



DEFEAT OF PENROSE URGED AS AN ISSUE ABOVE PARTY LINES

Popular Government League Says \$1,000,000 Has Been Raised to Send Him and Sullivan to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Defeat of Boies Penrose, described as "Republican machine boss of Pennsylvania," and of Roger Sullivan, "Democratic machine boss of Illinois," both of whom seek seats in the United States Senate, is urged in a statement issued last night by the National Popular Government League, the president of which is Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and an Administration leader in the Senate.

The two men are designated in the statement as "a menace to popular government, State and national."

The league's manifesto, based upon representations made to it by dependable citizens, declares:

"That the success of both Penrose and Sullivan at the primaries was promoted by defective machine-made primary laws which deny the secrecy of the Australian ballot, militate against the freedom of the voters and permit skillful frauds to be perpetrated.

"That if Senator Norris' resolution is passed by the Senate and an investigation of these two primaries takes place, the results will shock the nation.

"That an enormous sum of money, estimated to be \$1,000,000, is ready to be spent if necessary to elect them to the Senate, where, because of the peculiar organization of the Senate, the rules would give each of them enormous influence.

"That both had behind them the support, direct and indirect, of the special interests in these States.

"That they both have been persistent enemies for years of the popular government system.

"We shall oppose Penrose and Sullivan because we believe the election of these men, representing as they do in the public mind the most typical and conspicuous examples of the sinister partnership between bipartisan politics and the special interests, would prove a most serious national blow to the doctrine of a government by the people.

"We, therefore, are of the belief that the issue transcends all party lines and that it is the duty of all good citizens to disregard party prejudices and to unite in opposition to all the alliances between crooked business and crooked politics, which today threaten the very foundations of government by the people. We ask the moral and financial support of friends of progress throughout the nation that we may be able successfully to add the people in their efforts to overthrow 'Sullivanism' in Illinois, 'Penrosism' in Pennsylvania and the influence of the 'system' at Washington."

BENJAMIN J. HARKER'S NEXT OF KIN LEGAL HEIR TO \$50

Money Is His if He Proves Identity, Otherwise It Goes to the State.

If the nearest kin of Benjamin J. Harker makes himself known he can collect \$50. The money is in the custody of John J. Robinson, who was appointed executor of the estate by the Common Pleas Court. The money will revert to the State of Pennsylvania if no relative of the dead man is found. The executor is now advertising for relatives.

Harker for years was a waiter in the restaurant at the Bourse. He served brokers and he served them so well that finally he possessed enough money received through tips to start a restaurant of his own. He opened his business place on Fifth street below Arch.

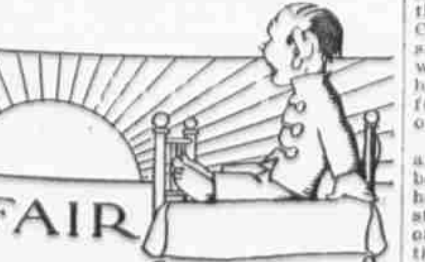
Brokers patronized him, but the place was cramped and only a few persons could be served at a time. Harker was a fine fellow, agreed the brokers, but his place was a little unhandy to reach, and then it was a little stuffy, and being perched on a stool at a lunch bar was not the most comfortable position in which to enjoy one's meals.

Harker sold out and went to a hospital to die. He died September 7, 1913. He told his friends that he had no relatives and did not remember of ever having any, except a father and mother, who were dead. He did not care what became of his money if he had any left. After all the bills were paid there was left about \$50 to the credit of the name of Harker. It is the sum Mr. Robinson will distribute to the Harker heirs if there are any.

CHOLERA RAGES IN TRIEST

Inhabitants Fleing Austrian City to Escape Plague.

ROME, Sept. 28. Private messages from the Austrian city of Trieste report that an epidemic of cholera has broken out there, and that residents of the city are fleeing.



FAIR WEATHER FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity—Fair tonight and Tuesday, with frost in low places tonight; moderate north-west winds. For details, see page 12.

GOVERNMENT MEN AFTER CHAMELEON-LIKE NOTES

Eight in Circulation Call for Different Sum on Either Side.

There are eight chameleon-like bills drifting about the country and each calls upon the Government to pay \$20 to the bearer, that is, if the owner will add to either both sides of the bill. The secret service men here are looking for them.

Some one in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing became careless or suffered from brain fag a few weeks ago. He started to print perfectly good twenty-dollar bills. He completed printing one side of the twenty-dollar notes correctly, then he tapped for the inserted for the obverse side of the notes a plate for ten-dollar bills.

The first the Government heard of the bills which should be in a museum instead of circulation, was in the West. Now treasury agents and secret service men in Philadelphia are trying to round them up.

GERMANS BESIEGE ANTWERP IN FIERCE ASSAULT ON FORTS

Reinforcements Move Forward in Several Directions in Campaign to Occupy New Belgian Capitol.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28. The Germans are shelling the outer fortifications with heavy guns. Already they are reported to have caused damage to Forts Vaerhem and Wavre and to the breach of fortifications which connect them. The forts are responding vigorously to the fire.

The guns used are those with which the Germans yesterday bombarded Mechlin, killing many worshippers as they left church and setting fire to many buildings, including the hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Fort Strombaut is reported to have been practically destroyed by the German shells.

So far as the bombardment of the defenses of Antwerp is concerned it is believed that the present action is intended to keep the Belgian army inside of the fortifications. The guns used are of the heavy ordinary siege type and not the caterpillar pieces that caused the losses of Liège and Namur. Antwerp is quiet and the general staff does not concern over the latest developments.

Belgian refugees are pouring into Maestricht, owing to the burning of nearby villages by the Germans. They say that eight Belgian soldiers succeeded in cutting the railway, and that a German train in consequence was thrown into the ditch. In revenge the Germans burned the village.

Unconfirmed reports state that the city of Mons, headquarters of General Boscawen, commander of the German army sent to assist General von Kluck, is burning and that the railroad bridge on the main line between Mons and Brussels has been blown up, cutting railroad communication between the German forces at Brussels and Mons.

Travelers arriving from Ghent predict heavy fighting there in the near future, as the Germans are making every effort to penetrate to Antwerp. They have been repulsed again near Termonde, in the vicinity of which they managed to destroy several villages by a withering schrapnel fire.

It is evidently the German intention to force their way through to St. Nicolas, if possible, and complete the ring of investment around Antwerp. The bombardment of the city must be deferred, however, till their big guns are brought near enough to be effective and the concrete emplacements for them have been completed.

POLICE SEEK BODY OF MAN WHOSE WIFE SCOUTS SUICIDE IDEA

Car's Coat Found on Bridge, But Mrs. Carr Says He Didn't Have Enough 'Nerve' to End His Life.

Whether Harry Carr, 510 North Tenth street, Camden, is a suicide or not is expected to be determined by a crew from the police boat Reburn today. The man's coat was found on the Market street bridge over the Schuylkill River early today, but his wife, whom it is alleged he tried to kill last night, scouted the suicide theory, saying her husband did not "have nerve enough" to take his life.

This theory is also shared by John Levins, a Camden detective, who said today Carr was wanted in Camden for robbery and he was still hunting for him, despite the fact persons testified to seeing the man jump from the bridge today. Levins says he believes the coat left on the bridge was put there for a "bluff." Carr was out on probation under a suspended sentence for previous theft when a new warrant was sworn out for his arrest, charging him with larceny from R. M. Hollingshead, a soap maker of Camden.

According to the police of the 323 street and Woodland avenue precinct, a small boy came to them this morning, saying he had seen a man jump from the Market street bridge and that his coat was left on the ledge. The coat was found and the police boat Reburn set to grapple for the supposed body.

In the pockets of the coat found on Market street bridge was a letter addressed to Harry Carr, 153 Green street, Philadelphia. Subsequent investigations have led the police to adopt a theory that the owner of the coat was the same Carr wanted in Camden for larceny. Other papers found in the coat pockets strengthened this idea.

VILLA MOVES HIS FORCES AS PEACE CONFERENCE PENDS

Mobile Army of 30,000 Men, Marching Against Carranza, Occupy Zacatecas—Meeting May Avert War.

JUAREZ, Sept. 28.—Despite the arrangements for a peace meeting between General Francisco Villa and commissions of generals for his army and that of President Carranza, Villa today continued his military operations. Nearly all of his mobile force of 30,000 men are now marching against the troops of Carranza. They have already occupied Zacatecas, in the central military zone, fronting the Carranza mobilization point at Tguas Caliente. Reports that Villistas have occupied San Luis Potosí have not been confirmed.

A secret movement of troops into Sonora was discovered today when Villa's personal brigade, commanded by General Rodriguez, reached the Sonora State line to co-operate with the revolutionary Governor, Maytorena, in driving out Carranza troops under General Hill.

The meeting between commissions of generals from the armies of Villa and Carranza will be held at Aguas Calientes. They will decide whether Carranza shall resign from the provisional presidency, to be succeeded by Fernando Iglesias Calderon to avert the threatened war.

In a statement issued last night at Chihuahua General Villa said: "I solemnly declare I shall not accept Carranza as President or Vice President, ad interim or constitutional."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Efforts to patch up the break between Villa and Carranza were scheduled today at Zacatecas, according to a message from Consul Carothers to the White House today. It stated that representatives of both Villa and Carranza would be present.

AMERICAN TROOPS GUARDING MEXICAN BORDER REINFORCED

Action Taken in View of Battle Imminent at Naco.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 28.—Five more troops of American cavalry took up positions along the Mexican line today to prevent any violation of United States territory in the battle now imminent between Carranzistas and Villistas at Naco, Sonora. The inhabitants of Naco, Texas, just across the line, were up at dawn and hastened to get positions on a string of cars in the railroad yards. They were driven away by Colonel Guilfoyle's troopers because they were within range of the expected fighting.

REFUGEE PRIEST FROM MEXICO SUFFERED INDIGNITIES

Carranza Men Paraded 40 Ecclesiastes With Ropes About Necks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A number of refugees from Mexico were on board the Ward liner Esperanza when she arrived today from Vera Cruz. Mexicans tried to prevent some of the fugitives from leaving the country, but were unsuccessful, owing to the intervention of United States troops at Vera Cruz.

A passenger on the Esperanza was the Rev. Gonzalo Carrasco, who was at a college just outside of Mexico City when General Carranza entered the capital and took over the Government. The priest said that he and about 40 other priests were led through the streets of Mexico City with ropes tied around their necks because they had no money to give to Carranza when it was demanded.

PRESIDENT INSISTS ON WORLD-GIRDLING AMERICAN MARINE

Favors Ship Purchase Bill That Will Enable Capture of New Trade Channels in Every Direction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — President Wilson came out today for a merchant marine that would capture new channels of trade and carry American commerce to the far ends of the earth. He made this clear to callers when he reiterated his determination to have the ship purchase bill passed at this session of Congress. Much opposition to the measure has appeared in the House.

The President said he acknowledged the argument of those opposed to the bill, that there were ships sufficient now under the American flag to care for the overseas trade. He added, however, that he hoped to see the United States possess a fleet of vessels large enough to acquire new business and retain it. This, he said, would be accomplished through the medium of the legislation now being held up. Majority Leader Underwood and Chairman Alexander, of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, are to see the President later in the day. It is expected they will report to him on the present position of the measure and the chances for its passage.

MAJOR CROCKER MISSING

Faced Charge as Absconding Debtor to Extent of \$17,515.14.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Major Roland D. Crocker, of the First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, of Newark, who is a lawyer, bank director and official in various investment enterprises, has not been heard from since an attachment was secured against him on Saturday, charging him with being an absconding debtor to the extent of \$17,515.14 by the Independent Investment Company, of which he was the president.

Mrs. George W. Clark, an aunt of the missing man, fears he may have ended his life. Mrs. Clark also said that her husband, who is secretary-treasurer of the Hall, Clark Company, leather brokers, has suffered a nervous breakdown and fears the loss of investments he has made in his nephew's companies.

ROTTEN HOSE BALKS FIREMEN IN FIGHT AT \$50,000 BLAZE

Could Not Carry High Pressure Streams to Burning Plant of E. J. Spangler & Co.—Prediction Upheld.

Rotten hose, which burst when attached to the high-pressure fire main, a thing predicted recently by Director of Public Safety Porter, held up firemen early this morning at a \$50,000 fire in the envelope and paper plant of E. J. Spangler & Co., 1237 to 1249 North Howard street. A girl who discovered the blaze faintly averted her neighbors, and a policeman, whose home is across the street from the burning building, ran eight blocks in his bare feet to turn in two alarms.

The bursting hose this morning is the second experience of that kind firemen have had in less than 48 hours. Late Saturday afternoon three separate lines of hose burst while firemen were fighting a big blaze at the Roesch packing plant, Second and Brown streets, and in one instance spectators were drenched.

GIRL DISCOVERS FLAMES. The fire this morning was discovered a few minutes after 4 o'clock by Miss Irene Yale, 1233 Howard street, two doors from the burning building. She was aroused by the crackling of flames and when she saw the blaze she screamed "fire" and then fell back in her room in a faint.

Herm other, Mrs. May Yale, aroused neighbors, including Policeman Bender, of the Front and Master streets station. Hurrying out to send in an alarm, Bender fell down stairs, but was not hurt. The bluecoat, in his pajamas and without shoes or stockings, ran two blocks to Girard avenue and sent in an alarm. When he returned the envelope plant was blazing so fiercely that he ran back again and turned in a second alarm.

By the time policemen and firemen arrived the three floors of the plant were ablaze and the flames were threatening adjoining dwellings. The family of James Schreiner, 1235 Howard street, had persistently refused to heed the calls of neighbors to flee to the street. Policemen Cooper and Casper finally ran into the house and carried out three children, after which the parents followed.

Several firemen were partially overcome by the thick smoke, but after being treated by ambulance surgeons from three hospitals who came to the scene they returned to work. No one was injured.

HAD TO TURN WATER OFF.

The hose that burst had been run up a small alley from a high-pressure plug near Howard and Thompson streets. Firemen had been using it to direct a strong stream of water on the rear of the burning building. They had to turn off the water and run a line of new hose. This is the second time the Spangler plant has been burned. The first was about three years ago and an equal amount of damage was done at that time. It was estimated today that the loss would range from \$50,000 to \$75,000. So far the origin of the blaze has not been determined.

Firemen learned that the quick spread of the flames was due to the fact that it started somewhere near the elevator shaft. This acted as a flue by leading the fire to the upper floors within a few minutes after its start.

Only quick work by the firemen in running new lines of hose Saturday night prevented the fire at this Roesch plant from spreading through the neighborhood. Recently Director Porter declared that he would not follow the suggestions of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to test all hose, because he would rather lose the hose in service than in tests. Councils will not provide for new hose that is badly made. The Director agreed with the fire underwriters, who said 40 per cent of the hose being used in this city is defective. He went further and said most of it is rotten, intimating that he would like to have a petition of the Baltimore fire in this city.

LIPTON'S YACHT BECOMES AID TO RED CROSS WORK

The Erin Leaves Sails to Havre With 100 Nurses. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steam yacht Erin, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, and which recently towed the Shamrock IV to New York, has been turned over to the British Government for hospital purposes. According to a cable message received by Thomas Crane, the New York representative, with Sir Thomas and 100 Red Cross nurses aboard, the Erin sailed yesterday from Southampton for Havre. It is assumed the nurses may be a portion of the American Red Cross contingent that is to be sent to the war zone several days ago.

The War Today

Fierce fighting today was resumed along the entire battle line in northern France, the sixteenth day of the great engagement. French official statement states the Germans stormed the centre at the point of the bayonet, but were repulsed. The Germans claim to be crossing the Meuse River in force near St. Mihiel, but the French War Office says St. Mihiel still is held by the French troops. The Allies have failed to penetrate the German right at St. Quentin. The Kaiser is believed personally to be directing the offensive movements of his troops.

Antwerp is being bombarded by the Germans in a fierce assault to crush the flanking attacks of King Albert's army. Two of the forts have been shelled by heavy German artillery. The Germans are moving reinforcements in several directions to aid in the siege.

Russians have seized Uszak and other passes in the Carpathians, which control the entrance into Hungary. Possession of these prevent the passage of Austrian reinforcements from the south in any attempt to proceed against the rear of the Russian troops, now actively moving toward Cracow. A Russian force has already penetrated to Tarnow, on the north, only 50 miles from the main objective of Cracow. The Przemysl garrison made an ineffectual sortie and in the repulse was driven back into the forts, the Russians occupying the town. Heavy bombardment continues.

Japanese troops defeated the Germans in a 14-hour battle on the outskirts of Tsing-Tao, in Kiao-Chau, according to a Tokio official statement. It is said the German garrison, with supplies cut off, is about to surrender. London War Office announces that the Allies continue to hold the advantage in France, although there has been no decisive victory. London hopes the Ostend report is true that Mons is burning, as this would indicate the Allies have raided German communications far to the north of any point where fighting has been reported. It also is reported typhoid has broken out in the invaders' forces and their horses are suffering from glanders.

Berlin officially announces that the Germans in force are holding the foothold on the west bank of the river near St. Mihiel. It is also stated armies operating from Vauxrennes have forced the French back and now hold the main highways and railroads in that vicinity. The Allies have been unable to break through the German right wing. It is added.

Petrograd War Offices report successful though slow eastward movement toward Cracow and the capture of all the southern passes through the Carpathians into Hungary. In the East Prussia campaign the War Office reports repulse of the Germans in frontier skirmishes and a German plan to make a stand along the Thorn-Kulzig line, which is heavily entrenched, to prevent the contemplated Russian invasion of Silesia.

Vienna War Office announces repulse of Allies' attack on Cattaro and the departure of the fleet engaged in the bombardment. The Austrian fleet and a large land force have concentrated at Pola on the Adriatic, in anticipation of Italy's participation in the war.

Servian Government maintains former claims of victory against Austrians on the Drina. The allied Servian-Montenegrin force is reported as within 20 miles of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. The bombardment of Belgrade continues, but the Austrians have made no attempt to reticulate the Danube into Servian territory.

Italy's early entry into the war is expected. The anti-neutrality faction grows more powerful and popular feeling has influenced some members of the Government. Overt acts by Turkey, anticipated on account of the activity of Rumania and Bulgaria, will, it is believed, change the neutral attitude, officially maintained by Rome.

That the Kaiser personally is directing the offensive movements of the German army in France was the belief expressed today at the headquarters of General Gallent, French Military Governor of Paris. Evidence that the Government holds the same opinion is contained in the following sentence of the official statement issued last night: "These (German) attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

Thus it would seem, for the time being, the German Emperor has assumed the task of his General Staff. That the losses are growing heavier, due to the increased ferocity of the attacks, is shown by the greater numbers of wounded that are being brought from the battle ground. Especially heavy are the losses on the Oise, Aisne and Somme Rivers, where the French are trying to encircle General von Kluck's army and are meeting with violent counter attacks.

It is impossible to estimate the staggering loss of life that has resulted in the present conflict, but it is unofficially estimated that the Germans have

BAYONET ASSAULT ON FRENCH CENTRE ONCE AGAIN FAILS

Germans Storm Line Between Aisne and Argonne, But Are Forced Back—Paris Hears Report Confirming Invaders' Success Along Meuse.

Kaiser Personally Directing Campaign, Is Belief in France—Typhoid Epidemic in Teuton Camps—London Hears Mons is Burning.

PARIS, Sept. 28. The Germans today devoted most of their activities to an attack in force along the line between the Aisne River and the Argonne region. According to the afternoon official statement, telegraphed here from Bordeaux at 2:50 o'clock, they have tried desperately to break through the allied line here, but have failed.

In the effort, it is stated, the Germans have tried a series of desperate bayonet charges to carry the French trenches, but in every instance they have been repulsed with very heavy loss.

In the official statement it is declared that the fighting at other points has been severe, but has not been characterized with the ferocity of the last two days.

The general situation, the official statement sums up, remains unchanged, without any notable advantage to either side.

Allied armies began the sixteenth day of the great battle of the Aisne by renewing desperate efforts to force a wedge in the German right wing, while the Germans continued their terrific bombardment of the Meuse forts.

It is rumored here that the Germans have made gains along the Meuse and that they are now in strong force on the west bank of the river near St. Mihiel. Military headquarters, in contradiction of this, says that St. Mihiel still is held by the French, but gives no details.

The right centre French armies are under constant pressure in the territory east of Rheims where the crack German regiments continue to try to break through the lines. Wounded officers who have come back from there declare the fighting is like the pendulum of a clock, first one side having the advantage and then the other.

Every effort of the Allies to gain a foothold either in St. Quentin or in the territory immediately to the north between the armies of General von Kluck and Von Boehm has failed. As it is considered essential that the German line be broken there, additional reinforcements are being sent, and the battle continues without interruption day and night.

Sir John French, the British field marshal, commanding the British forces, is calling upon War Secretary Kitchener for more men. If the Allied line could be reinforced with 100,000 fresh men at this juncture it is believed the battle would see its conclusion within 48 hours.

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It is impossible to estimate the staggering loss of life that has resulted in the present conflict, but it is unofficially estimated that the Germans have lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured since they invaded France. The desperate efforts of the Germans to smash the allied line indicates that they are endeavoring to conclude the engagement before England can send another army to reinforce the Allies. It is reported from the front that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the German army and that thousands of soldiers are in the army hospitals suffering from this disease or from measles or dysentery. The troops, worn to the point of exhaustion by the continuous fighting and marching, fell easy victims to disease when subjected to the inclement weather which has been prevailing. The battle continues to rage day and night. When the soldiers are not under rifle fire, they are facing the hail from machine guns. When they are not in machine gun range, they are under bombardment from artillery and howitzers. Some of the troops have been under fire continuously for more than 960 hours, and the only sleep they have been able to get is snatched in the trenches while artillery is crashing around them and bullets are humming overhead. Both sides have all their forces engaged. The only means of strengthening weak points on the battle line is by moving troops from some other point of the front. It seems inevitable one or the other of the armies must break under the terrific strain. This week, the third of the fighting, surely will see the tide of victory swing to one side or the other. At the eastern end of the battle front, where it is generally believed, the Germans have managed to secure a foothold on the west side of the Meuse, south of Verdun, the invaders are struggling most vigorously to swing their line to the northwest and thus form a complete circle of steel around Verdun and its forts. Still farther to the west along the Aisne and up the Oise, there is constant fighting. The bloodiest struggle, however, is taking place in the triangle formed by the towns of Ribecourt, Bapume and Hirsion. Wounded soldiers from the front declare that the people at large can have no conception of the tremendous nature of the war operations. The meagre official bulletins convey only a feeble idea of the vastness and violence of the struggle. The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before, and this conflict probably will go down in history as the longest battle known to mankind. At every point where the hostile lines are within seven miles of each other, the troops are under continual fire. Some times troops lie in their wet, cold muddy trenches for days under fire from an enemy that cannot be seen. The enemy's right wing is not only strongly entrenched, it is stated, but he has constructed almost impenetrable barricades of barbed wire, saplings and iron bars intertwined with the trees growing in the road and at the sides of the fields. These are all commanded not only by field artillery, but by rapid fire guns and can be attacked by the Allies under cover of darkness only. The international public has an imperfect idea of the colossal nature of the operations. The vast number of men engaged, the tremendous area of the operations, the fierceness of the attacks and counter attacks, the terrible bombardments and the reckless dash and bravery are not realized; the exhaustion of the troops; the suffering from wet, cold weather and lack of provisions are not fully appreciated. This greatest battle in the world's