

GERMANS STRIKE BACK; DEFEAT BRITISH

WEATHER—Fair to day; rising temperature.

FINAL EDITION

The Evening



World.

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WILSON TO OFFER ARBITRATION PLAN AS WAY OF AVERTING RAILROAD STRIKE

GERMANS WREST TRENCHES FROM HANDS OF BRITISH; FRENCH MAKE MORE GAINS

London Admits Loss of Positions Near Pozieres Which Were Taken Yesterday.
DRIVE SOUTH OF SOMME.
French Firmly Hold the Wedge Driven North of the River Yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A German counter attack last night drove the British out of German first line trenches on a 700 yard front southwest of Thiépval, and near Pozieres, which were occupied by the British in yesterday's fighting. It was officially announced this afternoon.
Before Guillemont massed enemy attacks were repulsed, the British suffering heavy losses.
South of La Bassée Canal there was lively fighting. Enemy patrols frequently showed great energy, especially northwest of Rhelms, where strong reconnoitering detachments advanced after extensive artillery preparations. Their operations were without success.
East of Bapaume a British aeroplane was compelled, after an aerial encounter, to make a landing.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Attacking British positions near Pozieres, on the Somme front, the Germans last night gained a foothold temporarily in a portion of the trenches taken from them yesterday. Following is the text of to-day's report from the British War Office:
"Last night to the west of Pozieres the enemy gained a temporary footing in a position of the trenches captured by us yesterday. Otherwise there were no developments on the British front between the Somme and the Ancre."
"South of the Ypres Salient we carried out a successful raid without incurring any losses ourselves. There has been further mining activity. We forced an entry into a German gallery at the bluff north of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and after exploration, blew it in for a considerable length. We captured some of the enemy's mining stores. We also successfully exploded a mine near Cordonnerie."

PARIS ANNOUNCES FRENCH GAINS SOUTH OF THE SOMME RIVER.
PARIS, Aug. 14.—French troops followed up their successes north of the Somme yesterday with an advance south of the river in sharp fighting last night.
Following is the text of to-day's report from the French War Office:
"North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors."
"South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrees by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Denticourt road. We made some prisoners."
"Between the Oise and the Aisne a violent artillery struggle took place in the sector of Moulinsout-Toutvent."
"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) skirmishing with grenades was reported in the neighborhood of Avocourt redoubt. A German attempt against our trenches east of Hill 304 was checked by our machine gun fire."

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SUBMARINE LINER OFF NEW LONDON IS THE LATEST REPORT

Fleet of Motorboats and Other Craft Go Out to Meet Strange Undersea Boat.

(Special to The Evening World.)
NEW LONDON, Conn. Aug. 14.—The appearance of a submarine five miles south of Fisher's Island, approaching this port under slow headway, caused word to flash through the city to-day that the long awaited merchant submarine Bremen, sister ship to the Deutschland, had been sighted.
Everybody in town who could get away from work or household duties made for the waterfront.
A constantly increasing fleet of yachts, power boats and "movie" tugs went out to meet her.
Only a small part of the conning tower was visible above the surface of the water, and it was impossible for those on shore to form any idea as to the size of the vessel or to be able to make sure she is not a United States naval under-sea boat.
The excitement was increased by the effort of signal men of the Coast Artillery on Fisher's Island to get into communication with the submarine by using the international wig-wag code. There was no sign of response from the conning tower.
Very soon after the strange craft was sighted she seemed to lose headway and came no nearer the city. Neither did she rise to the surface to expose any other identifying marks than her conning tower and periscope. At half past 1 there were a number of small boats clustered about her awaiting her definite identification.

In answer to inquiries by long distance telephone to-day the manager of the T. A. Scott Towing Company said:
"The tugs of this company were sent out to-day on regular business. There is no truth in the report, so far as we are concerned, that they related to the arrival of the Bremen."
BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The Bremen has not arrived in Boston, so far to-day, though the sighting of a strange craft said to resemble a submarine off the port led to a revival of rumors during the morning.
The specifications of the vessel sighted resemble those of the L-11, a new submarine delivered by the Fore River Shipyards to the United States navy at the Charleston yard.
Delivery of the L-11 to the United States Government establishes a new record in the building of submarines. The L type is the latest design being built for the Government. The contract called for the delivery Sept. 19, but Uncle Sam's diver passed all its tests and was ready for service yesterday.

Big Week for Congress.
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LAWYER KETCHUM, DIVORCED BY WIFE, WEDS FIRST LOVE

First Mrs. Ketchum Accused Him of Cruelty on Account of Length of Kisses.

LASTED FOR AN HOUR.

Lawyer Has Married Jennie Maud Kelly, as He Announced He Would Do.

To undo what he thought was the greatest mistake he had made in life, Everett Phoenix Ketchum, wealthy lawyer and descendant of Puritan stock, who has said matrimony is a crime, secretly married Jennie Maud Kelly in New Jersey last Friday. Miss Kelly was his first love. On the witness stand last December Ketchum at the trial of a separation suit brought by his first wife, Ada Brown Ketchum, testified that he should have married Miss Kelly.
The first Mrs. Ketchum gave the lawyer his opportunity to rectify the mistake by secretly divorcing him in Connecticut. The decree became final last week, and Ketchum permitted only two days to elapse before embarking a second time on the matrimonial sea. Not even his former lawyer, Abraham Levy, knew that he had been divorced and had remarried. The ground urged in the Connecticut divorce was intolerable cruelty, based upon Ketchum's fondness for kisses, which his former wife described as soul kisses of an hour's duration.
Although the former Mrs. Ketchum had been proposed to by twenty-five of the wealthiest men in the country before she accepted the lawyer, and was considered by Ketchum to be his "Heaven sent wife," he offered no opposition to the granting of the decree. He was greatly pleased with the outcome of the suit. The previous separation action in the local courts went against him, but a few months after Justice Blanchard handed down the decision, Ketchum's lawyers began negotiations for a quiet divorce.
Ketchum had told friends that he was not a fit subject for matrimony, after his defeat in court, and his ideas on the subject of matrimony were rectified, he explained, in the following verse which he wrote to Mrs. Ketchum after the second week of their honeymoon:
"When you've got the ball and chain around your ankle
And a stout-hearted fellow is your wife,
You've got no virtue in repentance,
You've got to serve your sentence,
Which is that you must live with her for life.
You've a number and you let your wife see got it
Any hope of a reprieve is all in vain;
Matrimony is a crime
And you've got to serve your time,
When your ankle wears the marriage ball and chain."
The verse made the former Mrs. Ketchum very angry and led to many subsequent disagreements between the couple. Counsel for Mrs. Ketchum developed the fact at the trial that when the lawyer met his first wife he had been paying court to Miss Kelly, his present wife.
It was brought out that Ketchum wanted to marry Miss Kelly but an inspiration from the Almighty, he said, directed him to the arms of Miss Brown but she proved not to be his ideal.
"She is a creature of God Almighty," said Ketchum, referring to his wife. "As one of His creatures I owe her the same consideration I owe any other creature of God."
Ketchum began to cry on the witness stand. In a dramatic manner he arose from the witness chair and said: "I wanted to marry Miss Kelly and I hope I will some day."
Michael Rosenberg, present lawyer for Ketchum, said to-day that the divorce had been granted in Mrs. Ketchum's favor and that the marriage to Miss Kelly Ketchum had hoped would remain a secret. It was published in The World because, the lawyer said, his client wanted to let the world know he had undone his mistake.

"My Confession a Lie," Says King, "I Made It Up on a Promise of \$3,000."

Man Who Exonerated Stielow, Retracting, Asserts He Was Promised Money.

MRS. HUMISTON BITTER.

Brands Intimations of Inducements False and Assails District Attorney.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Erwin King has repudiated the statement he made at Little Valley exonerating Charles Stielow of guilt in the murder of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby a year and a half ago.
According to Sheriff Bartlett and District Attorney Knickerbocker, who brought King here from Little Valley in order that he might be charged with the murder, he made up his confession in the hope of being paid \$3,000 and under promise of getting a light sentence. He is declared to have told the officials he was promised the money if he would confess.
Mrs. Grace Humiston, the lawyer, who has been one of the leaders in the fight to save Stielow from the electric chair, and who brought about King's confession in the presence of Surrogate Larkin and other Cattaraugus officials at Little Valley, ardent in Albion this morning in a state of angry exasperation.
She was unable to get an interview with District Attorney Knickerbocker, except in a few brief words over the telephone. She was not allowed to see King in the jail, nor was David White, Stielow's attorney of record.
The only answer Mr. Knickerbocker would make to a question as to what he meant by charging that "questionable means" were used to get King to take on himself the guilt of the double murder was "I have not seen the statement in which I am quoted as saying that."

RETURN OR LOSE JOBS, BOYS ON BORDER TOLD

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

M'ALLEN, Tex., Aug. 14.—Col. W. C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment to-day gave out letters from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Empire Trust and Mutual Life to employees in the regiment, the purport of which was that if the boys did not get back by Sept. 1 their salaries would cease and their jobs be vacant.

It is suggested that the soldiers take advantage of the law permitting persons with persons dependent upon them to get out of the service.
Col. Fisk said he had answered the letters of corporations in an uncertain terms, telling them they should be the last to make such conditions.
"Paying for the work," he said, is the cheapest part of it. Willingness to serve and the ability to serve, are the principal things to be considered. If there boys were not here the names of all citizens would be put in a box and drawn for the service. These boys at border are doing work of those at home. The real sufferers are the business men here. They are losing money never to be refunded and those men are not complaining."
Gen. Parker was here this morning from Brownsville and given a review by the entire brigade. Gen. Stotesbury also witnessed parade.

DANISH HOUSE APPROVES SALE OF ISLANDS TO U. S.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—The Folkething, or Lower House of the Danish Parliament, to-day voted in favor of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States, if a plebiscite favored the sale.
The vote was 42 for the proposition, to 44 against it, one member being denied a vote and six being absent.

GOVERNMENT MAY SERVE WEE NIPPES O' SCOTCH

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed some time ago to advise the Government in regard to proposals for purchase by the state of the licensed liquor trade in Scotland has recommended that trade in liquor by licensed grocers should be abolished, and that hotels and inns which depend mainly on this trade should be taken over by the state.

The committee reported against the purchase of distilleries. It is suggested that the price paid for hotels and inns should be estimated on the basis of their annual profits over a fixed number of years, payment to be made in four per cent stock issued at par.

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WOMAN LAWYER WHO IS WORKING FOR RELEASE OF STIELOW

Mrs. Grace Humiston, Lawyer, Who Has Been One of the Leaders in the Fight to Save Stielow from the Electric Chair.



Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON.

NEW CAR STRIKE THREATENED OVER DISCHARGED MEN

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Unless the New York Railway Company—the company which operates the green car surface lines in Manhattan—reinstates the seventy-three old motormen and conductors it has discharged since peace was declared last week the strike of the 4,000 men operating its 1,391 cars is not only likely to be renewed in short order, but a tie-up of all the transportation lines of the city will undoubtedly result.

The trolley situation is still filled with dynamite was further indicated when it was learned that the union leaders, to head off the action of the railway company in calling for committees of its employees to meet on Thursday for the purpose of forming an organization, rushed the work of tabulating their demands and decided to present them to the officials of the New York Railway Company, the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Union Railway Company in the Bronx late this afternoon.

This action was decided upon to compel the railway companies to do business with the union. Chief of the demands to be presented this afternoon is an increase in the sliding scale of wages of 25 to 30 cents now in force to one that will provide a scale running from 30 to 33 cents an hour. Better working conditions and shorter hours are also asked by the men.

While the union leaders refused to discuss the subject, it is understood that they will insist on the railway officials doing business with the organization of the employees which has just been formed. These leaders say that, no matter how the traction magnates may try to conceal the fact, the agreement under which peace was restored was arranged for the men by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, that the local unions are affiliated with the national body, and that in recognizing the local branches the company is recognizing the entire association. If General Manager Hedley and the heads of the other systems fail to take this view of the matter, the peace programme may again go to smash on the question of unionism.

Accompanying the demands that will go to the railway heads will be a request from the union leaders for an explanation as to why such a large number of union men have been discharged from the service of the New York Railway Company in the last week. At the union headquarters the statements of the employees who have been discharged have been put in typewritten form and copies will be presented to Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, who, with Mayor Mitchell, succeeded in bringing the railway officials and their employees together last week.

The union leaders say they want Chairman Straus to see just how the company has kept its part of the agreement to take back the strikers without prejudice.

For Racing Results See Page 2.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 100 Broadway, New York City. Agents for all lines of travel, including Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Also agents for all lines of steamships, including the American, Canadian, and British lines. Also agents for all lines of railroads, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Erie.

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UNION HEADS ARE HOPEFUL AFTER SEEING PRESIDENT; MANAGERS GIVE THEIR SIDE

"Situation Is in the President's Hands," Says Spokesman for the Brotherhoods After First Meeting—Conference Here To-Morrow.

ROADS LIKELY TO ACCEDE TO 8-HOUR DAY DEMAND

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Surface indications following a two-hour conference at the White House to-day between President Wilson and the thirty-four leaders of the railway employees' unions, led to the belief that a way may be found through which the demands of the employees can be put before and considered by the railroads without a nation-wide strike.

The union leaders were with the President from 10.30 until 12.30 o'clock. The railway managers' committee followed the union men into conference, calling at the White House at 3 o'clock. President Wilson has arranged to meet the union leaders again after he has conferred with the managers, and at that meeting, late this afternoon, the President will, it is believed, put forth an arbitration suggestion which the unions, through their representatives, will promise to consider. The union leaders are to confer further with the railroad managers in New York to-morrow.

After introducing the committee of managers to President Wilson, Judge Chambers of the Mediation Board said:
"The ice appears to be melting a little."
He added that he was more hopeful that a strike could be averted than he was when he came here from New York this morning.

The union labor leaders were all smiling when they left the White House. Chief Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors, who had set forth the side of the employees at great length, was red of visage, and perspiration had wetted his collar and shirt bosom, but he appeared to be happy.

"The negotiations are now entirely in the President's hands," said Mr. Garretson.

Chiefs Stone of the Engineers, and Lee of the Trainmen, said they were optimistic over the outlook. The union leaders were much more willing to talk co-operation after leaving the President than they were in New York yesterday, and it is anticipated that the managers will also incline toward talking things over when they have conferred with the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Undoubtedly the President will exert all his personality and all the authority of his position in an effort to bring about an adjustment of this great economic crisis without a nation-wide strike.

R. T. Franier, representing many of the railroad employees not organized, was at the White House before 9 o'clock. He wanted to see the President before the conferences with the conflicting parties began to present petitions bearing thousands of names and urging arbitration. He said the men he represents constitute 50 per cent of the railroad employees of the country.

The immense political advantage that would accrue from a settlement of the railroad differences by direct intervention of the President has not been overlooked by the Administration.

President Wilson lost no time in getting down to the momentous business of the conference to-day. The four chiefs of the railroad unions, A. H. Garretson of the conductors, William S. Stone of the firemen, William G. Carter of the trainmen, together with their committee-men, went to the National Hotel on their arrival here from New York this morning to await the summons to the White House. The summons was brought by Judge Chambers of the

Mediation Board and the union men rode up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House in trolley cars.

GARRETTSON PRESENTS THE DEMANDS OF THE UNIONS.
President Wilson received them in the Green Room, and they were introduced by Judge Chambers. At the request of the President Mr. Garretson outlined the side of the employees. He spoke for thirty minutes and was then closely questioned by the President, who said he wanted to fill his mind with all the details of the employees' side before going into conference with the representatives of the managers.

President Wilson was so anxious to get a movement for a settlement of the railroad difficulty under way without delay that he cancelled all his morning engagements and so arranged in order that he would be enabled to spend the whole day conferring with the railroad men. There appears to be no hesitation on the part of the President to tackle the job of reconciling the differences between the unions and the railroads and he was not long in learning from Mr. Garretson and the other labor leaders that he will have to work out a plan of his own.

NO ARBITRATION UNDER THE NEWLANDS ACT.
Before going to the White House Mr. Garretson, speaking for all his associates, positively announced that arbitration under the Newlands Act will not be considered by the unions. He set forth the reason in the following statement:
"The chief objection to the existing form of arbitration on the part of the Brotherhoods centre on the difficulty that has been experienced in selecting neutral arbitrators who could be

selected by the railroad managers and the union men.

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