St. L. Rocky, Denver and Rio Grande; C. H. Levey, Western Pacific; W. G. Butler, Central of New Jersey; T. Pendleton, M., K. T. and Sta. St. Marie; M. H. Smith, L. and N.; C. A. Shaff, M., K. and T.; Edwin Gould, St. Louis and Southwestern.

FACING A CONDITION, NOT A PRINCIPLE.

In his talk to the executives to-day President Wilson told them they were facing a condition, not a principle. He asked why they should demand arbitration when there was no law for compulsory arbitration and he knew it to be impossible to get a compulsory arbitration law through Congress. The employees, he recalled, had consistently refused arbitration and he believed it was impossible to gain it in the present controversy.

"I have been asked to sit as a judge," said the President in substance. "I cannot do that. I simply can suggest a plan in which I believe this question can be settled fairly to all sides."

President Wilson urged again that the railroads accept the plan, adopt the eight-hour day, at least, temporarily, and then allow the proposed commission to fully investigate the facts. He pointed out that the railroads brought forward one set of statements and the employees another, and it was impossible for him to tell which was correct.

In conclusion, President Wilson said he believed his plan was the only equitable way of settling the controversy, and that, under it, both sides would be treated fairly. He considered it useless to discuss the principle of arbitration when it seemed impossible to bring about an arbitration in the present situation.

The President informed the officials that they were discussing an impractical thing in the present crisis when they mentioned arbitration, for employees would not accept arbitration, and he had no way of forcing them to accept it.

President Wilson declared he was the spokesman for 100,000,000 people, every one of whom had a deep interest in the present situation. His only object, he said, was to avoid a strike, with its consequent disaster to the nation.

MUST FACE NAKED TRUTH IN THE CRISIS.

"We must face the naked truth in this crisis," said the President. "We must not discuss impractical things. We must get down to a basis on which this situation can be solved."

It is believed that the railroad Presidents, after additional conferences with the President, to be held next week, will agree to his suggestion, as the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods have already done. In his statement to the public the President states that the railroads will be granted the right to put before the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other body the question whether it would be necessary to increase freight rates to meet the increased expenses of eight-hour day operation. It is hard to see how the railroad managers and directors can get around this proposition.

Twenty minutes after President Wilson had formally and unequivocally stamped with his approval the principle of the eight-hour day the railroad presidents came out of the White House. They had been in conference with the President about three-quarters of an hour, and while this conference was in session Secretary Tumulty released for publication the President's statement.

The railroad presidents affected to be surprised when told by waiting newspaper men about the President's statement.

"Can't believe it," said Hale Holden to The Evening World representative. Have you got a copy of it?"

DECLINES TO MAKE COMMENT ON IT.

He was shown a copy, but declined to make any comment on it.

"I am not prepared to say a word about it at this minute. We have just come from a talk with the President and, though we had no idea that the statement was to be issued at this time, we are not going to comment on it—at least, not just now."

E. F. Loree of the Delaware and Hudson, when asked what he had to say, showed The Evening World representative an article on the situation in a current magazine in which the writer urged Government regulation of labor unions.

The railway executives did not understand what President Wilson said to them was an ultimatum, but when they came away from the White House and heard about the statement they realized it was that in effect. The President told them to come back again, at their leisure. He has cancelled all engagements for to-morrow.

The opposition to the President's plans among the railroad magnates is gradually breaking down. Though Louis W. Hill has sent a statement to his representatives to stand pat against the President's proposition there are things happening right now that indicate some of the big roads have already capitulated.

Mr. Holden announced a statement for the roads was in preparation.

Though the statement is intended for release for morning newspapers, The Evening World is authorized by the railroad committee to make public the following:

"The statement in preparation is a condensation of one somewhat lengthier which we read to President Wilson this morning. In it we told the President of the United States that he are firmly and solidly aligned for the preservation of the principle of arbitration in matters that concern the internal welfare of the country.

"We maintain and intend to impress the idea that the principle involved here is of the deepest concern to a nation with a population of over 100,000,000. Railroading is a peculiar industr yand only men engaged in it know whether a given job can be performed within a certain number of hours. But quite apart from all our contentions about the impracticability of the eight-hour demand is the just claim to arbitrate.

"The President says, at least he told us, that the eight-hour question is not an arbitrable one. What will the country say to this, where it concerns a principle having to do with interstate commerce?"

Brotherhood officials, on seeing the President's statement, expressed the opinion that they would have to keep the committee of 640 here during the early part of next week and began making arrangements accordingly.

Opinion prevailed among leaders of the employees that the railroad directors would be summoned soon by the President. None of the employees leaders alluded to the possible action of Congress in granting relief and a strike results. They argued it is impossible to induce Congress to pass an eight-hour law in behalf of the railroad employees but talk of a law to empower the President to operate the railroads with present employees on an eight-hour basis.

REV. BAYLIS ARRESTED ON FRAUD INDICTMENT

Brooklyn Minister Declares He Will Prove Innocence of Embezzling Charitable Funds.

Rev. Charles T. Baylis, former pastor of the Bedford Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was arrested in the Canal Street subway station to-day by Detective Russo, following his indictment yesterday on the charge of misappropriating $7,000 collected from charitable persons for the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission. C. Walter Randall of Judge Alton B. Parker's law office had arranged for the surrender of Mr. Baylis with District Attorney Swann, and left the Criminal Courts Building to join Mr. Baylis. Russo followed and arrested the minister.

"I had no intention of becoming a fugitive," said Mr. Baylis, "and will be able to prove my innocence when the time comes."

He was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in Special Sessions and released on $2,500 bail.

Assistant District Attorney Markewich announced that Mr. Swann had instructed him to begin a general investigation of fraudulent charitable and relief in organizations that have been preying upon the public. He will give special attention to the "we boys" who victimize prominent persons on the pretense of aiding indigent newspaper writers.

'WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS' CLUB REFUSED PAPERS

Justice Tierney Calls English Translation of Proposed German Organization's Title Too Frivolous.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney this morning vetoed for the present the plan of eight New Yorkers, six women and two men, to incorporate "The Widowers and Widows' Pleasure Association of New York, No. 1, Incorporated." At least, that is the translation of the German name with which it was proposed to designate the organization—"Wittner und Wittwen Vergnugungs Verein, New York, No. 1, Inc."

Justice Tierney looked over the papers presented to him by Henry A. Heinbock, attorney for the incorporators, and then declared that, as translated, the title was too frivolous to meet his approval. Moreover, he held, the objects for which the corporation was to be formed were not stated definitely.

The petitioners set forth that their objects were to have pleasant gatherings, assist members out of employment, and "in general create a feeling of good fellowship."

GAINS ON SIX-MILE FRONT ARE CLAIMED IN BRITISH REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

and French masses advanced to the assault north of the Somme over a section of about 20 kilometres (12 1-2 miles), while very considerable French forces advanced on the right bank of the Meuse against the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and against our positions in Chapitre and Berg woods.

"North of the Somme the battle raged until far into the night. At several points the enemy penetrated our first line trenches and was driven out again."

FRENCH ROLL BACK GERMAN ATTACKS AT ALL BUT ONE POINT

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Germans entered a small salient of a French trench north of Maurepas in most violent counter-attacks against all the newly-won French positions south of the Somme last night, but at every other point were completely repulsed, it was officially announced to-day.

On the Verdun front, the French captured a few ruined houses on the outskirts of Fleury village, to which the Germans still clung.

The German assaults north of the Somme reached their greatest violence between Maurepas and Clery. The Teutons vainly attempted to expel the French from the outskirts of Maurepas and to throw back the French lines threatening to encircle the village. They suffered heavy losses under French machine gun fire.

South of the Somme artillery was most active in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre, where the French have recently advanced their lines, and also near Estrees.

The Germans resumed the fighting on the northwestern front of Verdun last night, with two grenade attacks against the French salient north of Avocourt and against Hill 304. Both attacks were completely repulsed. The Germans were driven back to their trenches suffering heavy losses.

Artillery was most active on the whole Verdun front. In Thursday's and Friday's fighting the French captured 300 unwounded prisoners.

RUSSIANS RESUME BATTLE FOR KOVEL; TAKE A NEW TOWN

Switch the Heavy Fighting From Carpathians to the Stokhod Region.

DEFEAT EIGHT ATTACKS

Berlin Claims Capture of a Hill Northeast of the Kovel Stronghold.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—The Russian drive on Kovel has been successfully resumed, the War Office announces to-day. After having been held up for some time along the Stokhod this Brussiloff's forces have broken through the Austro-German lines about forty miles northeast of Kovel at Czerwiesczce, making a notable advance.

Although there has been heavy fighting in this Volhynian region during the past fortnight, the main Russian effort in this period has been exerted in Galicia in a drive for Lemberg from the east and southeast. This offensive movement has shown signs of a temporary slackening during the last few days, and it now appears that the Russian thrust at Kovel, a vital point in the Teutonic defense line because of its importance as a railway centre, is again being given precedence by the Russian chief command.

Following is the text of to-day's Russian War Office report:

"Last evening, after an artillery bombardment, the enemy launched an attack near the village of Zviniache, fifteen versts (about nine miles) southeast of Sainichi. It was repulsed.

"West of Lake Nobel (sixty miles northeast of Kovel), our troops, after a stubborn fight, broke through the enemy's position and captured the village of Tobol (two miles northwest of Czerwiesczce), the farm of Tchrische and a distillery, making a considerable advance. The number of prisoners accounted for amounts to two officers and 200 men.

"In the region of the little town of Sokullan enemy dropped more than seventy bombs.

"In the direction of Kirilibaba (a pass on the Transylvanian frontier), the enemy is resuming his offensive with considerable forces and has pushed back our advanced guards a little distance.

"Caucasus Front—Between the Sivas and Kemakh roads our troops pushed back the enemy for a considerable distance. In the direction of Diarbekr fierce battles are raging."

Capture of a Hill Northeast of Kovel.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—German troops captured Magica hill northeast of Kovel and drove back the Russians in fighting around Lake Nobel, it was officially announced this afternoon. Six hundred prisoners were taken.

In the Carpathians, north of Capul, further progress has been made by the Austro-German forces.

The Russian losses in the recent engagements on the eastern front have been extremely heavy, says the Overseas News Agency in its statement to-day. The News Agency substances these losses by the figures for the Russian Two Hundred and Eighty-second Infantry.

This regiment, says the statement, received for the replenishment of its ranks on July 7 from the depot of Pavlograd 2,000 men; on July 18 from the depot of Novograd-Volynski 1,000 men; on July 23 from the depot of Pavlograd 1,000 men, or 4,000 men within a week.

"Since the complement of the regiment numbered, after the engagement of Aug. 2," adds the statement, "only thirty to forty men, the regiment lost altogether 7,000 men. Russians taken prisoner stated that after Aug. 2 only 1,000 reserves were available for the regiment from the depots."

SARATOGA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For all ages; handicap; selling; with $500 added; six furlongs.—Braz, 113 (Boxton), 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and 9 to 5, first; Cash n Delivery, 111 (G. Garner), 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Plumose, 112 (Keogh), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Naushon, Andes, Juliet, Buckshot, Grasp, Far Away, My Dennie, Alberta True, Dr. Gremer, Tie Pin, Long Fellow and Wood Fair also ran.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and up; conditions; six furlongs.—Portlight (Imp.), 108; Blind Baggage, 112; Raise Maiden, 116; Pilgrim, 112; Ima Frank, 113; Lechaire, 117; Ed Howard, 111; Jean Benjamin, 108; Sweet Face, 108; Flying Fairy, 116; Leo Stoddy, 121.

SECOND RACE—For four-year-olds and up; steeplechase handicap; selling; about two miles.—*Johnnie McKay, 139; Rosnob, 149; March Court, 147; *Aberfeldy, 137; Chivalry, 132; Racebrook, 140; Otto Floto, 137.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile.—Bonnie Tess, 106; Madame Hermann, 111; Bac, 116; Golden Date, 106; Recontrese, 101; Napier, 108; *Juliet, 106; *Sage, 108; *Republican, 108; *Nephthys, 108.

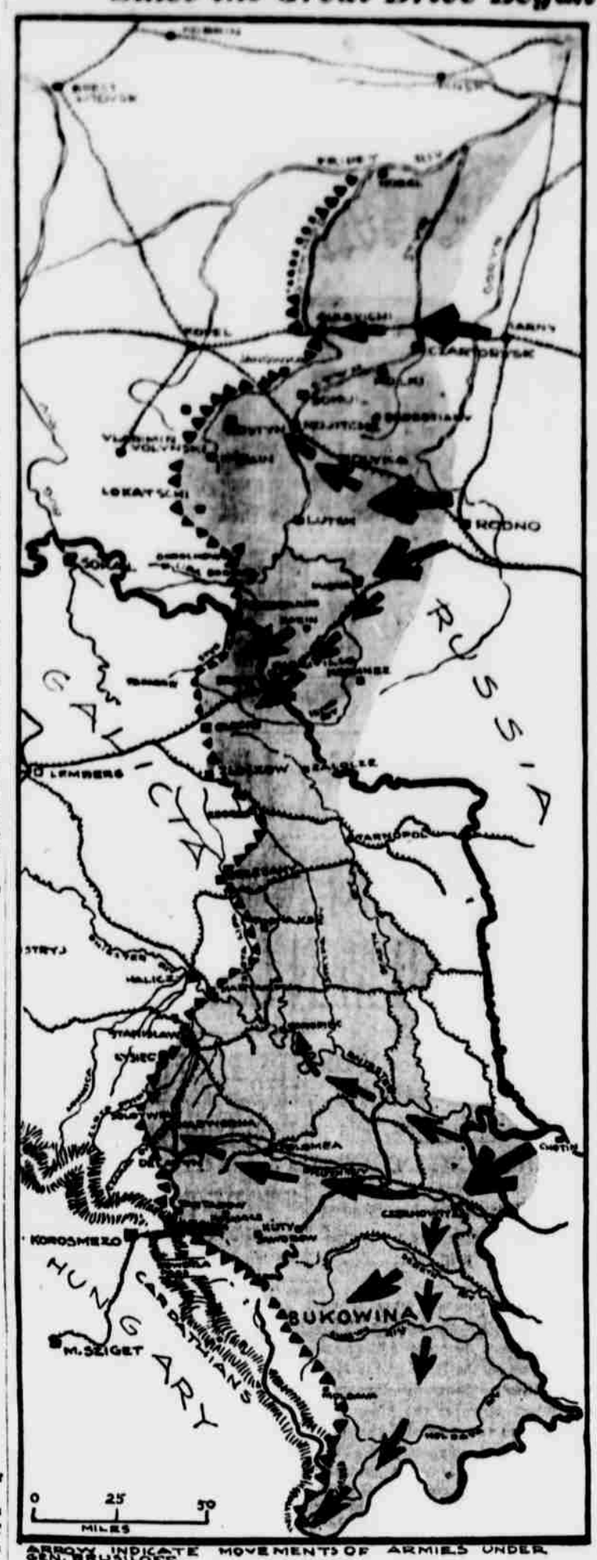
FOURTH RACE—Albany Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs.—Berlin, 120; Basil, 102; Deer Trap, 122; Yellowstone, 108; Crank, 111; Ultimatum, 118.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile.—St. Isidore, 100; Miss Fanny, 112; *Marion, 95; Venture, 95; *Star Gazer, 103; Tack, 104; Jerker, 111; Dangerfield, 118; Big Tom, 95; Pizzo Wizzy, 111; Wool Fair, 108; Beechnut, 108; *Lina Reuna, 92; Rose Water, 95; Royal Metal, 108; *Republican, 115; Brave, 108; Salon, 111; Nigel, 100; *Valdesia, 19.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.—Spartacus (Imp.), 105; Pulibore, 102; Jack Mount, 110; Riverdale, 114; Sedan, 118; Vermila, 107; Gunagnity, 105; Corn Tassle, 100; Sortie, 110; Baringer, 118; Basil, 110; Woodtrap, 110; Bally, 110; Nebraska, 118.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Track fast.

Map Showing Russian Gains Since the Great Drive Began



ARROWS INDICATE MOVEMENTS OF ARMIES UNDER GEN. BRUSSILOFF.

The shaded portion indicates the ground over which the Czar's troops have advanced. It is approximately 450 miles long and averages nearly fifty miles in width. The arrows indicate the points of the present most powerful attacks. The black line at Korosmezo shows where the Russians have crossed the Carpathians.

CARMEN SUMMON MAYOR AND STRAUS AS STRIKE NEARS

(Continued from First Page.)

faith. We will not, however, be accused of leaving any stone unturned. If the Mayor and Mr. Straus indicate they are returning here to-day a strike may be averted for the present.

"If, however, Mayor Mitchel decides that this agreement is sufficient and does not see the necessity of returning, we will, of course, be relieved of the necessity of waiting and the men may insist upon immediate drastic action."

COMMITTEE SETS HEDLEY BUT DELAYS DEMANDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed last week, under which negotiations between the traction officials and the union, looking toward an adjustment of twenty-six grievances set forth by the men were to have been started before Aug. 20, a committee from the union, consisting of General Organizer Fitzgerald, Attorney Fridiger, Organizer O'Brien and William Conway, President of the local branch, waited on General Manager Hedley at the office of the New York Railways Company this morning.

None of the original demands were taken up, however, Fitzgerald telling Manager Hedley the committee was there for the sole purpose of carrying out its obligation to be present. At his suggestion the committee's appearance was placed on the record and consideration of the original demands postponed until next Tuesday.

By their action the union leaders served further notice on the company that they will not discuss any other point in dispute until the discharged men are put back to work.

Fitzgerald, when asked what would happen in case the question of the discharged men was not settled to their satisfaction by Tuesday, said he wouldn't cross that bridge until he came to it. On leaving the office of the company, the union committee went to the City Hall and made a formal request for a conference with Mayor Mitchel. In the absence of the Mayor, the committee was received by Secretary Rousseau.

Fitzgerald said that President Mahon would reach here from Detroit this evening.

Mr. Fridiger, after stating that formal complaints charging the company with having violated the agreement would be presented to the Public Service Commission, said that the union leaders had worked all night with a committee of subway employees preparing the demands which the subway and elevated men are to present to the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the course of a few days.

"How about the Interborough Company's claims that it has enrolled more than 9,000 of its 11,000 employees in its 'family' organization?" Fridiger was asked.

"I'll tell you what I think of that," was the smiling rejoinder. "If I had the city treasury and the company could prove to me that it had enrolled 900 I'd give it the treasury. On the contrary, we have accurate information that less than a thousand men voted for the proposed 'family' plan of the Interborough."

Edward A. Maher jr., assistant general manager of the Third Avenue system, denied that his company was making preparations to care for strikebreakers and said he did not anticipate a renewal of the strike on the Third Avenue lines.

"Even if a strike is called on the other lines I do not think we will be involved," said Mr. Maher. "We have lived up to the agreement both in spirit and letter and have treated our men fairly and squarely. It is true that a number of men have been dismissed since peace was declared, but the number discharged included as many non-union as union men. These men were let go for violations of the rules that would have cost them their places at any time."

The dissatisfactinn existing on the lines of the New York and Queens County Railway Company over the efforts of the company to form a "family organization" was intensified to-day when President Wood not only declined to consider the demands presented to him by a committee of the union, but not long afterward received the thirteen men who have been elected by the non-union men to represent them in their dealings with the company and promised to confer with them again next week.

John Reardon, organizer of the national organization, and officers of the Queens branch of the union, presented the demands on behalf of the union. It is reported that 350 out of 400 men employed on the lines voted in favor of the "family" organization plan yesterday. This would indicate that the union men were in the minority.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE AGAINST ITALIANS REPORTED CHECKED

Big Battle on the Carso Plateau Announced by the Rome War Office.

ROME, Aug. 19 (via London).—The Austrians launched an attack last night on the left wing of the Italian forces on the Carso plateau, it was announced officially to-day. The assault was checked by the fire of the Italian batteries.

No heavy fighting is reported with the exception of the engagement on the Carso, over which the Italians are attempting to advance in the direction of Trieste.

"Along the whole front artillery actions occurred," the statement says. "Our artillery was particularly active in the Upper Fella, where the railway line at the mouth of the Seebach Valley was damaged. Hostile batteries shelled the town of Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges.

"Yesterday evening, after heavy artillery fire, the enemy began an attack against the left wing of our positions on the Carso. It was checked promptly by the effective fire of our batteries."

Austrians Report Repulse of Italian Attacks.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Austrian official statement of Aug. 17, received here from Vienna, reports the repulse of the Italians in numerous attacks southeast of Gorizia. The statement says:

"Between Piava and the Vippach River yesterday there was only lively artillery fire. The Italians attacked between the river and Oppachisella, assaulting our positions five times in deep rows. At only one place was it necessary to repulse the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. Otherwise the storming attacks broke down under our fire with notably heavy losses.

"On the Tyrolean front minor hostile enterprises at Monte Piona and Ovaron failed.

"In the southeastern war theatre there was only the usual fighting on the lower Voyusa (Albania)."

Italians Lose 4,166 Officers, Says Zurich Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Italians have lost 4,160 officers, including nine Generals, 88 Colonels and 144 Majors, according to a Zurich despatch to the semi-official news agency.

PIERCE ADMITS WEDDING MISS C. LIVINGSTON

Josiah Pierce, Princeton alumnus and member of the noted Washington family of that name, admitted to-day that he and Miss Catherine Livingston had been married yesterday afternoon at the Little Church Around the Corner. At the apartments of the bride at No. 36 East Forty-ninth Street, Mr. Pierce told a reporter for The Evening World that after their honeymoon he was going to settle down as a New York business man. He said his bride is one of California's fairest daughters. Pierce explained that he had known Miss Livingston a year, but had been quite a rover and he had waited to be established in business here before their marriage.

Pierce denied having been asked to leave the Princeton Club yesterday. Officials of the club corroborated this, explaining that his guest's card had expired. Pierce, in securing a marriage license, described himself as the "seventh son of a seventh son." He is the son of the late Josiah Pierce, noted Washington lawyer. His maternal grandfather was Admiral Dahlgren.

Thirty-four New Cases of Paralysis in State.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Thirty-four new cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths from the disease were reported to the State Department of Health between 5 P. M. yesterday and noon to-day from points in the State outside New York City. This brought the total of cases up to 1,273 and the deaths to 152. The deaths occurred at Lexington and at Colonie. The new cases were reported as follows: Bedford Hills, four; Port Chester and Yonkers, three each; Saratoga, Colonie, Mamaroneck, Bellport and Poughkeepsie, two each; Hagnes, Lexington, Pelham Manor, Clay, Wayland, New Haven, Brewster, Dover Plains, Port Jefferson, Lincoln, Ithaca, Carthage, Constantia and Northport, one each.

FRENCH AVIATOR SHOOTS DOWN HIS 14TH AEROPLANE

British Fliers Raid Belgian Coast, While Austrians Bombard Avlona.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Sub-Lieut. George Guynemer of the French Flying Corps, whose exploits have won him a reputation as one of the most daring of French aviators, is again mentioned by the War Office in to-day's statement.

On Aug. 18 he shot down two aeroplanes, making his total 14.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—British naval aeroplanes raided German ammunition stations at Lichtervelde, in Belgium 12 miles southwest of Bruges, yesterday, causing large fires.

"At noon yesterday," says the official statement, "a successful attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes on enemy ammunition dumps at Lichtervelde. Forty-eight bombs were dropped from a height of about 3,000 feet. Large fires were afterwards observed. All the machines returned safely."

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (by wireless to Sayville).—A successful air raid on Avlona, Albania, held by the Italians, is reported in an Austrian Admiralty statement to-day.

"On the night of Aug. 14-15," the official statement says, "an Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplane squadron attacked Avlona. Definite hits were obtained on a shore battery and on the barracks, a camp, a storehouse and a ship. Numerous fires broke out. All the aeroplanes returned undamaged, despite violent shelling."

Raids by German aircraft on the Russian military establishments on Oesel Island, off the Gulf of Riga, are being continued. Another such raid is announced in a German Admiralty statement to-day as having taken place on the night of Aug. 15-16. The statement says:

"German naval aeroplanes on the night of Aug. 15-16 extensively bombarded the aeroplane stations at Papaenholm, on Oesel Island, and hostile aeroplanes standing on the shore of the Island of Runo (in the Gulf of Riga). All the machines returned undamaged in spite of a violent defensive fire and an ensuing aerial engagement.

"On the same night four hostile aeroplanes attacked Angernsee, causing only slight damage."

SPEAKER CLARK ASSAILS HUGHES IN BITTER SPEECH

(Continued from First Page.)

God be praised! He is not peculiar in that respect. The vast mass of the American people—men and women—are too busy working at what the Germans denominate 'the bread and butter sciences' to make elaborate speeches vaunting their 'undiluted Americanism,' but the average American citizen—and after all the average American citizen constitutes the strength and glory of the Republic—is as patriotic as Charles Evans Hughes, Woodrow Wilson or any other Big Wig in the land. There is not one American citizen, native born or naturalized, in one hundred who would fail the country should the supreme test come.

NEVER A PRESIDENT WHO DID NOT MAKE MISTAKES.

"Perhaps President Wilson has made some mistakes. Perhaps the Democratic Congress has made some. It is safe to say that there never was a President or Congress that did not make mistakes and there never will be—simply because we are all human. Any astronomer with an adequate telescope can find spots on the sun; but nevertheless and notwithstanding, the sun continues to light and warm and fructify the earth."

Speaker Clark here enumerated "some of the things we have done," with the remark that "action speak louder than words." His list included the Tariff Bill with its new income tax feature, National Reserve Bank Act, Anti-Trust Law, Trades Commission, Rural Credits and Good Roads Bills and the Constitutional Amendment authorizing election of United States Senators by popular vote.

What has been done for the defense of the country and for the laboring man were also referred to, and in closing the Speaker said: "The chances are the voters of America will act on the sage dictum of Abraham Lincoln, that 'it is unwise to swap horses while crossing the stream.'"

"It is written: 'By their works ye shall know them.' Men are measured more by what they do than by what they say. We rest our case upon the things we have accomplished.

"Ours is a magnificent, a wonderful record, which anybody save a stark idiot can easily and successfully defend. Upon that unequalled record we confidently appeal to the grand inquest of the nation in the impending Campaign."

TILLMAN FLAYS HUGHES FOR WAVING BLOODY SHIRT

Tells Senate He Could Not Go Home Without Expressing His Sorrow at Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Tillman said au revoir to the Senate to-day with a bitter denunciation of Charles E. Hughes for "dragging forth that old blood-and-mud-bespattered banner of sectionalism, and waving it over the heads of the present generations of Americans."

Tillman said he could not leave for his home to-night feeling his work of the session all done if he did not express his sorrow and regret at Hughes' action.

BRITISH RENEW DRIVE ON MESOPOTAMIA LINE

Report Battle With Turkish Irregulars Near the Scene of Former Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Renewal of fighting in Mesopotamia, in which the British were engaged with Turkish irregulars, is reported in an official statement given out here to-day.

The statement says sixty of the Turkish irregulars were killed and that a large number were wounded by the British, assisted by friendly tribesmen. They made a raid on irregular forces which had attempted to interfere with British reconnoitring steamships on the Euphrates.

In the engagement three British soldiers were killed.

HUBER'S FOSTER SON TO CONTEST HIS WILL

George H. Thomson Has Mother Appointed Guardian and Opens Fight for Share of Estate.

It became definitely known to-day that the last will of George H. Huber, the museum owner, will be contested by George Huber Thomson, a foster son, who is not mentioned in the instrument.

Thomson, who is twenty years old, made application to Surrogate Cohalan and had his mother, Mrs. Grace Thomson, of No. 27 St. Luke's Place, Montclair, N. J., appointed as his guardian for the purpose of filing objections to the will.

In an earlier will, which the museum owner made in 1912, the foster son was bequeathed a possible 25 per cent. of the residuary estate, which is believed to amount to more than $1,000,000. The later will, which was filed for probate by the widow last month, leaves her the entire residue. This paper was executed by Huber less than a week before his death.

Since filing the later will Huber's thirty-year-old widow has become the bride of Martin C. Wright, son of William J. Wright, former Tammany leader.

WALL STREET.

A few specialties advanced during the first hour, while the general list stood still. Pacific Mail sold at 29, up 5; Pullman at 168, up 4 1-4; Virginia Chemical up 2 to 42 3-4. The volume of business was light. United Fruit and Atlantic Gulf common were active. Marine preferred reacted to 99 3-4. Final prices showed fractional changes both ways except in a few specialties.

Closing Quotations.

With net changes from previous closing.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Alaska Gold Mine	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Am. Agr. Chem.	78⅞	77	78	+ 1¼
Am. Beet Sugar	86	86	86	
Am. Car & Fdy.	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
Am. Can	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	52	52	+ ¼
Am. Hide & L.	51	51	51	
Am. Linseed	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	50½	50	50	— ½
Am. Locomotive	71½	70	70	— ⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅞
Anaconda Mining	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—
Atch., T. & S. F.	104	103⅝	103⅝	
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	74⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—
Baldwin Locomotive	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅝
Balto. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅝
Butte & Superior	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
Central Leather	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	177⅝	177⅝	177⅝	—
Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	61	61	— ⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Chino Copper	51⅝	51	51	
Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
Crucible Steel	43⅝	42⅝	43	+ ⅝
Cuba Cane Sugar	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
Del. Sec. Corp.	45⅝	45	45⅝	— ⅝
Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
Gen. Motors Co. pf.	121	118⅝	120⅝	+ 1⅝
Great Nor. pf.	118	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅝
Great Nor. Ore	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅝
Inspiration Copper	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
Inter. Nickel	42⅝	42	42⅝	— ⅝
Inter. Paper	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅝
Inter. Paper pf.	71⅝	71	71	+ 1
Kennecott Copper	49	48⅝	49	— ⅝
Lackawanna Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅝
Maxwell Motor	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
Mex. Marine pf.	37⅝	35⅝	37	— ⅝
Mer. Marine pf.	101⅝	99⅝	100	— ⅝
Mexican Petroleum	101	100	100⅝	— ⅝
Miami Copper	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
Nevada Cons.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
North. P. & Western	129	129	129	— 1
N. Y. Central	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
Pacific Mail	29	28⅝	29	+ 3⅝
Pennsylvania RR.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
Pullman Palace Car	168	164	167	+ 3
Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
Reading	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ⅝
Rep. Stee	61⅝	61	61	— ⅝
South. Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
South. Railway	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
Studebaker Co.	131⅝	130⅝	131⅝	+ ⅝
Tenn. Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
Texas Company	104⅝	103	103	+ 1⅝
Texas Pacific	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅝
Third Avenue	62⅝	62	62	— ⅝
Union B. & P. pf.	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
United Fruit	167⅝	166	166⅝	— 2
Union Pacific	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	112	111⅝	112	
U. S. Rubber	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Sm. & Ref.	74	70⅝	70⅝	— 1⅝
U. S. Steel	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅝
Utah Copper	82	81⅝	82	— ⅝
Virg.-Car. Chem.	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ 1⅝
Wabash pf. A	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
West. E. & M.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
W. U. Tel.	96	96	96	— ⅝
Willys-Overland Co.	56	54⅝	55⅝	— ⅝

Stock Sales—Total, 958,185.

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

American Hide and Leather Company—Advance figures for year ended June 30, before audit: Surplus, $1,642,952, equal to 12 6-10 per cent. on $13,000,000 preferred stock, against 7.38 per cent. a year ago.

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