

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916—FOURTEEN PAGES.

WEATHER.
Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; moderate temperature; light northwest winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 92; lowest, 66, at 5:30 a.m. today.
Full report on page eleven.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 11.

RUMANIA NOW AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; BIG ARMY IS MOBILIZED

Fighting Already Has Begun on the Transylvania Frontier, According to a Berlin Announcement.

OPENS ROAD FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS TO MOVE SOUTH ALONG THE DANUBE

Germany Has Declared War Against Rumania, and Bulgaria and Turkey Are Expected to Follow—Makes Campaign in Balkans of Overshadowing Importance.

BERLIN, August 28, via London, 7:05 p.m.—Germany has declared war on Rumania.
BERLIN, August 28, via London, 5:30 p.m.—Fighting has begun between Rumanian and Teutonic troops on the Transylvanian frontier, the official announcement of today indicates. The statement says Rumanians have been taken prisoner.
BERLIN, August 28, via London, 1:45 p.m.—Rumania declared war on Austria-Hungary Sunday evening, it is announced officially here. The announcement follows:
"The Rumanian government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary.
"The federal council has been convoked for an immediate sitting."

LONDON, August 28, 2:47 p.m.—Germany probably will declare war on Rumania within twenty-four hours, after which Turkey and Bulgaria are expected to do likewise, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.
The dispatch from The Hague says the German federal council met this morning on receipt of the news of Rumania's declaration of war against Austria.

The Rumanian legation in Berlin is being guarded by the police, these advisers say, as stones were thrown through the windows of the Italian embassy in Berlin yesterday.
A later message from the same source says word has been received from Berlin that the German government will hand his passports to the Rumanian minister today.

Berlin Profoundly Impressed.

Italy's declaration of war against Germany and the declaration of war by Rumania against Austria-Hungary have caused a most profound impression in the German capital, says a dispatch from Berlin, by way of The Hague, to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Berlin newspapers, the dispatch adds, express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the German foreign minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the under secretary for foreign affairs, those statements being considered by the journals to be partly responsible for what is declared to be Germany's diplomatic defeat.

Political Crisis in Hungary.

The developments in the Balkans appear to be causing perturbation in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here from Bern, Switzerland. These advices say there is a serious political crisis in Hungary, the opposition leaders demanding a coalition cabinet, which the emperor has denied.

In addition to all-night sittings of the Hungarian chamber, the dispatches add, an Austrian cabinet council sat for eight hours Thursday and six hours Friday and the Hungarian cabinet for nine hours Thursday and ten hours Friday.

Enthusiasm in London.

Rumania's declaration of war, while not unexpected, aroused the greatest enthusiasm in London. Special editions of the newspapers announcing the event were bought eagerly by crowds on the streets.

The meeting of the Rumanian crown council, at which the decision was reached, was held at the Controceni palace. King Ferdinand presided and the session was prolonged over several days. The council consists of nineteen members, of whom it is believed four to six opposed intervention.

Besides conferring with the crown council with whom the final decision rested, King Ferdinand had prolonged conferences with the leaders of all Rumanian political parties, including those favorable to intervention and those who had been the strongest supporters of Rumania continuing her neutrality.

The Rumanian military officers had discussed for some days what probably would be the first step taken when war was declared and had dismissed all alien employes, many of whom were Germans. An especially large number of Germans were employed in the technical services.

Gen. Averescu to Command.

Gen. Averescu, former minister of war, is expected to command the Rumanian army.

RUMANIA FOURTEENTH NATION TO ENTER GREAT WORLD WAR

Rumania is the fourteenth nation to join in the war. Her intervention either on the side of the entente allies or the central powers has been awaited with symptoms of concern by both since the beginning of the great conflict. This is due not entirely to Rumania's military strength, but also to the strategic advantages of her geographical position and the fact that her entry into the struggle opens to the Russian army a gateway through Rumania to attack the Bulgarians from the north, while the allied army having its base at Saloniki attacks them and their German allies from the south.

Nevertheless, Rumania's military strength is by no means inconsiderable. The country has a population of 6,500,000, and her army has been estimated at 550,000. It often has been described as one of the most thoroughly equipped and disciplined armies in Europe, but it is not without its weaknesses. It has thrown some doubt upon its quality. It has been stated that Rumania is a well-disciplined, but ill-trained and ill-equipped army, and that its flying service is inferior.

DRIFT'S TOWARD REPUBLICANISM

Colorado Promises to Be Good Battleground Between Republicans and Democrats.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRATION ENTERS INTO ESTIMATES

Careful Observers Talk About Pluralities as Low as 5,000 One Way or the Other.

DENVER, Col., August 28.—Colorado promises to be good fighting ground between the republicans and the democrats on both the national and state tickets.

Careful observers talk about pluralities as low as 5,000 one way or the other. The drift of major public opinion at this time is believed to be toward the republican national ticket. Sentiment is not crystallizing between the parties on the state ticket, as a contest over the republican gubernatorial nomination is on, to be determined by primaries September 12. The local claim that Colorado will go republican on the presidency, which is supported in several independent and qualified quarters, discards the figures of the 1912 election for comparison and considers present conditions. In 1912 the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote was 16,000 in excess of the Wilson vote.

Since 1912 there has been a great influx of emigration into Colorado, estimated as high as 250,000, and a great deal of it from republican states. No estimate is at hand as to the return of the progressives, but there are no outward signs of progressive revolt, and the republicans expect to have the support of the great bulk of the Roosevelt vote of four years ago.

Colorado Wants Protection.

Protective tariff and dissatisfaction with the democratic administration's foreign policy are depended upon by the republicans to put them across the goal line. Colorado wants protection for her best sugar, lead, wool and cattle. The tariff will be an important issue in the coming election.

The German vote is negligible in volume and conceded to the republicans. The fact that the Irish vote, which is considerable in the mining regions, is disaffected toward the democratic national ticket is an account of Mexican church troubles, laid to the administration, and the administrative record in the European war. Democrats admit that this disaffection exists, and are contented over it. However, among the democratic managers that they will carry the state for President Wilson on the promise of republican coalition.

Democrats Claim Labor Vote.

The democrats claim that labor, with the exception of Wilson in the main, and the republicans do not refute the assertion with much heart. The democrats think the new population will break even between the two parties and win the election. It is not known what the 1912 vote, if that is used, 80 per cent of the Roosevelt vote must return to the republicans to insure republican victory.

Democrats admit great unrest among the people over the Mexican situation and the fact that it is not known what they depend upon the broader view of national questions to overcome the disaffection of the crowd. They are in short, that the progressive sentiment of both parties tends to support of the administration on its record.

On the state ticket the democrats are united and without factional division for the while. The republicans have nominated as their candidate for governor Julius C. Ginter of the state supreme court. The democrats have nominated as their candidate for governor John F. Carlson, who seeks re-nomination. Sen. Samuel D. Nicholson, a popular mining man.

Carlson will be strong with the woman suffrage issue, and the democrats will be strong with the prohibition law, which the women are determined to maintain. Carlson has made some enemies during his incumbency in the rank and file, and the contest will be close.

Denver Reception Gratifying.

Mr. Hughes was given a most gratifying reception in Denver, and the republicans are mightily encouraged by it. The great auditorium in which Bryan was nominated for the presidency in 1908, was packed to standing-room capacity. The audience estimated to number 14,000. It was an intelligent audience, sympathetic and responsive, without being demonstrative or enthusiastic. The speech did not invoke enthusiasm, and the speaker was not invited to speak. The speech did not invoke enthusiasm, and the speaker was not invited to speak.

When Mr. Hughes came to the platform, he was greeted by the biggest hand of the evening. Some of the local republicans were not in the mood to give him a warm welcome. He gave them more talk on international arbitration and civil service reform, and to what the republicans in the west has been that he would not get local demerits.

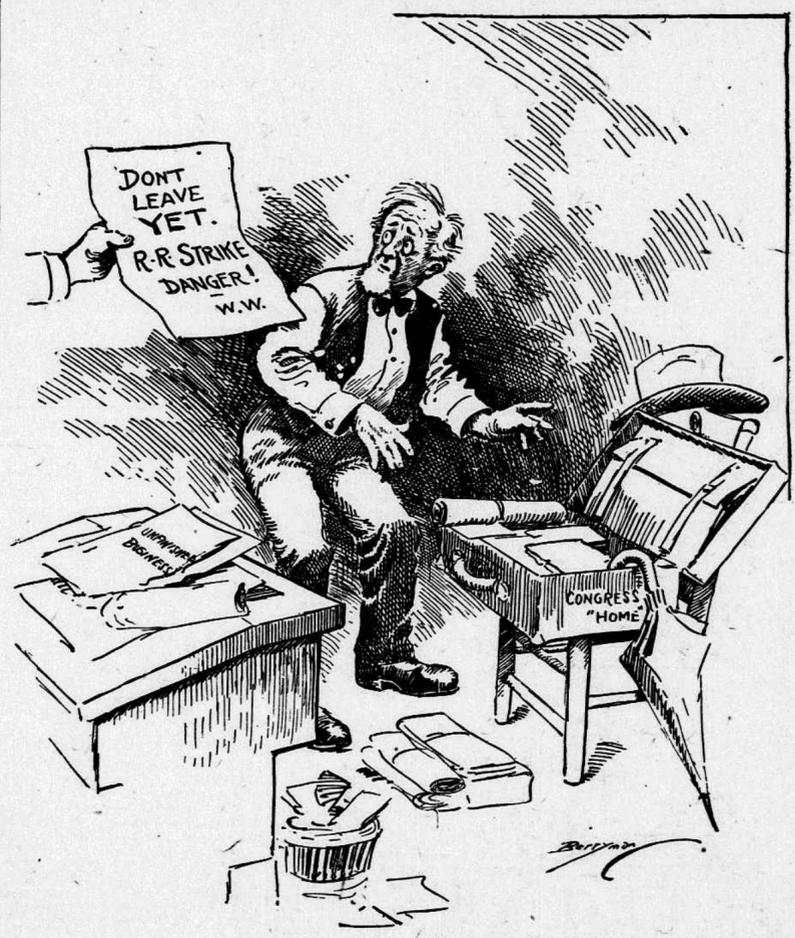
Mr. Hughes is hoisting his own row, without aid or suggestion from the national management or the party leaders in Congress. Up to this time there is no notable absence of the party management. In coming to Denver from California, the democratic executive, Utah and Wyoming, and one classed as doubtful, with chances favoring the democrats, Nevada. Utah, of course, goes with Vermont. Wyoming is conceded a republican in the present electoral ticket, but there is a fight over the United States senatorship. Senator Hughes is up for re-election, and for the first time in many years finds that he has a real contest on his hands.

To Bring Up Conference Report.

Representative Page, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the District appropriation bill on the House side, will endeavor to bring up the conference report in the House tomorrow and inform that body that the House conferees must report a continuance of the disagreement with the Senate on the District appropriation bill.

If there is time tomorrow, the District matter will be brought up, to ask the House to instruct him as to what his wishes will be as to the amendments he agreed to. The Senate amendment imposing a tax upon intangible personal property and upon the other matters which have caused a disagreement.

If the other matters before the House make it impossible to consider the District matter tomorrow, Representative Page will ask that the House meet again Wednesday for the sole purpose of settling the District appropriation bill. Representative Page today intimated that he did not expect an agreement could be reached with the Senate unless the House should go on record and express its opinion on the important matter at issue.



WOULD PURCHASE WILKINS' INTEREST

McLean Estate Asks Court to Provide Means for Buying Washington Post Stock.

Application for permission of the court to purchase for \$469,800 the 270 shares of the stock of the Washington Post Company belonging to John F. Wilkins was made to the District Supreme Court today by the American Security and Trust Company as executor of the estate of the late John R. McLean.

Mr. McLean owned 320 shares of the stock. The purchase of the Wilkins interest would make the estate practically the owner of the paper, only ten shares being outstanding.

Court Asked to Provide Means.

The court is asked to authorize the sale by the executor of United States bonds amounting to \$500,000, belonging to the estate, to provide funds for the purchase of the Wilkins interest. The trust company has only \$144,000 in cash belonging to the estate, the court is told, and must dispose of some investments to complete the purchase.

After reciting to the court the history of the purchase by John R. McLean, in 1905, of one-half of the stock then owned by John F. Wilkins, the conscientious objector, the court might have an option of purchase of the other interest.

Wilkins Ready to Buy or Sell.

Mr. Wilkins has offered either to buy Mr. McLean's interest or to sell his own at \$1,740 per share. The par value of the stock is \$100. Edward B. McLean, the son, and Francis T. Homer, the adviser, declined to consent to a sale of the McLean interest.

Mr. McLean, according to the petition, paid more than \$2,500 per share for the 320 shares owned by him. The executor is disinclined to sell for \$1,740 per share. The trust company, therefore, decided to purchase for the estate the other interest.

The figures disclosed in the petition indicate a valuation of the Post at \$1,500,000 at the time of the acquisition. Mr. McLean of an interest in the publication. The price paid by him for his shares totaled \$333,816. Attorney Joseph J. Darlington and Frank J. Hogan filed the petition.

MRS. McADOO HOLDS HER OWN

President's Daughter, Ill With Typhoid, No Better, No Worse.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., August 28.—The condition of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, was unchanged today, it was stated by Col. William Gray Schaeffer, attending physician.

"Mrs. McAdoo is neither better nor worse," Dr. Schaeffer said. "She had a comfortable night, and is doing as well as can be expected."
Mrs. McAdoo is ill with typhoid fever.

RESULTS OF WAR GAME.

Shows Enemy Fleet Could Land Troops, Says Admiral Knight.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 28.—The war game just completed by the United States Navy, proved that under fairly favorable weather conditions an attacking fleet has an excellent chance to land troops within twenty miles of New York, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight declared last night. "Nothing of this sort would have been possible, he said, if the defending Blue fleet had had an efficient scouting force."

FAIL TO AGREE ON D. C. APPROPRIATION MEASURE

Senate and House Conferees Give No Sign of Yielding—Bill May Fail Entirely.

The conferees of the Senate and House today disagreed over the main items still in controversy between the two houses in the District appropriation bill. The failure to agree will be reported to the House tomorrow by Representative Page of North Carolina, who has the bill in charge in the House.

The conferees were in session only about half an hour today. It soon became evident that the deadlock could not be broken, neither side giving evidences of yielding. So an adjournment was taken after the decision had been reached to report for a second time a disagreement over the controversial items. The Senate amendment striking out the House rider abolishing the prohibition law is the main stumbling block, it is understood. The other main items in controversy are the proposed tax on intangible property and the proposed reduction of the price of gas.

Possibility of Failure Greater.

Following the conference today, the possibility of the District bill's failing entirely seemed greater than at any time heretofore, it was said. Much will depend upon the action of the House on the report of the conferees tomorrow. The Senate seems determined to stand out on its amendments, even to the extent that the bill may fail unless the amendments are agreed to.

The who hand is with the Senate, so far as the half-and-half plan of appropriating for the District is concerned, since if the bill fails and it becomes necessary to amend the law, the House is in a position to bring up the amendment for the present fiscal year. Only by affirmative action can this law be changed. A failure of the bill, however, would mean for the Senate many needed improvements in various departments of the District government.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TAXATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 28.—The tenth national conference on taxation opened here today with a large attendance. The first formal session was to be held this afternoon when Gov. Ralston was to deliver the address of welcome. The object of the association is to cause the enactment of uniform taxation laws for the state and nation. The conference will adjourn Thursday evening.

FLEURY ATTACK HALTED BY FRENCH OPPOSITION

London Claims Further Progress for the British on the Somme Front.

PARIS, August 28, noon.—The Germans made several attacks on the French positions at Fleury last night, but were repulsed. Today's announcement of the war office.

There was a further development Saturday night of the German tactics observed recently of making scattered thrusts along various parts of the front. Three times the Germans attacked the Vaux-Chapelle wood, northeast of Verdun. They also delivered an assault in Apremont forest, in Lorraine. In each case, the war office announced, they were repulsed.

Berlin Says Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, August 28, via London, 5:22 p.m.—British and French troops made repeated attacks on the German positions last night in the region of the river Somme on the western front, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. The attacks failed, the statement says, partly after hand-to-hand fighting and partly on account of the German counter attacks.

A semi-official announcement says that between February 21 and nearly 200,000 French divisions, nearly 800,000 men. In the battle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French were twenty-three divisions and the British thirty-seven.

Crocker Coming Here for Treatment.

LONDON, August 28, 11:50 a.m.—Dublin correspondents report that Richard Crocker, formerly leader of Tammany Hall, is retiring from the turf temporarily and is going to the United States on account of the condition of his eyes, which require expert attention. Mr. Crocker, known as the "King of the Turf," was captured in the Phoenix, Ireland, in 1901, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Hope to Settle Irish Question.

LONDON, August 28, 11:55 a.m.—Strong efforts are to be made during the parliamentary recess for resumption of negotiations for settlement of the Irish question, according to reports in Irish political circles. It is understood that the unionist and nationalist leaders are inclined to regard these efforts sympathetically.

TO CHECK PLAGUE PUZZLES D. C. HEADS

Commissioners Receive Proposed New Regulations Which Health Officer Opposes.

WORK OF THE NATION'S EXPERTS ON HEALTH

Dr. Woodward Says to Avoid Infantile Paralysis Cleanliness of Highest Type Is Necessary.

The District Commissioners are in a quandary concerning the adoption of preventive measures against spread of infantile paralysis as the result of receiving from Health Officer Woodward today proposed new regulations, which they drafted and recommended that official because they meet the views of a majority of the nation's health experts, but which do not receive his personal indorsement.

The suggested regulations are in substantial compliance with the standard minimum requirements formulated and adopted by the conference of state and federal health officers held under the auspices of the public health service August 18.

Seventeen typewritten pages are employed for setting forth the proposed rules, which Dr. Woodward utilizes several additional pages presenting reasons why he does not believe they will be effective in preventing spread of infantile paralysis in the District materially, if at all.

Commissioners Must Decide.

The Commissioners, therefore, must decide whether to adopt the regulations, which are recommended by Dr. Woodward, but not personally approved by that official, or allow the present regulations to stand. Modification of the regulations is another alternative suggested.

Corporation Council Sime has been asked for an opinion, and it is possible that the public will be given an opportunity to express itself on the subject at a hearing before the Commissioners before final action is taken. Another departure from existing regulations, the proposed body of laws contains some new and drastic requirements.

For example, they will require the quarantining on the premises for a period of six days of persons who are in an infected household. Under the present regulations, only the patient is isolated, though persons coming in contact with a patient are required to observe well defined precautions.

Another departure from existing regulations requires the placarding of infected premises. Still another provision that should be adopted is the requirement that persons under certain conditions, of all persons under sixteen years of age, should be vaccinated by an administrator, which the public health service may report as potential sources of infection to the District.

Explains His Position.

In explaining his position in the matter, Dr. Woodward points out that the recommendations not only are based on the views of a considerable majority of state health officers, but also on the views of representative local physicians, who conferred with the health officer last week in regard to their formulation.

The fact that the regulations are recommended though not approved by the majority of the health officers, is the statement that, from an administrative standpoint, the community is entitled to have the benefit of the experience and judgment of the majority of those qualified to speak in the matter rather than the views of a few.

Continuing, Dr. Woodward says that the proposed regulations may, in his judgment, by reason of their very vigor materially contribute to the spread of the disease.

"The grave hardship and the expense which will be imposed on the community upon any family in which a case of poliomyelitis occurs will cause any conscientious physician to hesitate before diagnosing any illness as poliomyelitis. The same causes will operate to prevent the necessary contact with physicians in cases in which the patient is unwilling to incur the expense of a hospital stay in cases in which there is no paralysis."

Against Definite Quarantine Period.

Dr. Woodward also discusses what he considers the futility of a definite quarantine period. While the regulations propose a six-week quarantine, the health officer points out that in an investigation to determine the infectivity of nine persons who had suffered from the disease, he found that they had mouth secretions infective in the seventh month, another in the sixth month, and another in the fifth month. In other words, four of the nine patients were infective for periods varying from three to seven months.

"Even the most ardent advocate of drastic regulations to prevent the spread of poliomyelitis, he continues, would hardly advocate that all patients be isolated for a period of seven months, and yet there is no practical way of securing intense heat in cases in which the patient is released from quarantine."

Dr. Woodward's Opinions.

In summarizing his opinions Dr. Woodward says:
"It is best, it seems to me, that the public should not be taught to rely upon any regulations that may be promulgated by official authority. The public should understand that it is impossible to locate the sources from which poliomyelitis is spread, and that it is impossible to discover the channels through which infection is carried from any such sources, even from such as are known."
"The public should understand that the fight is a fight in the dark. She should be made to understand, and each individual to feel, that the greatest safeguard against infection lies in personal cleanliness of the highest type, of person, of home, of store, of workshop and of office. The habit of regarding every sick person as a possible source of infection is not sufficient, but the habit must be cultivated of regarding every person whatsoever as a source of infection, and of doing everything possible to avoid contact direct or indirect, through insects or otherwise; when such contact is of such a nature as possibly to carry matter of any kind whatsoever, especially the mucous secretions, from any person, well or sick, on to the mucous membranes, or into the respiratory or digestive tracts of the person."

President to Give Details.

If all negotiations fail, and the President goes before Congress probably tomorrow or Wednesday, it is said he will reveal the details of all negotiations in his address and his plan for legislation.

The four brotherhood heads, while they waited today for the next move by the executives, sent President Wilson a letter explaining how the 640 representatives had gone home and left twenty-four men in charge with authority to act.

Congress Not to Adjourn.

Senator Kern, the majority leader, whom President Wilson journeyed through the rain to the Capitol last night to consult, said that all hope of adjournment for the eight-hour day had been abandoned, and that Congress was waiting the outcome of the President's conferences today with officials of the railroad and brotherhoods before undertaking anything relating to the industrial crisis.

"Nothing will be done," said Senator Kern, "until the President has conferred with the steering committee of the Senate this afternoon regarding strike legislation."

Congress has reconciled itself to the decision that there will not be an early adjournment. The entire railroad controversy is likely to be thrown into Congress for settlement.

Tentative plans are being made for a joint session, probably very soon, to be addressed by the President. He will appeal, if necessary, for emergency legislation to meet the present strike condition.

Compulsory Arbitration.
That compulsory arbitration is a probable result of the entire matter is the opinion today among those who have been in closest touch with the situation and the President's efforts during the last two weeks to effect an adjustment through his personal mediation.

RAILROAD DEBATE IS IN LAST STAGES

AT WHITE HOUSE

President May Yet Have Counter Plan to Exchange With Executives.

ALL OTHER MEANS FAILING, TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Will Confer This Afternoon With Senate Steering Committee Regarding Strike Legislation.

STRIKE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Chief Magistrate Expected to Tell Senate and House Details of Efforts and to Ask Legislative Interference.

At the conference between President Wilson and the committee of railroad chiefs at the White House this afternoon, starting at 2:30 o'clock, the question of whether there will be a nation-wide strike hangs by a thread.

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While the railroad presidents are conferring at the White House today, with the steering committee of the Senate, a counter proposition as a reply to the President's proposal for settlement, which was expressed by administrators, the President knows the essentials of their plan and has prepared another in substitution of their proposal.

If the President presents such a suggestion to the railroad executives they will retire to consider it. They are their attitude that they are open to earnest consideration of any way of settlement which will recognize arbitration.

May Be Up to Congress.

With the railway executives standing firm against conceding the eight-hour day and the brotherhood leaders still standing out against arbitrating it, the hope of preventing a tie-up of the country's transportation systems seems to be in jeopardy.

Unless a settlement of the controversy between the railroad operators and the railroad employees, or the likelihood of such a settlement, is reached by the President's proposal, the matter will go to Congress. The opinion was confidently expressed by administrators and railroad executives today.

Conferees among them and with President Wilson, which began last Friday, were continued today. The President postponed his engagement with the railway executives until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to give him more time for conference with leaders of Congress.

Attitude of President.

The President, it is said today, has repeatedly shown a willingness to consent to any plan which would include the principle of the eight-hour day and has already submitted to the railroad employees any plan suggested by the executives which has a possibility of acceptance.

Up to the present the railroad executives have based their objections to the President's plan on the ground that the entire controversy should be submitted to arbitration.

It was understood today that many proposals of different forms have been presented to the railway executives through the White House, but that they have all been met with the statement that the railroads stood for arbitrating the whole controversy.

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