WEATHER.
Fair tonight and tomorrow; light variable winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 86, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 62, at 6 a.m., today.
Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of July, 1916, Daily Average, 76,330; Sunday, 86,370.

No. 29,413. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME FRONT, NEAR GUILLEMONT

Push Forward Their Lines West and Southwest of Town.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATE NEWLY WON GROUND

German Counter Stroke Expected to the North of Maurepas.

PERONNE IS THE OBJECTIVE

Important Railway Center Is Goal. Berlin Admits One Reverse and Claims Successes.

LONDON, August 17, 3:19 p.m.—The British have made another advance on the Somme front. Official announcement was made today that the line has been pushed forward west and southwest of Guillemont.

After scoring important gains along a front of nearly three miles in the Somme region both north and south of the river, the French are busily consolidating the newly won ground, making preparations for the expected German counter stroke. No such attack developed last night, but the Paris bulletin today reports intense artillery activity north of Maurepas, where the French yesterday, in conjunction with the British, effected their most telling advance, capturing more than three-quarters of a mile of trenches.

According to the German official statement of today, French and British troops made heavy attacks on the northern Somme front yesterday, but were beaten back by the Germans. Berlin admits the French gained a foothold in German first-line trenches over a width of 500 meters near Belloy.

Objective of Operation.

The new allied advance north of the Somme weakens the hold of the Germans on Guillemont and Maurepas which latter place the French already partly hold. The objective of the operation is the important railway center of Peronne, nearly opposite which, south of the river, the French yesterday also scored a gain in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre.

The British communication of today follows:

British Official Report.

"As a result of fighting undertaken yesterday evening in conjunction with a French advance on Maurepas, we have pushed forward our line both west and southwest of Guillemont. West of High wood we captured some 300 yards of a hostile trench about 300 yards in advance of our previous line. East of Mouquet farm our machine gunfire nipped in the bud a German attack.

"West of Vimy we exploded a mine and occupied the crater with only slight opposition. Both we and the enemy blew up small mines south of Loos, causing us neither casualties nor damage."

French Story of Fighting.

The text of the French statement giving details of yesterday's fighting follows:

"On the Somme front, after an intense artillery preparation, we launched an offensive which brought us important gains. North of Maurepas, assisted by the British, we captured one entire line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters, reaching at certain points the Guillemont-Maurepas road.

"South of Maurepas, on a front of two kilometers and to a depth of 300 to 500 meters, our infantry occupied all enemy positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road, after a sharp attack which cost the enemy heavily. These two operations, brilliantly and rapidly conducted, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of prisoners, whose numbers are not yet obtainable.

"At the same time south of the Somme, our troops, attacking with a rush, captured a powerfully organized system of German trenches on a length of 1,200 meters south of Belloy-en-Santerre, capturing sixty prisoners. There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front."

German Communication.

The German statement of today follows:

"The enemy's fire increased at times to great violence west of Wytschaete and on the La Bassee canal and to the south thereof.

"After strong British attacks from the Ovillers-Pozieres line and west of Foureaux wood had been repulsed in the morning the French, after the strongest artillery preparation, advanced to the assault between Guillemont and the Somme, and at the same time very considerable British forces advanced between Pozieres and Foureaux wood.

"The assault failed, as did five nocturnal attacks attempted by the French. After stubborn fighting, portions of the enemy troops which penetrated our positions west of Foureaux wood and south of Maurepas were driven back again. The enemy's losses were large.

"South of the Somme fighting took

(Continued on Second Page.)

WASHINGTON STATE IN HUGHES COLUMN

Few There Doubt Electoral Vote Will Be Captured by Republicans.

BULL MOOSE RETURNING TO RANKS OF OLD PARTY

Hard Fight for United States Senatorship, With Democrats Hopeful of Winning.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 17.—Washington's electoral vote will go to Hughes, according to all current indications, and by a substantial majority. The governorship will be close, with democratic, republican and progressive tickets in the field.

The outcome of the contest for the United States senatorship is at present obscured by the dust raised in the scramble for the republican nomination, and forecasts are unsafe until after the primaries of September 12.

Hughes will carry the state for the presidency through the return to the party of more than a majority of the progressives who bolted in 1912, and on the issue of the protective tariff. The republicans count upon the presidential vote to pull the state ticket through as well.

Real Struggle in Prospect.

The political situation in this state is one of the most interesting west of Indiana, and furnishes the greatest material for a real, live struggle between the two old parties. The various elements entering into it serve to inspire the democrats with hope and animate them with vigor to make an earnest campaign.

They will have the aid of some very prominent former progressives who have come out for President Wilson; men who were republicans before they became progressives. The republicans admit the prominence of these men, but minimize the extent of their following.

Washington, for years a republican stronghold, followed Roosevelt in 1912. President Wilson polled 86,840 votes in the state, Taft 70,445 and Roosevelt 113,698. Thus the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote was 97,303 in excess of the democratic vote.

The progressives began to return to the republican party in the senatorial election of 1914. In that year, Senator Wesley L. Jones received 130,479, as the republican candidate, against 83,282 for Ole Hanson, progressive, and 91,733 for Black, democrat. This Mr. Hanson has now declared for President Wilson, although he is not running for office, and it is not claimed that he can bring all of his former supporters into the democratic camp.

Case of Personal Popularity.

His was a case of popularity very similar to that of Col. Roosevelt's. He is a unique character of a man and draws to his own hand, and not to that of a party. The progressives will have a candidate for senator in Walter J. Thompson, who will hold the nucleus of a progressive organization if possible, but is not expected to do more than that. The other progressives will come back to the old party or vote for Wilson.

In addition to Mr. Hanson, some twenty-five other former well known progressives have declared for President Wilson.

Notwithstanding this defection, which looms large in the public eye but is claimed not to have support in votes relative to the prominence of the individuals, the republicans are confident of their ground in claiming the state for Hughes.

How the Tariff Hurts.

Washington is essentially a protectionist state and has suffered actual loss by the democratic tariff, which has not been offset, as in some other commonwealths, by temporary war prosperity. The state has shared very little in the industrial prosperity engendered in this country by the war.

It has, however, seen millions of dollars' worth of British Columbia shingles and lumber, cut from raw material which was 20 per cent cheaper than theirs and manufactured by coolie and Hindu cheap labor, pass the very mills of its lumbermen to compete in American markets under the reduced tariff. It has seen New Zealand butter, Argentine beef and eggs from China sold in Seattle markets lower than home-raised products, being admitted free of duty. The lumber trade is in straits and the workingmen charge it to the democratic tariff.

Mr. Hughes, in his speech here, said to his audience that he didn't have to talk about tariff, as every man in the crowd knew the subject thoroughly from practical everyday business experience. The audience assented.

Progressives are in the main protectionists in Washington and many a lumberman who is a democrat from principle looks ruefully at the practical operations of the tariff of his party.

Poindexter Busy Explaining.

Senator Poindexter, progressive incumbent, voted for the Underwood tariff bill, although he spoke and voted against the lumber schedules. He has been busy ever since explaining that he voted for the bill because it contained the income tax and other features acceptable to him. He now is a candidate for renomination as a republican and supporter of Hughes, although he says he will, if elected, still hold himself free to vote his convictions. He is being opposed for the nomination by Representative William E. Humphrey, a regular republican, and by five others—Enoch A. Bryan, Schuyler Duryee, W. A. Spalding and a woman, Mrs. John B. Allen, widow of a former senator. The democratic nominee for senator will be former Senator George Turner, an ultra-conservative democrat at one time, but now converted to the referendum, to woman suffrage and to President Wilson, whom he fought at Baltimore.

There is an interesting complication in this senatorial fight. Under the law, each voter must declare his first and second choice for senator. Failure to declare second choice invalidates the ballot. If no candidate receives 40 per cent of the total vote, the first and second choice votes of each candidate are added and the one getting the highest number of first and second

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

OBLIGATION OF NATION TO CITY

Nation's Capital Obligation Is Not Infinitesimal, But Primary, Dominating and Peculiarly Heavy.

HOSTILE THEORIES OF CAPITAL UPBUILDING

Will Congress, if It Repudiates Johnsonian Doctrine, Resurrect and Vitalize Johnson Amendment?

No. VII.

Editorial Correspondence of The Star.

BY THEODORE W. NOYES.

According to the Johnsonian doctrine (IV) upon the nation, outside of Washington, only an infinitesimal obligation concerning the National Capital rests, and it has met this obligation liberally and nobly.

Nation's Capital Obligation Is Primary and Dominating.

The nation's obligation to the capital, the nation's city, is not infinitesimal, but substantial, dominating, primary. That of the residents of the seat of government is only subordinate and incidental.

The one notable act of the nation in meeting with wise liberality this great obligation was in the enactment of the organic act of 1878—with the half-and-half provision—and some of our national legislators now propose the repudiation of this wise and beneficent law.

The Johnsonian theory is that the United States is under no obligation to maintain or build up the National Capital; that while it should do nothing in this direction it has already done nearly everything that has been accomplished, and that the time has come when it should cease altogether its interest and participation in such upbuilding and leave the burden upon the residents of the District, who ought alone to bear it.

The doctrine of the joint congressional committee concerning the relation of nation to capital negatives the Johnsonian theory at every point, and in every detail.

Running through the report is the suggestion that the half-and-half restriction should be removed in order that the national expenditure upon the nation's city may be largely increased, and not, as demanded by Mr. Johnson, be radically decreased or entirely eliminated. And Senator Works takes this position unequivocally, pointing out in specific detail the neglected obligations of capital upbuilding and urging the more liberal appropriations of national money needed to meet them.

The committee's words on this point are as follows:

"All of this means that the national city, the nation's home, should be a district where the national authority is not only supreme, but a district where the just pride of a great people should insist upon its maintenance in a manner most fitting to the dignity of the citizens whose manifestation of central government it is.

* * * * * * *

"As a conclusion, which should be of the greatest weight, we urge upon Congress that its appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia should always be in such sum as will not only continue the city of Washington and the District of Columbia in every respect as the splendid and beautiful central residence of this great nation, but also cause it to become and be forever maintained as a model for all the cities of the world.

* * * * * * *

"Our unanimous conclusion is that the rate of taxation in the District should be fixed and certain; that the Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its pre-eminent beauty and grandeur as befits the municipal expression of the nation's home and its people's pride."

In the argument for Washington before the joint committee the equitable obligation of nation toward capital was carefully considered as illustrated in the great capitals of the world, and how this obligation was met by different nations was discussed in detail. (See pages 299-317, Report of Hearings.)

The expenditure of national money for the development of the National Capital is recognized as a proper national outlay everywhere in the world. There has been controversy over the propriety of many forms of national appropriations, as, for instance, those for internal improvements, roads, canals, etc., but no one has ever contended that the capital of a nation is not a proper object of the nation's fostering care.

Nation's Capital Obligation Is Extraordinarily Heavy.

In the case of Washington there was found to exist a peculiar national obligation in equity toward the capital, a double obligation, extraordinarily heavy under each head: (1) That arising from the circumstances of the creation of the capital, and (2) that which is coupled with and measured by the nation's absolute control of the nation's city. The nation's obligation to Washington under the first head is not duplicated in the case of any other of the world's capitals included in this discussion, except Canberra, the capital-that-is-to-be of Australia, which does not yet exist. In respect to a few other capitals (Mexico, Paris, Rio, Buenos Aires, Athens, Rome) a national obligation of the second kind is recognized, measured by the degree of peculiar control exercised over them in each case by the nation. This equitable obligation is substantial in the case of Mexico and of Paris and much slighter in the case of Rio, Buenos Aires, Athens and Rome. But even Mexico and Paris fall far behind Washington in the height and breadth of this obligation.

The true basis of this nation's obligation of proportionate contribution toward the maintenance and development of the capital is not solely or primarily untaxed ownership of District real estate, though a substantial and continuous obligation does arise in connection with such ownership. The strongest obligations resting upon the nation are equitable in their nature and based primarily on the circumstances of the capital's creation, and the treatment of the capital by the nation ever since the birth of the nation's city.

By this special obligation I mean an obligation over and above that which is imposed solely by the fact that a city is a capital.

The general government, by the fact of planning a magnificent capital, covering a large area and characterized by broad streets, avenues and reservations to an extent unsuitable for a self-supporting commercial city, and by founding this capital in a place comparatively uninhabited, as well as by the terms of the bargain with the owners of the soil, and by the declarations of its representatives at the founding of the city and afterward, showed an intention to build up a national city, at the nation's expense, on a grand scale, irrespective of the future population of the District. The capital was to be primarily a center of federal action, and the occupation of the ground by settlers was merely incidental to this great purpose.

It was to be a meeting place for the use, convenience and entertainment of the people of the entire Union, and the expense of its support and adornment was not to be limited by the scanty resources of what permanent population it might acquire.

The original owners of Washington donated five-sevenths of the city's soil and yielded the right of self-government to the nation on the understanding and implied agreement that the nation was to build up here a magnificent capital at its own expense, reimbursing itself from the proceeds of the sale of donated lots. A pretentious city was planned and lots were sold by the government on the strength of this understanding. For three-fourths of a century the nation violated or neglected the obligations which it had thus incurred. In 1878 the government, which had in the beginning impliedly undertaken to meet all the expenses of capital making and then shifted that burden, in the main, upon private citizens, decided that justice required it to pay one-half of the District's expenses.

From these facts two equities in favor of Washington's people and against the nation arise: (1) For the payment of much more than one-half of the local community's capital making expenditures from 1790, based on the nation's undertaking to meet these expenses itself at the founding of the city; (2) for the repayment to Washington of whatever its people had paid more than the United States, applying to the past the half-and-half principle of the organic act.

Study of the equitable foundations upon which proportionate contribution toward capital maintenance by the nation is based brings the conviction that no fixing of that proportion can be just which ignores national neglects of obligations in the past in determining the equitable measure of proportionate contribution for the future.

While the nation up to 1878 exacted an excessive and oppressive contribution from the local taxpayers toward the upbuilding of the capital, and since that date has required all that could be equitably demanded, it has failed to carry out fully its own obligations toward the capital, having neglected these obligations for three-fourths of a century and not offering now to reimburse payments made on its account during the season of neglect.

Since justice requires that the government should pay a certain proportion of District expenses now, both justice and consistency demand that it should pay the same proportion of the expenses of the years of its indifference and neglect.

Obligation Follows Power.

The second obligation, that which is coupled with and measured by the degree to which the nation controls its capital, is extraordinarily great in Washington's case.

Obligation is coupled with power, i. e., financial obligation is coupled with political power. If the nation controls, it pays; and to the extent that it controls, it pays.

Washington is the only capital in the world in which, if certain proposed policies prevail, the nation would do all of the controlling and none of the paying. Paris wants France to pay without controlling; some men would have the United States control without paying.

In Canberra, the new capital to be of Australia, as supreme national control of the capital may be exemplified as in the case of Washington; but if so, this condition will result from the fact that the nation will secure and retain fee-simple title to all the land in the federal district and will simply lease to individual residents. It will logically couple national government ownership with national government control in an interesting socialistic experiment. In Washington, if certain theories prevail, the nation will retain exclusive and complete control of the capital, equal to that of Canberra, without extinguishing by purchase all individual title to property and without even recognizing and meeting the obligations which arise from partial ownership and full control.

The organic act took away territorial representation in Congress and territorial self-government and self-taxation from the District and pledged the nation to meet one-half of the approved expenses of capital maintenance and upbuilding on a scale worthy of the nation's city.

The assumption and exercise of absolute and exclusive legislative power were coupled with recognition of a pre-existing and continuing financial obligation. The nation cannot equitably repudiate wholly or in part its financial obligation and retain or exercise its despotic and exclusive power to tax and to govern.

The nation should not repudiate its half obligation in respect to capital maintenance, for the logical sequence of such action is surrender of all power and exclusive jurisdiction in respect to the District of Columbia and the destruction of the nation-controlled capital conceived and created by the forefathers.

The nation should not diminish its half contribution to capital upbuilding; for the logical sequence of such action is surrender by the nation of control of the capital municipality to the local majority stockholders. Power and obligation are inseparably coupled, and if the latter is destroyed or diminished the former is in equity destroyed or diminished in proportion.

It has, I think, been established by the hearing before the joint committee that the nation's obligation both to govern and to sustain and develop the National Capital is primary, dominating and supreme. **The primary responsibility for the upbuilding, as well as the governing, of the capital is upon the nation, and not, as Representative Johnson believes, upon the people of Washington.**

Another Vital National Obligation.

In the exercise of this power to govern and to tax and in meeting this peculiar and heavy responsibility another obligation arises which requires the nation through Congress to so tax the unrepresented capital community as to reduce to a minimum the violation of the American principle of self-taxation through representatives, and to so legislate in government of the capital community as to give expression, whenever possible, to the reasonable wishes of the people in respect to their local affairs, and to reduce to a minimum violation of the American principle of self-government through representatives and the American doctrine of the necessity that government shall have the consent of the governed.

The capital obligation resting upon the people of Washington adds to the full obligation of American citizenship, which Washingtonians gladly meet in common with all other Americans, the special obligation to obey the laws made for them and to pay the taxes imposed upon them by a legislative body in which they are not represented.

To reduce to a minimum the un-Americanism of this special obligation, it is recognized as an abstract proposition that the Washingtonian is entitled to enjoy every American right and privilege which is not inconsistent with supreme control of its capital by the nation through Congress. Since local taxation is without representation, this principle requires the taxing body to recognize the right of the local community to be heard and heeded in respect to the collection and disbursements of the local taxes, and puts upon it the obligation to impose upon itself every safeguarding device against excessive or unjust taxation of the unrepresented.

Through the organic act the nation proclaimed its intent to exercise this supreme control of its capital and recognized its corresponding supreme obligation.

That it might exercise this supreme control, it took from the local community the privilege of self-taxation. That its own taxation of the District might not be unjust or excessive, but, as far as practicable, approximating self-taxation, the nation imposed upon itself, as represented by Congress, the half-and-half safeguard of the organic act and the legal requirement that the civilian Commissioners should be identified with the local community.

A Self-Imposed Guaranty Against Excessive Taxation.

The half-and-half provision was thus not only the definite expression of affirmative beneficence by the nation in meeting its supreme financial obligation in respect to the capital, **but was also its self-imposed guaranty, in protection of a community from which it had just taken self-taxation, against excessive and unjust taxation by a body in which it was not represented.**

The law which submitted to a congressional committee the questions which were finally answered in the act of 1878 is the same in its wording as that under which the joint fiscal committee has acted. **The same attention should be given now in legislating upon the joint committee's report as was given then to the half-and-half provision as a shield against oppression of the unrepresented taxed. It should not be considered merely as stating a standard of measurement of the nation's capital beneficence.**

The organic act being opened up, is opened in all its parts. If the half-and-half provision is to be repealed or radically changed, a definite and carefully considered substitute should be provided not only by the enactment of new definite proportionate contributions by the nation and capital respectively, **but by the substitution of other equally effective safeguards for that which the half-and-half provision supplies against excessive and unjust taxation of the unrepresented.**

The same questions of equity are before Congress today as were before it forty years ago. If the decision of 1878 against local self-taxation is to be reaffirmed, then its provision of approximate self-taxation and of protection of the unrepresented against excessive and unjust taxation should be reaffirmed with even greater emphasis than in the seventies. **If the provision in effect that one half-contributor to the municipal fund shall act alone upon appropriation propositions initiated and submitted by representatives of the other half is to be repealed, then either self-taxation should be restored to the local community, or some device of indirect representation in taxation through the use of the referendum and recall should be enacted, and voting representation in Congress should be granted to the people of the District.**

In the United States no tax can be equitable which is imposed despotically by a taxing body in which the taxed are unrepresented, without safeguards against excessive taxation and without devices to ascertain, in order that they may receive due consideration, the views and wishes of the unrepresented taxed.

Greater or Littler Washington?

Congress for the nation is now determining the future of the National Capital. Whether it is to be GREATER WASHINGTON or littler Washington, it will embody the national idea and will serve as an index of the strength of national patriotic sentiment and of national prosperity and power.

No act of the forefathers furnished more convincing evidence of wise forethought than the creation and general design of the National Capital. What they planned the men of today are to carry out with the enlargements and improvements befitting the greater republic of the present time and necessary to make the modern city in every branch of municipal development a model capital.

What is done for the capital is done for the nation and for the promotion of national sentiment. At once the bond and token of union the nation's city and the spirit of American nationality are intertwined. Sincere and enthusiastic love for country is what keeps alive the modern republic and gives it prosperity and glory. Both capital and nation have planted the roots of their existence in this patriotic sentiment. The Union and its peculiar residence and part property, hallowed by every association which can keep patriotism alive, rest upon the same supports.

The national sentiment was never stronger than it is today. The whole republic thrills in response to the patriotic impulse. The nation and whatever pertains to it are spelled in the largest type.

I do not believe for an instant that American sentiment will declare now or ever for a crippled and humiliated capital; whose people are oppressed by inequitable taxes to which they have not assented and are shamed by unnecessary and un-American political disabilities; or for a national city whose material development is discreditable when compared with the broad farseeing plans of the forefathers. I am convinced on the contrary that the hundred millions of Americans of today would, if polled, decide that there can be no more patriotic and ennobling labor than that which associates one's name with the illustrious forefathers in developing worthily and on an equitable basis the city of the Union, thereby fostering the national sentiment, realizing the national aspiration and gratifying the national pride.

Promises to Make Good His Thefts.

TOLEDO, August 17.—Constance Renaud, a Canadian for whom police of several cities searched for seven years on a charge of robbing a safe in a hotel where he was employed as clerk, has been given a suspended sentence to Mansfield reformatory. Renaud promised restitution, and was freed on the plea of his former employer. Renaud was arrested at Amherstberg, Ontario, while attending the funeral of his brother.

INFANTILE EPIDEMIC CONFERENCE IS ON

Mystery of Paralysis Emphasized at Meeting of Health Authorities.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY RECEIVES DELEGATES

Dr. Hazen Emerson of New York Tells of Terrible Ravages of Disease.

Concentrated testimony as to the strikingly mysterious nature of infantile paralysis was given by state health officers from all parts of the United States at the opening session this morning of a conference called by the public health service to discuss means of combating the epidemic. Representatives of practically all states of the Union were welcomed by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department to this, the first conference of its kind ever called by the public health service.

In the absence of Surgeon General Blue, who is ill, Assistant Surgeon General A. H. Glennan opened the conference at the headquarters of the public health service. The conference is expected to last two days.

McAdoo for Co-Operation.

As state official after state official made concise reports of the situation regarding poliomyelitis, as the disease exists in their various states, it was seen and realized by the physicians present that truly infantile paralysis is a disease concerning which there is no surety, and that the words of Secretary McAdoo were more than true when, in welcoming the delegates, he dwelt particularly upon the importance of co-operative effort by federal and state authorities.

"The public health service is trying to bring about a more intelligent combat with this mysterious enemy," said Secretary McAdoo. "I have great hopes that you gentlemen will concert some regulations which will be so reasonable that they will impose the minimum of discomfort and the maximum of benefit."

Reports of state officers show more than 10,000 cases of infantile paralysis in the United States. Outside of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania the situation is practically normal. Aside from the vicinity of New York city, where more than 6,000 cases were reported since the outbreak of the epidemic in June, there was no specific evidence that the transmission of the disease could be traced back to the metropolis.

It was shown that the great majority of cases occur in persons less than sixteen years of age, but that the disease can and does occur in older persons, in a seemingly most mysterious manner.

Dr. Emerson Reports.

Interest centered in the report of Dr. Hazen Emerson, health commissioner of New York city. Dr. Emerson reported 6,652 cases of infantile paralysis there since the outbreak of the plague, of which, to date, more than 1,400 had resulted fatally.

"Parents cannot be too careful to have a doctor called at the slightest sign of illness in their children," warned Dr. Emerson.

He also warned doctors to be suspicious these days over the seeming slight ailings of children, citing many cases of New York mothers who brought their children to the various milk centers, complaining that their babies "had not been able to lift their arms for the past few days." These cases occurred, Dr. Emerson said, in the various districts where the health officials were most vigilant.

In almost dramatic contrast to the truly terrible report of the delegate from New York were reports of health officers from various states of the middle west and far west, who reported some seven, some twenty and thirty cases of the disease in their states, less than recent years. Dr. Guy E. Manning of California reported but four cases in his state. Dr. W. P. Orr of Delaware reported two cases, although so close to New York.

Situation in Washington.

Dr. Woodward of the District of Columbia health office reported sixteen cases for the District of Columbia since July 1, from which two deaths have resulted. One case, he said, was traced to New York, and the other to New Jersey. In 1914 there were six cases of infantile paralysis in the District. No quarantine regulations have been established here as yet.

The relation of the "sweat shop" to infantile paralysis is a question which Dr. J. N. McCormack of Kentucky asked the conference to consider. He declared that while there are but eighteen cases of the disease in Kentucky, he has an opinion that clothing from "sweat shops" may have something to do with the spread of the disease and that his fear is that there has not been rigid enough supervision of these shops.

Reports were also heard from Dr. G. Andrews of Alabama, Dr. C. W. Garrison of Arkansas, Dr. Guy E. Manning of California and Dr. S. L. McKelvey of Colorado.

Reporting Delegates.

Reports were heard today from the following: Alabama, Dr. Glenn Andrews; Arizona, Dr. E. P. Palmer; Arkansas, Dr. C. W. Garrison; Colorado, Dr. S. R. McKelvey; Connecticut, Dr. John T. Black; Delaware, Dr. A. E. Frantz; District of Columbia, Dr. W. C. Woodward; Florida, Dr. J. Y. Porter; Illinois, Dr. C. St. Clair Drake; Indiana, Dr. W. F. King; Iowa, Dr. Henry Albert; Kentucky, Dr. A. T. McCormack; Louisiana, Dr. Oscar Dowling; Maine, Dr. A. C. Young; Maryland, Dr. John S. Fulton; Massachusetts, Dr. A. H. McLaughlin; Michigan, Dr. John L.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate:

Met at noon.

Debate on shipping bill resumed.

Naval conferees reach final agreement on disputed section of appropriation bill.

Announcement made that immigration bill will be pressed at this session.

House:

Not in session. Meets Friday.

PRESIDENT CALLS RAILROAD CHIEFS INTO CONFERENCE

640 Chairmen of Big Brotherhoods Indicate Receptive Attitude.

READY TO CONCEDE ALL THAT IS FAIR

Invitation Extended to Men Who Operate Roads to Talk It Over.

TRANSPORTATION MEN COMING

White House Seeking Direct Word With Those in Authority and May Call on J. Pierpont Morgan.

Admittedly "in a very receptive mood," the 640 committeemen, comprising the chairmen of all four big brotherhoods on all the 225 railroad systems, filed into the east room of the White House this afternoon to hear direct from President Wilson what terms he advises they should accept to avert the threatened strike, for the general good of the country.

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, voiced their attitude and disposition to concede all they believe right in an effort to reach an agreement with the railroads when he said:

"When the President tells us what he believes just, as a result of his investigations at this time, he will find us ready to give the utmost consideration to his proposition."

Managers' Attitude Doubtful.

Indication that, while the employes now seem to be disposed to accept the President's proposals, the railroad managers either feel unwilling or that they have not sufficient authority, was given when President Wilson today invited the presidents of the principal railroads of the country to come to Washington immediately. He wishes to present his views and suggestions directly to them, as he is, this afternoon, presenting them directly to the entire committee who hold power of attorney for the 400,000 employes concerned in the controversy.

Pending the arrival of the railway presidents Mr. Wilson does not plan to confer again with the managers' committee of nineteen. They are holding sessions today behind locked doors.

In answer to the President's telegrams a number of the railroad presidents are leaving New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Others are coming in special trains from Chicago.

May Call in J. P. Morgan.

Intimations were dropped by a well informed man today that President Wilson may finally call in J. P. Morgan if he finds the railroad presidents as strongly set against granting the eight-hour demand as the committee of managers who are here. What the President is aiming at now, it is said, is to get in touch with the last authority over the big railroads, and Mr. Morgan is recognized as a real commander-in-chief of these forces, aided by other high financiers in New York. Such a move by the President would give a sensational turn to the White House efforts for settlement.

Another indication of the delicacy of the situation was seen in the decision at the White House not to make public the President's remarks to the men, at this time at least. It was first intended to publish the President's statement and then his statement to the managers, thus laying the case before the high court of public opinion. It was believed that while there was hope of moving the committee of managers by appeal to the presidents or the financiers, the negotiations would be kept confidential.

The President sent the following telegram to the leading railroad presidents:

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railroad strike has reached a point which makes it highly desirable that I should personally confer with you at the earliest possible moment, and with the presidents of any other railways affected who may be immediately accessible. Hope you can make it convenient to come to Washington at once."

Railway Presidents Sent For.

President Wilson's invitation was sent to the following railroad presidents:

Daniel Willard, Baltimore and Ohio; Samuel Rea, Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, Southern railway; Samuel M. Felton, Chicago and Great Western; George W. Stevens, Chesapeake and Ohio; William Sproule, Southern Pacific; E. E. Calvin, Union Pacific; L. F. Loree, Delaware and Hudson; W. J. Harahan, Seaboard Air Line; Howard Elliott, New Haven; B. F. Bush, Missouri Pacific; A. H. Smith, New York Central; F. D. Underwood, Erie; William H. Truesdale, Lackawanna; E. P. Ripley, Santa Fe; R. H. Aishton, Chicago and Northwestern; A. J. Earling, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, who has often been spokesman for railroad presidents on other occasions when they have come to Washington, was telephoned to early this morning by Secretary Tumulty regarding the invitation to the railroad presidents. He promised to do everything possible to arrange as large a representation as posible.

In response to one sentence in the President's telegram a number of railroad presidents who did not personally receive the telegram are included in the delegation.

Railway Chiefs on Way.

Those who will leave from New York are A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central; Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Benjamin F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri