

GARRANZA MAY STEP ASIDE IN FAVOR OF AIDE

Would Enhance Own Chances by Yielding Temporarily to Obregon.

FULL TERM IN PROSPECT

First Chief Could Not Succeed Himself if Elected to Provisional Presidency.

A. B. C. ACTION SHOWS RESULT

Mexican Money Advances, Following Step Taken by Pan-American Conference.

The possibility that Gen. Alvaro Obregon may be recognized as the provisional President of Mexico has given a new turn to the Mexican situation, which, in the opinion of some officials, may provide the means for the final settlement of the problem.

Some weight is given to the suggestion that the plan may be what Carranza has in mind, because it would leave him free to become a candidate for the regular term. Inasmuch as the provisional president cannot be a candidate to succeed himself, there has been some speculation as to what Carranza intends to do, it being assumed he would rather be President for a full term than for only a few months.

Money Market Affected. Secretary Lansing's announcement in New York that a decision as to the recognition of a government in Mexico would be reached at the end of three weeks indicates, in the judgment of officials, that the President and his advisers at last realize that the time has come when waiting must cease and definite action take its place.

The mere anticipation of recognition for the Carranza government seems to have had a beneficial effect, according to information received by its agency in Washington, which yesterday reported that the action of the conference has been reflected in the money market. The constitutional paper peso has advanced materially in value, and it was expected that at the close of business yesterday in Mexico, with the prospects of peace ahead, the value of the money would be still further enhanced. The agency also reported that Eulalio Gutierrez, who was chosen provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention, has placed himself at the disposal of Gen. Obregon, commander of the constitutionalist forces in the field. Gutierrez is at Saitillo and was recently wounded.

Villa Retreat Confirmed. The evacuation of Torreon by Villa forces was officially confirmed by advices received by the State Department. Eight trainloads left for the north Saturday morning, Villa preceding the departure of the train. Dispatches from Durango stated that Vice Consul Elder was expected there with twenty Americans bound for the border. They were coming on the last civilian train that was expected to leave Torreon. The battle six miles east of Nogales between Carranza, Villa and Villistas, commanded, respectively, by Hales and Gen. Martorena, still was raging Saturday, with the result in doubt. Wounded officers and men were being brought into Nogales as the State Department's message was filed.

In view of the expected severe fighting in the north, in which Obregon will make an effort to thrash Villa, the department was gratified to receive assurances yesterday that Villa "will take special pains to care for all Americans and other foreigners" in the territory he controls.

COL. BRYAN'S HOME FOR RENT.

Wants to Sublet Residence in Which He Lived While Premier. The following advertisement appears in a Washington newspaper: "FOR RENT—Furnished, Calumet place. Thirteenth and Clifton streets northwest. Apply premises. (Signed) W. J. Bryan."

Thus comes the intelligence that Mr. Bryan, who quit the State Department over three months ago, has at last decided to dispose of the residence in which he lived while a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Bryan is not the owner of the property, but a tenant under lease. The advertisement indicates that the former Secretary of State wants to sublet the house as he found it, with all its furniture and equipment.

It is also pointed to as an indication of Mr. Bryan's well known thrift. If he rents the place himself he will have no brokerage fees to pay. There is a fine old house on the premises, the property of Mrs. John A. Logan. It is the same residence that was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton when Mr. Littleton was a member of Congress.

BRYAN POLICY AS TO DEFENSE A MYTH

White House Has Not Been Advised that He Will Oppose President Wilson's Program.

Whatever ground there may be for the assertion that former Secretary of State Bryan will lead an organized opposition to any program for the national defense which President Wilson may submit to Congress, The Herald is able to state on the best of authority that no such intimation has come to the White House.

Several days ago The Herald, in an article on the defense question, stated that reports from reliable sources had reached the White House that this was Mr. Bryan's intention. The Herald has since ascertained that it was misinformed by one professing to have information on the subject. The White House has received no such reports; and since the President's defense program has not yet been made public, and since Mr. Bryan has been silent, it is only reasonable to infer that the former Secretary of State has yet to determine upon his course with reference to it. There is good reason to infer, also, that some of the extremists among the defense advocates are in danger of over-reaching in their methods of campaign.

VIENNA DELAY PUZZLES U. S.

Wilson and Polk Hold Late Conference on Dumba Recall Case.

OFFICIALS MAY IGNORE AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

State Department Has Not Decided Whether It Will Acknowledge Letter.

Frank Polk, Acting Secretary of State, had a conference with President Wilson at the White House last night. While Mr. Polk declined to disclose the object of the conference, it is the understanding that the Dumba case was under consideration.

It is known that officials are somewhat puzzled over the delay of Austria-Hungary in acting on the request of the United States that Ambassador Dumba be recalled. There is reason to believe that Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, has advised the State Department that public comment in Austria on the Dumba incident is adverse to the Ambassador. He is said to have been criticized at home for bringing about the situation that prompted the United States to demand his recall.

It has not been decided by the State Department whether it will make acknowledgment of the letter of Ambassador Dumba, of Austria, to Secretary of State Lansing, in which he made implicit charges that this government is favoring the allies as against Germany and Austria.

It was intimated that the question whether a reply should be made will be left to Secretary Lansing.

New York, Sept. 20.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, whose recall was asked by President Wilson, has reserved passage for Mrs. Dumba and himself on board the liner Rotterdam, sailing on Tuesday, September 23.

JOKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Police Hunting Man Who Looks Like Charlie Chaplin.

New York, Sept. 20.—Rosario Cannatillo was full of bright quips and merry jests, and that's why he is dead today. Cannatillo and a friend were sitting on the steps of the former's boarding house, exchanging pleasantries and "joshing" each other. Marie Liba leaned on the window sill of her room on the second floor listening to the jesting pair and enjoying the repartee.

The friend had just "pulled" a good one, but Cannatillo had his "come back" ready.

"You're a good fellow," he remarked, "but the only trouble is you look like Charlie Chaplin."

Marie Liba heard a snarl and then a shot. She screamed. The police found Cannatillo's body on the steps. They are looking for the friend who is described as looking like Charlie Chaplin.

SKIES CLOUDY FOR BIG LOAN

Kuhn Loeb & Co. Drop Out of Negotiations with Allies.

OTHER POWERFUL INTERESTS DECIDE THEY WON'T COME IN

Washington Bankers Prepared to Underwrite Any Part of \$1,000,000, They Say.

New York, Sept. 20.—Kuhn Loeb & Co. has decided not to take any part in floating the proposed loan to England and France, it was learned today on good authority. At the firm's offices all requests for information met with the reply that nothing whatever could be said about any phase of the loan negotiations.

The news that the leading international banking house in the United States with German associations will not join in underwriting the \$100,000,000 (or thereabouts) loan is expected to militate against the success of the Anglo-French finance credit commission's mission.

May Change Terms. It was reported today that other interests had decided not to come in, and that the success of the undertaking was far from having been assured that the newspapers had been intimating.

In face of the developing opposition it was suggested that the terms tentatively agreed upon might have to be made more attractive. Instead of allowing only half of 1 per cent commission to bankers it was said the allowance might be one-half of 1 per cent per annum during the five years the loan will run. In some quarters there were reports that the yield to the public would have to be raised above the 5 per cent heretofore mentioned.

"Rather than pay 5 per cent the commission will return empty handed," one well acquainted with conditions declared. Hagling over the exclusion of munition payments from the money raised by the loan was still going on today, it was reported.

Whether Russia will or will not come in will be settled, it was believed, when Russian Finance Minister Bark reached London. He conferred in Paris yesterday with French Finance Minister Ribot.

Subscriptions for the latest German war loan were advertised for in German-American papers in the United States today.

Washington banking interests are prepared to underwrite any part of \$1,000,000 of the great war credit now being negotiated in New York by representatives of the allied powers. Long distance telephone inquiries of New York by interested bankers yesterday confirmed the belief in local financial circles that the underwriting will be distributed generally throughout the country, though it will not take the form of concerted action by banks in each section of the country. In this connection, it was declared here yesterday that, while the administration is anxious to have the loan generously subscribed because of the expected beneficial effect upon the country's prosperity, President Wilson is unwilling to place behind the proposal any pressure from the Treasury Department upon the national banks of the country because of the international aspect of the big deal. In the case of the gold and cotton pools, the Treasury Department openly manifested its interest in behalf of the plans and concerted action by banks resulted.

HORSE TO LOSE HIS JOB.

Edison Invention Gives Small Tradesman Electric Wagon.

West Orange, N. J., Sept. 20.—"It is the beginning of the end of the horse. Horses in the near future will only be used as ornaments. Their commercial value will be nothing."

Thomas A. Edison laughed today at his plant here, as he surveyed another of his accomplishments—a storage battery for delivery wagons. Before half a hundred experts, he explained the mechanism. They stood awe-stricken as the slight horseless delivery wagon rolled around the yard.

Mr. Edison has reached an agreement with a vehicle company for the distribution of the wagons. Before entering upon the agreement he stipulated that the wagons must be sold at such a price as to place them within easy reach of the small tradesman.

TURKS FLEE CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ottoman Authorities Advise Evacuation by Civil Population.

Paris, Sept. 20.—A news agency dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish authorities have advised the inhabitants of Constantinople to quit the city and that the exodus has already begun. Pera and Galata are almost deserted, but poverty prevents many inhabitants from other quarters from leaving and the greatest misery, due to the lack of supplies, prevails.

Gets \$2,000 in Daylight Robbery.

New York, Sept. 20.—In the presence of a number of persons, Vincent Maloney, a messenger employed by the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank was held up in 16th street today and robbed of a package containing \$2,000 in cash and checks. Before Maloney could make any resistance he was beaten into semi-consciousness with a blackjack. The robbers escaped.

Documents Smuggled in Golden Cane Sought by Secret Service

Mysterious Walking Stick Believed to Contain, in Secret Compartment, Papers of Great Value to Teutonic Allies. Archibald Suspected of Carrying It.

New York, Sept. 20.—The United States government Secret Service is hunting for a gold-headed cane which the Department of Justice believes to contain, in a secret compartment, dispatches of great importance to Germany and Austria, surreptitiously conveyed from this country to Europe recently.

This revelation was made today by James F. J. Archibald, American newspaper correspondent, on his arrival here on the steamer Rotterdam. He was turned back by British authorities at Falmouth, England, for carrying a letter to the Austrian foreign office which has since been demanded.

Archibald was met aboard the Rotterdam at Quarantine at 7 o'clock in the morning by Chief Secret Service Agent Flynn. Later Archibald said Flynn's mission was to inquire whether the newspaper correspondent had taken the mysterious cane across the ocean.

"I told Mr. Flynn," said Archibald, "that I had seen no such cane and knew nothing about it. Flynn then assured me that he had no further business with me, and said he knew of no demand that I go to Washington, or that I was to be subjected to any examination by the Department of Justice."

Returning to Washington, "I have had no request to go to Washington, but that is my home, and I shall return there in a few days. As soon as I reach Washington I shall communicate with the State Department and ask if they want me to make an explanation. I have nothing to conceal and do not believe I was at fault."

Archibald said he spent the night in a cell in Falmouth, but that subsequently a high military official apologized to him and that afterward he was treated with extreme courtesy.

"Since the outbreak of the war," said Archibald, "it has been the custom of the British government to ask all travelers if they carry dispatches or anything for delivery to Germany or Austria. I was asked the question when the Rotterdam was boarded, and I replied that I had some letters. No one is permitted to carry anything out of England.

"They asked me if I had a safe deposit box. I replied that I had and gave them the key. Then they went to the purser and got the box and came back and searched my cabin. They said nothing to me about having found anything questionable.

"They went ashore, but returned in two hours and searched all my baggage, and then told me I would have to go ashore and await action by the local authorities, who would hold me thirty-six hours. I was permitted to take what baggage I needed.

Spent Few Hours in Cell. "The Rotterdam sailed at once and I telephoned to Ambassador Page at London and to the consul general at Plymouth. I was put in a cell, but a few hours later was ordered released instantly by the military authorities, who ordered that my journey be facilitated in every manner to Ramsgate, off which the Rotterdam had been held. I caught the first train from London, and a naval officer, a member of Parliament, took me off in a swift launch. I was not told of the discovery of any important papers.

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U. S. CANNOT REMOVE BRITISH TRADE BARS

American Importers, Injured by English Restrictions, Will Get No Aid from State Department.

When shown published accounts of the restrictions the British government is placing on exportation of certain commodities, the supply of which is largely controlled in Great Britain, officials of the State Department asserted that the matter was not one which concerned the Washington government.

It was pointed out that the United States government is not a party to the agreements by which American importers are obtaining British wool, rubber, tin and other articles, and that these agreements were made solely between American importers and the British authorities.

When negotiations for these arrangements were first started in the early months of the war in Europe, the State Department took the position that the matter was not one in which the government could take any part. The department conceded the right of the British authorities to place any restrictions they pleased on the exportation from British territory of commodities within that territory. It was not considered that the total prevention of the exportation of these commodities, or the imposition of restrictions on exportation, infringed any American rights.

President Receives Prof. Battin. Back from War Zone. President Wilson conferred for an hour yesterday with Prof. F. Battin, of Swarthmore College, who has just returned from a visit to Europe.

It is the understanding that Prof. Battin communicated to the President conditions in Europe as he observed them and made some comment on the prospects for peace. The conference was held in the President's study and Prof. Battin left by the east door of the White House, a method of exit seldom taken by the President's callers.

This gave the impression that Prof. Battin was desirous of avoiding questions as to the character of the information relative to conditions in Europe that he had placed before the President. The engagement for Prof. Battin to call on the President was made by John R. Mott, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BOYCOTT HITS G. A. R. STANDS

Central Labor Union Proscribes Seats Constructed by Nonunion Men.

CHILDREN'S HUMAN FLAG ALSO PLACED UNDER BAN

Organization Scores Commerce Chamber for Giving Contract to Outsiders.

A boycott of the grand stands erected for the G. A. R. parade was ordered last night by the Central Labor Union at a meeting in Typographical Temple, on the ground that they were constructed by non-union labor. The Chamber of Commerce was denounced for having awarded the contracts for the stands to a New York contractor instead of a local one.

In a formal resolution presented by George Myers, delegate from the Carpenters' Union, and unanimously adopted, all union men are urged to refrain from purchasing seats in the stands and to use their efforts to prevent their relatives and close friends from doing so. Union members also are urged in the resolution to forbid their children to take part in the human flag tableau, which is to be staged on a platform, the contract for which has been awarded to a New York builder.

"The Chamber of Commerce pretends to have for its slogan, 'Patronize home merchants,' and yet when it comes to the awarding of the contracts for the grand stands a New Yorker is given the preference over a local man," declared E. J. Tucker, of the machinists, president of the Central Labor Union and delegate from the organization to the Chamber of Commerce. "It is a shameful bit of inconsistency, of unloyalty, of false pretense. The Chamber needs our severest censure."

Among others who spoke in denunciation of the action of the Chamber of Commerce and in favor of the boycotting of the stands were Harry Holobon, of the Carpenters' Union, and Mrs. Mary E. Correll, an enthusiastic labor advocate.

WOMAN LEAVES \$10,000 TO FAITHFUL SERVANT

Will of Louise C. Payson, Widow of Congressman from Illinois, Filed for Probate.

In the will of Louise C. Payson, widow of Judge Lewis Edwin Payson, Representative from Illinois from 1881 to 1891, Dorinda M. Guise, described as "my faithful housekeeper," is bequeathed \$10,000. The will was filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Payson expresses the wish that "she said Dorinda Guise have a home with my nephew, Sidney E. Kent, though this is not obligatory."

The residence at 1223 Massachusetts avenue northwest, \$30,000 in cash, and 100 shares of railroad stock is bequeathed to a nephew, Sidney E. Kent. Mary R. Pearce, a niece, and Fred Kent, a nephew, are each left 100 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. The Baptist Home of the District of Columbia is left \$200.

Sidney E. and Fred Kent and Mabel K. Linkins are named as executors.

WILSON IN PEACE TALK.

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BRING NEW PHTHISIS "CURE."

First Samples of Jap Medicine Land in United States.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Bringing to the United States the first samples of the new tubercular treatment announced two months ago by Dr. Koga, of the Japan laboratories, Dr. R. B. Teuster, head of St. Luke's International Hospital, arrived here today. The new compound of four different strengths for the treatment of different stages of the disease will be turned over to American physicians for private experiment.

"Two hundred cases have been treated at our hospital by Dr. Koga," said Dr. Teuster, and improvement was shown in more than 60 per cent."

The medicine is a synthetic compound of cyanide of copper. It is administered hypodermically.

BODIES OF F-4'S MEN REACH SAN FRANCISCO

Fourteen Unidentified to Be Sent Here for Burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—With her flag flying at half-mast, the U. S. S. Supply arrived here today from Honolulu, bringing the bodies of the members of the crew of the submarine F-4, which went to the bottom off Honolulu Harbor March 25.

The bodies were sealed in eight flag-covered coffins. Four of the coffins contained the four bodies that were identified after the undersea craft was brought to the surface and the other four contained the remaining fourteen unidentified members of the crew of the ill-fated craft.

The four identified dead are Ivan L. Mahan, machinist's mate; Charles H. Wells, machinist's mate; Frank Herzog, electrician, and George H. Ashcroft, gunner's mate. Their bodies will be sent to relatives in the East, while those of the fourteen unidentified will be sent to Washington, D. C., to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery with naval honors.

TRADERS URGE QUICK ACTION

London Agents of American Importers Cable Protest to State Department.

U. S. NOTE TO ENGLAND ONLY IN "DRAFT FORM"

Final Revision Expected to Render Document More Vigorous and Drastic.

An urgent cablegram was received at the State Department yesterday from agents of American importers at London stating that the situation between the importers and the British government has become intolerable. The agents of the importers, who have been dealing in vain with the British Board of Trade and other English authorities in their efforts to get American owned goods out of Europe, insist on prompt action by this government.

Acting Secretary of State Polk, Special Advisor Chandler Anderson, and Solicitor Cane Johnston went into conference hurriedly on receipt of the cablegram and it was understood a message was being prepared to be sent to Ambassador Page for presentation to the British foreign office.

Packers' Hearing Today. Representatives of the Chicago packers, whose cargoes were recently taken over by the British prize court, will appear before the Department today. They are to ask what this government can do, or proposes to do, about the confiscation of their property by Great Britain.

One of the highest officials of the government said yesterday, after a discussion of the serious plight of the American importers, that "it is utterly inconceivable that Great Britain should be assisted with a loan in this country while wholesale oppression of American commerce continues."

It became evident here yesterday afternoon that important developments had delayed the transmission to Great Britain of the note which had recently been described, after Mr. Lansing's conference with the President at the White House, was completed. It was stated by officials that the note is only in "draft form" and is now certain that whatever was the vigor of the phraseology of the draft its terms will be even more vigorous and drastic in the final revision.

Returns to State Department. That new and important turns have taken place in the relations with Great Britain was evidenced yesterday by the announcement that Chandler Anderson has returned to the State Department to remain "until the return of Secretary of State Lansing." Mr. Anderson was counselor of the State Department under Secretary Knox and from time to time has been brought in as special advisor on international law problems under the present administration.

Fear is expressed by some of the officials that the present administration will be embarrassing to the State Department and perhaps to Ambassador Page at London.

4,000,000 GERMANS AT FRONT.

Not Till Spring Can Kaiser Feel Wastage, Experts Say.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Col. Feyler, the famous Swiss military critic, discussing the strength of the German army, says: "Germany has now 4,000,000 men on the fighting line and 1,500,000 with which to make good the wastage of the coming winter campaign."

"At the end of the winter she will have a further 500,000 of young troops of the 1915 troops' class, who will fill the gaps for the spring campaign."

"Not, therefore, until the end of the spring of 1916 can the allies expect Germany to begin to feel the lack of men to repair the wastage."

Delay Drummond Rites for Son.

London, Sept. 20.—The funeral of Mrs. Maudwin Drummond, who died of cancer Saturday, will be deferred until the arrival of her son, Marshal Field, third, who, with his wife, sailed from New York last Saturday on the liner St. Louis. It was announced today.

GERMANS WIN FIRST BATTLE ON SERB LINE

Action Believed to Be Start of Drive to Aid Turkey.

KAISER LEADS IN NORTH

Heads Troops Trying to Catch 300,000 Russians in Trap—Czar's Situation More Dangerous.

BULGARS LEAN TO THE TEUTONS

Will Permit Passage of Goods Through Country—Greece and Roumania on Watch.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Sept. 20.—German troops have reached the Serbian frontier and were victorious in their first clash with the Serbs. This was officially announced by Berlin today. The announcement is believed to presage the long-expected Teuton drive through Serbia, having for its object the relief of the Turks.

Coincident with this news Bulgaria let it be known that all restrictions against the passage of goods through that country to Turkey have been removed. Berlin's interpretation of this statement is that Bulgaria has definitely decided to ally herself with Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, however, assured leaders of the opposition in the Bulgarian Parliament, who favor the quadruple entente, that Bulgaria has not committed herself to either side, and that no action will be taken without consulting Parliament.

The conflicting dispatches from the various Balkan capitals continue to mystify London. There is a disposition to believe, however, that the railway agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey commits the former to a policy of benevolent neutrality toward the central empires and Turkey.

Rome dispatches say that Greece and Roumania are watching every move made by Bulgaria. It is intimated that they are ready to war on the side of the allies if Bulgaria joins the Austro-Germans. King Constantine of Greece received Premier Venizelos and several members of the cabinet yesterday. Three classes of Greek reserves have been called to the colors.

Bulgaria has called to arms residents of those sections of Macedonia under Serbian rule which she demanded from Nish as the price of her continued neutrality. Serbia offered to grant nine-tenths of the territory demanded. This was made known to Bulgaria in a joint note to the entente allies.

German Win First Brush. It is reported from Paris that the new phase opened up by this action may result in a second note from the allies asking an explanation of Bulgaria's action at a time when negotiations are proceeding by which Bulgaria may obtain the recession of the territory.

The first official news of the presence of German troops on the Serbian frontier was made public today in the following statement of the German war office: "On the northern bank of the Danube German artillery engaged in battle on the Serbian positions near the river Srem. The enemy was driven off. His artillery fire was silenced."

Serbia is on the Serbia side of the Serbo-Hungarian border. It commands the railroad leading from the Hungarian border to the provisional Serbian capital at Nish.

Both British and French troops have reached Serbia to aid in its defense. Parade Fleeing Rans. More than 1,000,000 Germans under the personal leadership of the Kaiser are making herculean efforts to lock within a 200-mile ring of steel the 200,000 Russians retreating from the Vlna district.

Semi-official circles in Petrograd admit the situation of the Russians is more serious than at any time since the campaign in the east has attained its present vast scale. Confidence is expressed, however, that the Czar will be able to extricate his troops before the jaws of the German trap close together.

While correspondents in Petrograd dwell in their dispatches on the chances of the Russians to escape a submerg, Berlin officials have little to say about the fighting. "Only a brief mention was made of operations in this district in the official statement issued tonight," it said. "The forces retreating from Vlna are being attacked. We have reached the Dniepr-Holjane line."

A dispatch from Zurich declares that Emperor William is personally directing operations in the Vlna district. Hindenburg forces have driven the Russians back to the Drina River from the Novo Alexanderovsk front and operations against the bridgehead of Drinov are proceeding.

Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, has cut the Vlna-Bovno railroad, while Hindenburg is reported to have advanced along his entire front.