

MAYOR OBJECTS TOBACON'S VOTE AGAINST VETO

Believes Court Order Should Have Directed Seating of Moore Pending Final Decision.

Forty-Fourth Ward Select Councilman Obedient Servant and Beneficiary of the Penrose-Vare-McNichol Machine.

Mayor Blankenburg today expressed the opinion that the Supreme Court should have seated Dr. Philip H. Moore as Select Councilman from the 44th Ward until its decision in an election contest was announced, instead of permitting Dr. William D. Bacon to hold the seat.

Mayor Blankenburg signed at noon today in the presence of newspapermen, the ordinance submitting the \$11,000,000 loan to voters at the November election.

General Good Features Cause Him to Overrule Objection to \$400,000 Item for Municipal Court Building.

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Dr. Bacon included among the dual officeholders in Select Council, whom Mayor Blankenburg unsparingly denounced in his message last Thursday.

According to Judge Audenried's interpretation of the balloting in the Forty-fourth Ward last fall, Doctor Moore, the Blankenburg candidate, was elected by 2 votes.

Crookedness at the official count in the ward was responsible for the opening of all the ballot boxes. The examiners made their report to Judge Audenried, declaring their finding to be in favor of Doctor Moore.

Judge Audenried, after hearing the arguments in the case, directed Moore to be seated in Select Council, although an order of the same Court allowed him to sit there, pending the decision.

The final decision, in case it be against Bacon, will be that he had no right to the seat in Select Council, although an order of the same Court allowed him to sit there, pending the decision.

Supreme Court declaring that Bacon had a right to the Select Council seat, it is contended that when Bacon overruled the Mayor he was not occupying his seat in Select Council under a definite court order, and that Doctor Moore's eligibility had been declared by Judge Audenried.

On that point a contest may be started. Independent forces pointed out today that the Supreme Court can advance on its calendar any case that it deems of sufficient importance to warrant immediate settlement. They assert it to be inconceivable that the Supreme Court will not give early consideration to the definite seating of one or the other of the contestants.

MAY CONTEST VOTE. The Administration supporters point out that Bacon's vote against the Mayor's veto was cast on Tuesday, before the definite order was handed down by the Supreme Court.

It was officially announced here today that the Montenegrin troops are now bombarding Sarajevo and that they expect soon to take the city.

Montenegrins Expect to Occupy Bosnian Capital Shortly. CETINJE, Sept. 24. It was officially announced here today that the Montenegrin troops are now bombarding Sarajevo and that they expect soon to take the city.

SEARCH FOR SEGAL'S ASSETS

Bankruptcy Hearing Postponed at Request of Counsel.

The hearing in bankruptcy to trace missing assets of Adolph Segal, skyrocket financier, now in the Norristown insane asylum, was postponed this morning until Monday, when it was reported that several attorneys representing creditors could not be present.

Joseph Mellors, the referee in bankruptcy, waited until John Sparhawk, once Segal's counsel, appeared and asked for a postponement, because his attorney could not attend the hearing.

Track C. Andrews, whose arrest was caused by Segal last January on a charge of conspiracy, and who represents several of Segal's creditors, was the only other person present when Mellors announced the postponement.

The hearing will be held Monday morning at 10:30. Physicians are expected to certify to Segal's condition before he was taken to Norristown.

MAYOR SIGNS BILL PUTTING \$11,000,000 LOAN UP TO VOTERS

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CARRANZA NOTIFIES U. S. THAT HE WILL NOT ATTACK VILLA

Mexican Leader Says His Forces Will Wait on Action of Rebel General, Who Rushes Army South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The United States Government today was notified by General Carranza that he would not attack General Villa and his forces, but would remain on the defensive and resist attack.

Troops of both Villa and Carranza already are moving to battle. Those of Carranza are being sent north from Zacatecas, while Villa has been gathering his forces at Chihuahua and Torreón for several weeks.

General mobilization of troops in northern Mexico, loyal to General Carranza, is under way at Monterey.

The present troop movements indicate that the first battle between the Carranza and Villa forces will be fought in the State of Zacatecas, somewhere on the Mexican National Railway.

General Villa is rushing troops southward from Torreón as fast as troop trains can be made up. Constitutionalists loyal to Villa throughout Chihuahua and Sonora are being concentrated.

Although Carranza has the advantage of controlling the capital, Villa's big army is equipped for long, vigorous war. The soldiers of the former bandit are loyal to him, while Carranza is believed to have no general on his staff equal to Villa from a standpoint of strategic ability.

VILLA BUYS ARMS. Within the past 48 hours, according to reports, more than 7000 rifles, half a dozen machine guns and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent across the border, consigned to Villa's headquarters.

Carranza probably will be able to command the use of a large section of the Federal army, which had fought for Huerta. Villa can raise an army of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, if not more.

George C. Carothers, special representative of the State Department, who was ordered last night to proceed to Chihuahua, was notified today to return here and interview General Obregon, the Carranza leader, who was arrested by General Villa and later set free.

Immediate return of Paul Fuller, of New York, and possibly John Lind to Mexico, as personal representatives of the President in a movement to prevent further bloodshed, is also under consideration.

War Department officials persistently declared they had heard nothing of a revolution in the northern States of Mexico.

Secretary Garrison said he had heard from General Bliss, in command of the troops along the border, but that the officer had made no mention of any trouble of that any was anticipated.

TROOPS WILL LEAVE. There will be no change in the attitude of the United States Government toward Mexico as a result of the break between General Carranza and General Villa, it was declared at the White House today.

The Administration will hold unswervingly to its course, and is confident that the trouble will be settled in the near future.

The American troops will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz as has been planned and officially there will be no recognition of the Villa revolt.

The causes of the conflict between the two men are well understood by President Wilson and he was not surprised by recent developments.

Administration officials, it is said, expect an entire change of policy by Carranza in the near future and that he will yield to the major demands of General Villa.

Institution of a new embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico was another question before the President.

The break between General Villa and his former chief arose over Villa's demand that the vast estates of the wealthy men of Mexico be divided up and the land parcelled out among the poor.

Since General Carranza has been at the head of the Government in Mexico City, he has made no move toward carrying out this reform, although the revolution which put him at the head of the republic was an uprising of peasants.

PROMISED MEN FARMS. General Villa had promised the men of his army that each should have a farm after the war was over. In some parts of Chihuahua, after Villa had conquered that district, he acted independently of Carranza by splitting up gigantic ranches himself and giving away the ground to his soldiers.

This declaration, taken from Villa's proclamation of war, is the real keynote of the situation as it exists today.

In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injury to our country, and since he could never govern a republic, nor make happy a country which aspires to a real democracy, a country which wants to have a government emanating from the people subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as commander-in-chief of the Constitutional army in charge of the executive power, and we have declared hostilities.

MEXICAN ENVOY EXPLAINS CAUSE OF DISSENSION. Believes Trouble Will Be Settled Without Further Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Mexican Embassy officials said they were without advice from their Government today, but Charge d'Affaires Uraguiza declared that he was led to believe that the existing difficulty would be settled without bloodshed.

He did not indicate on what he based his opinion. As the embassy understands the situation the trouble occurred when General Carranza and his lieutenant, General Obregon, broke their promise to evacuate the State of Sonora on the taking of Mexico City and turn it over to General Villa. This action was taken, it was said, because General Carranza became suspicious of Villa's actions.



DUKE OF MANCHESTER

DUKE OF MANCHESTER HERE WANTS SOLACE FROM VEXING CARES

Tried to Interest Capitalists in Moving Picture Project. Gets Much Sympathy From Follies' Chorus.

The Duke of Manchester, who has been an unheralded visitor in Philadelphia, left this city today after seeking advice as to how he could re-establish a \$10,000,000 moving picture concern.

The Duke did not receive much encouragement from those he saw here, so he slipped quietly away from the Bellevue-Stratford on learning that conditions were bad.

The Duke intended to make moving pictures which would attract and entertain school children and their parents, and to get good material he proposed visiting the Holy Land and take pictures in being with the Christians, trips to India and other places also were planned.

The venture was to have been backed by the International Social Service League which, up to a few days ago, had sumptuously appointed offices at 15 East 42d street, New York city.

The league was organized last June, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. To spread in all directions the league also absorbed the Church and Social Service Bureau, of which Dr. William Carter, expansion of Madison Avenue Reformed Church, was the head.

Dr. Carter explained that the war, economic conditions and failure of the Duke's friends to buy stock, caused the capital stock to be reduced to \$1,000,000. He was presented to the clerkman, he immediately made the Duke International president. H. J. Hite, of New York, a practical while here, gave on some of the members of the Follies of 1914 company. It is said, and told them of his troubles. They gave him lots of sympathy and in return, it appears that the Duke gave them a dinner or a breakfast. At any rate, it was a good meal. The feast was in Atlantic City.

When the Duke returned here again he could not help thinking of his troubles, so he just packed up and had his valet do the packing and got out. No one knows where he went.

DANIELS ORDERS CLOSING OF SIASCONSET WIRELESS. Drastric Action Follows Marconi Company's Resistance to Censorship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Daniels today issued orders for the closing of Siasconset wireless station at noon tomorrow.

The failure of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to explain its arduous of partisan messages, or to give assurance of its intention in the future to have censored its regulations, Secretary Daniels willed in the Marconi Ensign Nixon, navy censor at Siasconset, to see that the station was completely closed at whatever character.

John W. Griggs, Attorney General, and president of the Marconi system, had made no reply to the Secretary, except a brief telegram, requesting suspension of action pending the receipt of his company to test the right to oppose wireless censorship. It is expected that the station will be an application for an injunction to restrain the navy from closing the station.

Secretary Daniels' instructions to Ensign E. E. Nixon, in charge of the Siasconset station, read: "You will, at noon on Friday, September 25, convey by word of mouth and in writing to persons in employ of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, the following instructions: 'The station is closed by order of the Secretary of the Navy and immediately report to the Secretary of the Navy any attempt on the part of any employee of the Marconi Company to send or receive any message to or from ships at sea or to or from another radio station.'

"By direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

As the embassy understands the situation the trouble occurred when General Carranza and his lieutenant, General Obregon, broke their promise to evacuate the State of Sonora on the taking of Mexico City and turn it over to General Villa. This action was taken, it was said, because General Carranza became suspicious of Villa's actions.

Increased at this apparent breach of faith, General Villa ordered General Obregon placed under arrest. It was reported also that he commanded that the prisoner be shot. General Carranza immediately interposed.

WEATHER FORECAST. For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled and cooler tonight, with possibly showers; Friday partly cloudy; moderate variable winds.

For details, see page 14.

The War Today

Night assaults, directed against the Allies' centre in an effort to relieve the pressure against General von Kluk's army, have been repulsed. General von Boehm's army has reinforced the German right wing, where the most violent fighting continues on the 12th day of the battle in France.

A general of von Kluk's staff has been captured. Russians continue westward advance toward Cracow. Skirmishes with the Austrian rear guard occupy their attention and they are taking minor positions on the way to their objective. The main army has been augmented by troops from the interior mobilization centres. One corps has been left to continue the investment of Przemysl, which continues under tremendous bombardment.

In the East Prussia-Poland campaign the Russians, under Rennenkampf, have successfully lured the Germans onward by their strategic retirement. An unconfirmed report states that the Germans gave battle and were routed. The Germans have strongly fortified the Thorn-Czestochow line in order to withhold as long as possible the Russian invasion of Silesia.

Rumania will declare war within a short while, according to high officials of that Government. Already mobilization has been agreed to, and it is said the Balkan State will join the Allies. Further complications among the Balkan countries are expected should Rumania take up arms. French War Office states the offensive taken by the Allies continues to be successful. Unofficial admission is made in Bordeaux that Maubeuge has been captured. Berlin made this announcement September 9, and added that 40,000 prisoners had been taken. Berlin official statement insists that all assaults by the Allies have been repulsed and that the German offensive in Russia continues. Changes in command have been made necessary. Accusations are made that Russia is using dum-dum bullets.

Petrograd War Office reports success in the Galician campaign. No general battle is expected for a few days until reinforcements from the interior can join the main army. Minister of War Sukhomlinoff announces that Russia controls more than two-thirds of the railroad lines west of the San and leading to Cracow. He further reports that present operations cut off possibility of Austrian forces near Przemysl joining the armies between the Russian front and Cracow. The War Office in a later statement says the Russian cavalry has already penetrated to Cracow, the inhabitants of which are fleeing in terror. Statement is made that the Austrians have evacuated Galicia with the exception of Przemysl and Cracow.

Japanese War Office announces landing of British infantry to co-operate with Japanese forces in the Kiaochau campaign. Assault of Tsingtao, the principal fortification of the German leasehold, is expected by the end of the month. Japanese success continues on Shan Tung Peninsula. China is in a ferment because of warlike propaganda. The President issued a decree ordering the immediate arrest of any persons seeking to agitate the public mind. The decree reiterates the earnest desire of the country to remain neutral.

PRESIDENT NAMES ENVOY. F. J. Stimson, of Boston, Selected for Argentine Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Frederick J. Stimson, of Boston, was nominated today by President Wilson to be United States Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Stimson is to succeed John W. Garrett, who withdrew from his post some time ago because of his wife's ill health and requested a transfer to a European diplomatic post.

Mr. Stimson is a well-known lawyer and essayist.

AMERICAN OIL FOR EUROPE. Too Cargoes Exceeding 1,000,000 Gallons Will Leave This Port.

Europe's demand for refined petroleum has become so great that two cargoes of more than 1,000,000 gallons will be shipped from this port by the Atlantic Refining Company. One cargo of 200,000 gallons will be shipped in the British steamship Bellucia, Captain Kiddie, for Hongkong. Another cargo of 1,000,000 gallons will be shipped in the American tanker John D. Rockefeller, Captain James White, for Copenhagen, Denmark. This ship is not liable to capture, since it is flying the American flag. There was a well-defined opinion among shipping men here that this oil would eventually reach the British fleet in the North Sea. The British warships use both coal and oil.

The shipment of these two cargoes of oil will be the first shipped by the Atlantic Refining Company from this port since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

FRENCH CAPTURE PERONNE IN MOVE ON GERMAN RIGHT

Official Paris Dispatch Declares Town is Being Held Against Sharp Counter Attacks—German Night Assaults Fail to Pierce Allies' Centre.

Invaders Make Desperate Effort to Break Through Forts Linking Verdun and Toul in East—General on von Kluk's Staff a Captive in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

An official statement issued here this afternoon announces that the French left wing is making steady progress and that Peronne has been occupied by the French. In an attempt to drive off the French troops, who are threatening his lines of communication, General von Kluk is making a sharp attack upon the French forces at Peronne.

Peronne is 17 miles northwest of St. Quentin and more than 70 miles northwest of Paris. In its turning movement, therefore, the French left wing has advanced about 75 miles since it was driven across the Marne by the swift advance of the German right wing, and there forced the Germans in turn to withdraw.

The complete official statement follows:

On our left wing, between the Somme and the Oise, our troops have advanced in the direction of Roye (about 25 miles southeast of St. Quentin). A detachment has been driven across the Marne by the swift advance of the German right wing, and there forced the Germans in turn to withdraw.

The complete official statement follows:

On our right wing there is no notable change in the region of Nancy and in the Vosges.

Some detachments of the enemy have attempted again to penetrate French territory, pushing forward light covering forces, but their offensive has been quickly arrested.

In Galicia the Russians have captured Jaroslaw, completely invested Przemysl and continued their offensive against Cracow.

German forces, in a series of violent night attacks on the centre of the Allies' line, again were repulsed.

The invaders are making desperate efforts to relieve the crushing pressure on the right wing, by attempting to cut through the centre and harassing the French on the eastern end of the line.

The German army of General von Boehm, containing practically all of the active army that had been left in Belgium, has reinforced General von Kluk and now holds the extreme north and west of his line from Douai, 14 miles east of Arras, south to the neighborhood of Soissons, through Cambrai and St. Quentin.

The bloodiest fighting of the great battle of the Aisne, which now is in its twelfth day, is going on there, where the British and French are struggling furiously to surround and cut off the German right.

The French have swung round a gigantic circle and now are delivering a series of fierce attacks on the soldiers defending the Mons route of German communications.

According to the military authorities this is the first direct assault which the Allies have been able to deliver against the important German line of communication. Desperate fighting is going on especially around Avelux and Courchelles, where the Thirteenth French Army Corps under General Alix is attempting to smash the invaders' front.

The Germans are continuing their terrific attacks against the Allies' centre in the vicinity of Rheims in an attempt to pierce it, but the French and

the British who were rushed to that point are holding valiantly.

No troops are being withdrawn from the right to reinforce the French centre and left. They have been aided by several corps from the second line sent from the mobilization centres to the south and still maintain their numerical superiority over the enemy.

The turning movement against Von Kluk is necessarily slow. The official statement at midnight referred to five-eighths of a mile as an excellent day's gain.

The impression exists here that the Germans much longer cannot hold their positions along the Aisne. The Germans are at bay. They are fighting in desperation to hold their present lines in hope that the Allies' front may be pierced at some point. The only hope of the invaders now seems to be in piercing the French line in the centre. To the east of Rheims, the French have a tremendous number of men who are fighting on the offensive.

An idea of the fierceness of the fighting along the western reaches of the Aisne and the Oise is gained from the fact that trainloads of wounded are being brought south every night. These soldiers tell terrible tales of night and day fighting in rain and fog or in the darkness. The Germans have put up a resistance so stubborn that even Sir John French, the British commander, and the other generals are astounded. It had been believed at first that the Germans were merely making a stand along the Aisne in order to cover their retreat. After a few days of fighting this idea was dispelled.

A general of General von Kluk's staff, who was captured in the fighting around Amiens, has been brought to Paris, together with a number of other prisoners. He looked as though he had been in the thick of the fighting. He was hatless and one of the shoulder straps had been wrenched from his coat. His face was covered with grime and underneath could be detected the redness of exposure. His uniform was dirty and caked with mud. His boots were wet, muddy and torn. One was ripped as though it had been struck by a bullet or a fragment of shrapnel. The soldier was worn and emaciated, but he bore himself proudly before his captors.

The soldiers brought word that the Germans had blown up the railway bridge near Maraumont, between Amiens and Arras in order to hamper the advance of the French against the troops defending the line of communications.

Three trains filled with prisoners and wounded German soldiers arrived at the Gare Nord last night. A large crowd gathered about the station, but there were no hostile demonstrations. On the train with the wounded prisoners were 132 nurses and 82 doctors.

Upon the eastern end of the French war theatre, the soldiers are getting their first touch of winter. Snow is falling in the Vosges mountains.

The French War Office is ordering winter clothing shipped to the troops operating in that district.

Interesting stories filter in from the front. One is to the effect that many soldiers have been driven stone deaf by the continuous detonations of the big guns, the sound being intensified by the heavy, wet condition of the atmosphere. The strain of five weeks of continuous marching and fighting has told on the minds of some of the men. A number of the soldiers have broken beneath the strain, going stark mad.

The French Government is expected to make official admission soon that Maubeuge has fallen. A Frenchman who arrived here today declared that the Germans are in possession of the