

WEATHER

Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight; light variable winds.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 15.

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"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

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ONE CENT.

BITTER ASSAULTS BY GERMANS MEET GENERAL REPULSE

French and British Positions Subjected to Furious Blows in West.

SANGUINARY CONTEST GOES ON BEFORE VERDUN

Gen. Joffre's Men Holding Captured Trenches East of Meuse.

ALSO PROGRESS AT FLEURY

Teutonic Efforts at Monacu Farm and Hem Wood Prove Futile. Gen. Haig Consolidates Positions.

LONDON, August 3.—German armies now are engaged in a series of fierce counter attacks against the British and French in the Somme region as well as about Verdun.

In the Somme region the Germans have made renewed attempts to regain the positions they were forced to give up to the French in the Monacu farm sector, near the river, Tuesday night.

Yesterday the French, taking the offensive, made an attack along a three-mile front east of the Meuse, capturing several German trenches and organized points of support.

Progress by the French in the Fleury sector northeast of the fortress also is announced, together with the capture of 1,100 Germans, in the fighting on the east bank of the river since August 1.

French Official Report.

The text of the French official statement given out this afternoon follows: "North of the River Somme we repulsed last night several German assaults upon the Monacu farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem wood."

"It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu farm had to be relieved as a result of the heavy losses they have sustained since July 26."

"South of the River Somme a counter attack upon our positions located south of Estrees failed under our fire."

Fighting Along the Meuse.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse the Germans delivered several violent counter attacks upon our trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses."

"As for the German troops following up their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 1,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since the August 1 attack on the right bank of the Meuse."

Pierce Artillery Actions.

"In the region of Vaux-le-Chapelle and Chemais there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but without infantry participation. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the line, except in the forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols."

"On the front along the Somme Sergeant Chalmat yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane attacked at close quarters by one of our machines flew to the ground and was wrecked near Chausy."

British Consolidate Ground.

"During the night we continued the work of consolidating the ground which we had gained and in opening up communication trenches," says the British official statement issued today. "Our guns were active and the enemy's artillery retaliated briskly during the evening along our front from the woods farm to Louvecourt and Recourt and the village of Pozieres."

MOOSE REMNANTS VOICE BITTERNESS

Holding Indignation Meetings in Indianapolis to Protest Against "Crime of 1916."

AIM TO DECIDE UPON HOW TO VOTE THIS FALL

Considering Three Courses, One of Which Is to Indorse the Candidacy of Woodrow Wilson.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 3.—While notification and ratification meetings are the order of the day with the democrats and the republicans, the remnants of the shot-to-pieces progressive party devote themselves to indignation meetings, to protest against the "crime of 1916," as they term the breaking away of their great leaders from bull moosery and the indorsement of Hughes by the progressives' national committee.

Following the revolt against that action of bull moosers in New Jersey, New York, Indiana and Massachusetts, which were only state-wide expressions, national scope is to be given to the insurrection from the Roosevelt-Perkins leadership in a conference being held here today.

In attendance upon the meeting are prominent progressives from nearby states from the east and the south. The object is to decide upon a course of action which will advise the perplexed and orphaned "bull moose" where to get out in the November elections. In their present plight the bull moosers are lacking a head leader, hence the need of the national committee since the moose has lost his rampant nature and is more lamblike than savage.

Three Courses Considered.

Three courses are under consideration in today's conference. First, to call another national convention of the progressive party and nominate a candidate for President John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice President.

Second, to indorse the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson. Third, to issue a statement of grievances against the leaders who have gone over to the assembly and leave it to the individual progressives to vote either the democratic or republican ticket.

All these propositions found supporters among the advance guard who circulate the "glaypool" lobby sheet, and the "glaypool" lobby sheet, and the "glaypool" lobby sheet, and the "glaypool" lobby sheet.

Bainbridge Colby of New York and Matthew Hale of Massachusetts will be looked upon as the best candidates for the office of the candidate who would be a figure big enough to command national respect and attention.

Several practical considerations had to be taken into account in connection with the proposition for another national convention. First was the question of the candidate who would be a figure big enough to command national respect and attention.

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John M. Parker, candidate for Vice President on the progressive ticket, and who is looked upon as the active representative of the militant progressives, made the statement to The Star's correspondent.

"I am not in favor of calling another national convention, as I am convinced that the membership would be controlled by proxies, and the progressive organization of the progressives. Neither am I in favor of indorsing the nomination of President Wilson."

"What I favor is that in every state there should be held a meeting of the national ticket, as progressive and unpledged to any presidential candidate. If by this means we could elect a material number of delegates, and if the outcome should be close between Hughes and Wilson, the progressives would have a balance of power in the electoral college. This is what both of the old parties fear. It is a contingency which would not only insure continued organization of the progressive party, but would put us in a position of great power and influence for good."

Seventeen States Represented.

The roll call showed that seventeen states were represented at the conference, as follows: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia.

A roll call then was taken until late in the afternoon.

AIM OF PRESIDENT TO PREVENT STRIKE

May Not Wait on the Referendum Vote of Railroad Employees.

BUSINESS MEN EXPRESS FEAR AS TO THE RESULT

Warn Executive That Split Between 225 Systems and 400,000 Workers Will Cause Severe Hardship.

William L. Chambers, commissioner of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, was called in by President Wilson today in connection with the threatened strike of 400,000 employees of the 225 railway systems of the country.

The President is anxious to get all the information possible on the situation in order to intervene if a strike seems inevitable.

The mediation board, authorized by law to attempt to avert strikes on railroads, is gathering strikes in anticipation that the strike vote now being canvassed will favor a walkout and that the railroads and their employees will be unable to reach an agreement. When this point is reached the board expects to be called in to attempt to settle the differences.

Crisis Expected Tuesday.

The President has referred to the Department of Labor an appeal from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for federal intervention. The situation is expected to come to a crisis Tuesday, when the result of the strike vote will be announced and another conference held between the representatives of the railroads and of the employees.

The mediation board takes the position that nothing of a formal nature can be done by it until after the result of the vote is known and the employers and employees finally fall to agree. The board is, however, considering whether some extraordinary action may not be taken.

All parties to the controversy are before the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, who, though on his vacation, is giving the matter his personal attention. He is keeping in touch with the telephone with the situation.

The question as to whether the board of mediation and conciliation, under the Newlands act, withdraws from the Labor Department and the railroad strike, is a subject of much interest. It is understood that the Labor Department officials feel their organic act does not give them authority to intervene in the strike.

The President is warned that unless he intervenes, a strike will cause widespread and to the business interests of the entire country.

Because the railroads refuse to budge from their position, the thousands of employees will not recede from their demands, this appeal to the President is made by the Chamber of Commerce.

William B. Wilson, who is chairman of the committee on the railroad situation for the chamber.

Big Hearing Planned.

How serious the thousands of leading business organizations consider the situation is shown by the fact that already they are planning for a big hearing in Washington, probably early this month, at which will appear representatives of practically every important commercial body in the United States, to present the interests of the shippers and the public.

This conference is to be called, if necessary, to impress upon Congress the imperative need for immediate action to avert a giant strike.

Copies of the appeal to the President have been sent to the representatives of the railroads, the four brotherhoods, Chairman Newlands of the Senate committee on interstate commerce and Chairman Wheeler of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

A special message has been addressed to the President by the Chamber of Commerce, recently introduced by Senator Newlands and Mr. Wheeler, which calls for a conference in Washington in the near future where the interests of the shippers and the general public may be represented by representatives of practically every important commercial body in the United States—all the members of the national chamber.

Settlement Believed Remot.

"As chairman of the national chamber committee on the railroad situation I met in New York with the railway executive advisory committee, Frank P. Tamm, chairman of the House committee on interstate commerce and the national conference committee of railroads, Eliza Lee, chairman, to request from the President that he take immediate action in connection with the railroad strike."

Chairman Wheeler wrote to the President. "Returns from the democratic primary have been announced by Frank Hague, director of the democratic party, that the railroads asked the director to meet representatives in a conference to discuss the situation."

LAMM AND GARDEN LEAD.

Nominated by Republicans and Democrats in Missouri for Governor. ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Returns today on Tuesday's state-wide primary gave Henry Lamm of Sedalia a lead of 28,000 over John E. Swanger in the republican race for the nomination for governor. About 35,000 republican votes have not yet been tabulated.

Returns from the democratic primary gave Frederick D. Gardner of St. Louis a lead of 30,000 for the democratic nomination for governor.



HIS BUSY SEASON.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Special division of United States employment service, finding jobs for them and directing them in vocational training; government virtually an official chaperon for female wage-earners. Read this article in The Sunday Star.

VOTE FOR THE BIG STRIKE IS NEARLY UNANIMOUS

Railway Employes May Resume Negotiations With Employers Tuesday.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Seventy-five per cent of the ballots cast by more than 400,000 railroad employes of the United States in the vote on a general strike had been counted by the special board of tellers in this city this afternoon. Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in charge of the work, declared that of these 300,000 almost all favored a strike.

The count will not be completed, Mr. Shea said, until Monday of next week, owing to the fact that the vote counting of the western railroads are not expected to arrive here with the western ballots until Saturday. The ballots counted to date are from the eastern and southern railroads. The vote from those districts is virtually complete.

If the strike vote is ended before Monday night, Mr. Shea said, the leaders of the railroad brotherhoods, reinforced by the authority of the strike vote, will resume negotiations with the railroad managers Tuesday.

W. S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who assisted in the vote counting today, and Mr. Shea declined to discuss the appeal made to President Wilson by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to intervene in the situation.

Chairman Wheeler, in submitting the copy of the letter sent to President Wilson to the four chairmen of the brotherhoods, said the conference with the railroad interests in New York was for the purpose of securing a definite statement as to the possible compromise of the differences existing between the roads and the brotherhoods.

"Our communication to the President, which was given by me, clearly reflects the gravity of the situation as we see it. We hope we are wrong, but with the passing days we have found no reason to change the form of our appeal, which is completed by our committee that the public interest is a definite and tangible third interest in the general public."

Returns from the democratic primary have been announced by Frank Hague, director of the democratic party, that the railroads asked the director to meet representatives in a conference to discuss the situation.

Selection of Commissioners to Meet With the United States. MEXICO CITY, August 3.—It was officially announced at the Mexican foreign office today that Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas, and Alberto Pani had been selected as the commissioners to negotiate with the United States commissioners regarding the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States. The commission will be headed by Senor Cabrera, and Juan B. Rego will act as secretary.

Serb Parliament to Be Convoked. CORFU, Island of Corfu, August 3.—The Serbian government has decided to convoked the Serbian parliament. King Peter of Serbia and the Greek government have been advised of this intention.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Senate. Met at 10 a. m. Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill.

House. No session; meets Friday. Naval conferees resumed hearings on proposed personnel changes in navy bill.

Capt. Morey Rejoins Regiment. HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, MEXICO, August 3.—Capt. Lewis H. Morey, the only surviving American officer of the Carrizal fight, returned to his regiment today after being on sick leave.

CASEMENT HANGED IN LONDON TODAY

Former Knight Pays Penalty of Treason in the Pentonville Jailyard.

PRISON BELL IS TOLLED AS BARBER SPRINGS TRAP

Goes to Scaffold Calmly as Little Group of Irishmen Outside Pray Amid Jeers.

LONDON, August 3.—Roger Casement, former British knight and consul, was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning in Pentonville jail for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland and with having sought German aid to that end.

Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after 9 a single stroke of the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away into dead silence.

Went to His Death Calmly.

Casement met his death with calm courage, according to eye witnesses. Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man, and shortly afterward a little procession, headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warden on either side, proceeded to the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying. Casement responding in low tones: "Lord have mercy on my soul."

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected the special executioner, a hairdresser named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the under sheriff of Middlesex then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled.

Immediately after the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, where Casement lay. The physician tested Casement's pulse and pronounced him dead at nine minutes after nine. According to the usual practice of the prison, the body of the condemned man was carried to the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

Pray While Crowd Jeers.

An affecting incident took place outside the prison wall as the execution was in progress. At the back of the prison, a little distance from the jeering crowd about the gates, was a group of about thirty Irish men and women. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees, and with bowed heads remained for some moments, silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow-countryman.

Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison door. The first, signed by the under sheriff of London, the governor of the prison and Father James J. Carroll, Esq., was a notice of "Judgment" of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in his majesty's name of Pentonville in our presence. A similar notice was signed by the under sheriff of Middlesex, and the chief warden of the prison, who certified that he had examined the body of Casement and found life extinct.

A coroner's jury found that the sentence had been carried out in accordance with law and in a humane manner. Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, who appeared in behalf of relatives, identified the body of Casement.

At the inquest the governor of the prison and the chief warden testified that they were satisfied that Casement had been insane. He replied: "I saw no evidence of insanity. He acted in a sane manner to the end."

Replying to a question by the coroner, Solicitor Duffy said that Casement had a plea that the body be handed over to relatives, which the authorities, he said, had refused to entertain. He declared he had no power to interfere, whereupon Duffy protested, saying it was a "monstrous act of defiance" that the authorities should refuse the request.

Ellis, the executioner, arrived in the prison early last evening and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trapdoor in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the same weight as Casement's. Ellis remained in the prison all night.

Casement's Last Hours. Casement showed not the slightest concern over his fate. He ate well and chatted freely and cheerily with two wardens in his condemned cell. After a hearty late supper he divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed. It was notified that he would be executed at 9 o'clock.

Senators' Last Hours. Casement's last hours were spent in the prison all night.

SENATE PUTS O. K. ON DISTRICT BILL

Provides for \$13,634,502.96 on the Half-and-Half Principle.

CUT OF OVER A MILLION FROM COMMITTEE TOTAL

Park Projects Eliminated, Price of Gas Reduced and Firemen's Pension Fund Provided.

The Senate today passed the District appropriation bill, carrying \$13,634,502.96. As reported to the Senate it carried \$14,952,002.96.

The bill now goes to the House, where it is expected it will be sent to conference.

With few exceptions, practically all of the Senate committee amendments were adopted.

The Senate by an overwhelming vote struck out the House provision abolishing the half-and-half plan.

It placed an annual tax of four-tenths of 1 per cent on intangible property, including moneys and credits.

Cut in Price of Gas. It fixed the price of gas in Washington at 75 cents a thousand cubic feet, instead of 85 cents; and in Georgetown at 85 cents instead of \$1.

It struck from the bill the Senate committee amendments providing for the acquisition of the Dean and Patterson tracts for park purposes. Also it struck out amendments adopted in committee of the whole providing for the acquisition of the Klinge Ford Valley tract and a strip of land between Zoo Park and Connecticut avenue.

It placed in the bill provision for an adequate firemen's retirement and pension fund. The House amendment struck out all efforts to attach a prohibition rider to the bill.

It placed in the bill provision for the adoption of a half-and-half plan as adopted overwhelmingly, 47 to 15.

Inadvertently Omitted Policy.

In offering the amendment today providing for retirement pensions and a pension fund for La Follette had intended to offer an amendment covering both the police force and the fire department. In fact, he believed that an amendment had been adopted until his attention was directed to the fact that only the firemen had been cared for by the amendment.

Senator La Follette announced his intention of seeking a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was adopted. He said that he would offer the police amendment. Failing in that, he will seek to have the conference insert an amendment for the police.

Urges 14th Street Project.

When the District bill was taken up for consideration today Senator Martin of New Jersey moving that the Senate committee be amended striking out the provision for the widening of 14th street northwest between Pennsylvania avenue and F street and paving it with asphalt but not agreed to. Senator Martin insisted there was no good reason why this street should not be as wide in this block as in the two blocks north and south of it.

Objection was made, he said, by the New Willard Hotel to the widening of the street. He said that the hotel had cellars under the sidewalk which it used without paying any rent to the city. He said that the widening of the street would necessitate the removal of the cellars now used by it and by it constructed under the sidewalks. He said that he saw no good reason for compelling the hotel to lose this money since it was not necessary for the benefit of the public to widen this street.

He said there were a hundred other places where business houses used the streets in this way, and he did not see why the government he would support, he said.

Sees Danger in Asphalt.

It would be a mistake, he said, to pave the street with asphalt instead of the Belgian blocks which now cover it, since it would make the street dangerous for horses and for automobiles in wet weather. He said, too, that the Willard Hotel would lose \$28,000 because of the proposed interference with the cellars now used by it and by it constructed under the sidewalks. He said that he saw no good reason for compelling the hotel to lose this money since it was not necessary for the benefit of the public to widen this street.

He said there were a hundred other places where business houses used the streets in this way, and he did not see why the government he would support, he said.

For Wider 14th Street.

Senator Martin was successful in his fight and the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 23, refused to agree to the conference amendment striking out the House provision widening 14th street between Pennsylvania avenue and F street northwest to seventy feet, thus making it conform with the rest of that street.

Senator Smoot of Utah then offered an amendment providing that after October 1, 1916, the Georgetown Gas Light Company should not be permitted to charge more than 85 cents net for 1,000 feet of gas. He explained that this was in line with the amendment adopted yesterday reducing the price of gas in Washington city to 75 cents. The present price of gas in Georgetown, he said, is \$1.

There was reason, he said, that the price should be somewhat higher in Georgetown than in Washington; the plant is smaller and the field served is smaller. But, he said, there was no reason why this difference should exceed 10 cents a thousand cubic feet. The production of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, he said, was about