British lines, or whether the Allies will be able to roll back the German legions to the frontier, remains to be seen. No matter how the present battle goes, all of northeastern France, from Paris to the Belgian and German frontiers, will have been ravaged, devastated and scorched. It is as though the hands of God, sweeping in divine wrath had withered and wasted the land for the sins of its people. The French and English have been successful in taking big bodies of prisoners, but it seems that the gaps in the German ranks are filled as soon as they are made. More than 12,000 prisoners of war now are interned in this city, all having been brought in within the last week.

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Craonne, Near Centre of Long Battle Line, Is Point of Most Desperate Assault; London Reports Von Kluk's Retreat On Allies' Left.

GERMANS ADVANCE AT BAYONNET POINT, BUT ARE REPULSED

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.

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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 Soales, in the central Vosges. The height of Primont, near Rheims, was taken by assault, the al-