WEATHER.
Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; warmer; moderate southerly winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours ending at noon today: Highest, 78, at noon today; lowest, 50, at 5 a.m. today.
For full report see page 4.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of August, 1916, Daily Average, 74,969; Sunday, 55,712.

No. 29,431. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

GAINS FOR BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMS IN SOMME BATTLE

Advance Along Front of 3,000 Yards for an Average Depth of 800 Yards.

VILLAGE OF GUILLEMONT IS TAKEN FROM GERMANS

Occupy All of Guinchy, But Lose Part of It as Result of Counter Attack.

BIG GUN RECORDS BROKEN

Concentration of Artillery on Both Sides Is Declared to Have Been Without Precedent in Warfare.

LONDON, September 4, 3 p.m.—As the result of fighting yesterday north of the River Somme, in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defenses on a three-thousand-yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and including the village of Guillemont.

The whole of Guinchy at first was captured, but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village despite heavy counter attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners.

Official British Report.

The text of the British official statement follows:

"Fighting between the Somme and the Ancre was very severe, the British advance being stubbornly contested, and the enemy making repeated determined counter attacks supported by very heavy artillery fire.

"The British advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset, and most of the enemy's counter attacks, which cost him heavy losses, completely failed to shake the hold of the British troops on the ground won. The British line is the same as reported last night.

Retarded by Bad Weather.

PARIS, September 4.—Operations on the Somme front have been retarded by bad weather, the war office announced today. In the new action fourteen guns have been captured by the French. Prisoners continue to arrive at the rear.

East of the Meuse on the Verdun front the French yesterday took 400 prisoners.

The villages of Forest and Clergy-Sur-Somme and all the German positions between these two points have been captured by the French and British in a joint attack after intense artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners, as well as twelve cannon and fifty machine guns were taken.

The official statement issued by the war office last night, making this announcement, also reported progress for the French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury, with the capture of 300 prisoners.

Berlin Report of Battle.

BERLIN, September 3, via London, September 4.—The war office today issued the following statement dealing with the situation on the western front:

"Artillery activity in the region of the Somme increased to the greatest violence. Between Maurepas and Clery strong French attacks collapsed yesterday evening.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region), on the Thiaumont-Vaux front, enemy attacks followed extensive preparation by artillery fire, but they were limited to both sides of the Vaux-Souville road. The attacks were repulsed."

Charge Prussian Guards.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE September 3, via London, September 4.—It was "by the right flank" in the concerted Anglo-French attack on the Somme front today, with the great battle which never has ceased for two months flaming up into a general conflict. Kitchener's new army charged the flower of the German army—the Prussian Guards—four divisions of which were concentrated before the British to stay the British offensive. In places the German emperor's favorite troops were driven back, counter attacked, and again had to yield their crimsoned, shell-wrecked trenches to stubborn English and Scotch, most of whom two years ago did not know how to form fours, and who fought all the harder because of the known prestige of their foe.

It hardly seemed possible that more artillery could be concentrated against given areas than had been already, but more was concentrated today, both by British and Germans. Never had so many guns been in action.

Attacks Not Simultaneous.

The attack was not simultaneous nor was it along the whole line. Different sections were timed with clockwork regularity, each suiting the purpose of the commanders, while the French and English acted together as if one army. By the roar of the guns in the early hours of the morning along the whole front no observer could have told where the blows were to fall. Against Thiepval, that redoubtable position which the British have been gradually approaching, no effort was made. But just before dawn their infantry rushed the old

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

REGATTA DRAWS A GREAT THRONG

Middle States Association Events in Progress on Upper Potomac River.

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS OPENING ATTRACTION

Potomac Boat Club Second in Eight-Oared Shell Race—Winners of Morning Honors.

Opening with the junior single sculls, in which there were half a dozen entries, the annual middle states regatta, the principal amateur rowing event of the country, got under way this morning on the upper Potomac river. A large holiday crowd was on hand to witness the sixteen races, which were run every fifteen minutes from 10:30 a.m. until late afternoon, with a recess for luncheon. Entries in the different races came from Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Alexandria and Washington.

List of Winners.

This morning's results follow:

Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington.

Senior single sculls—Won by George W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Frank L. Patchell, Columbia B. C., Pittsburgh.

Junior four-oared gig—Won by Arundell B. C., Baltimore; second, Malta B. C., Philadelphia.

Senior single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, Louis Zoha, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City, N. Y.

Junior single sculls—Won by William G. Boyer, Analostan Boat Club, Washington; second, Ralph J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh.

Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, Potomac Boat Club, Washington.

Contests This Afternoon.

While several of the events in the middle states rowing regatta were run off this morning the main contests are scheduled for this afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. All the most important races are to be rowed from that time on, especially those in which local interest centers. The races between the eight-oared crews, the most spectacular of aquatic events, will take place late in the afternoon, the senior event being the last on the program.

The eight-oared shells are to appear this afternoon in what may be a brilliant series of races. A victory for the Potomac Boat Club is looked for in the junior event against the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, while the Undine Club of Philadelphia is said to be about the best in the intermediate and senior classes. The Potomacs and Analostans, the only organizations which cared to try conclusions with the Undines, are in good shape and may give much better competition than is generally expected.

Police Regulations.

The following police regulations were in vogue during the races this morning and will hold good this afternoon:

1. A vessel of any description shall not be permitted to pass up or down the course during the progress of a race in such a manner as to endanger oarsmen or passengers on excursion steamers, yachts or other craft, whether observers or participants in the regatta.

2. Upon special permission from the United States officer in charge vessels may pass over the course immediately before or after a race, at a speed not to exceed five miles an hour.

3. A succession of sharp, short whistles from a United States vessel patrolling the course shall serve as a signal for vessels to stop. Pilots of vessels shall stop when directed to do so by the United States officer in charge.

FREIGHTS ARE MOVING ON NORMAL SCHEDULE

Embargo on Traffic Entering New York Lifted When Strike Was Called Off.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Freight traffic on all railroads entering New York, interrupted by embargoes due to the fear of a strike, is moving again today on normal schedule. Railroad men say that little congestion has resulted from the brief embargoes. Large quantities of merchandise had been shipped immediately previous to the issuance of hold-up orders. This being a holiday, shipments will be lighter than ordinarily on Monday and the roads will have an opportunity to catch up with the regular order of freight movements.

"By Tuesday morning," said P. J. Flynn, vice president of the Lackawanna, "all the great arteries of traffic will be operating on a normal basis—just as if there had never been any strike talk."

Demobilizing the Strikebreakers.

A task before the railroads is that of demobilizing the forces of strikebreakers assembled last week at considerable expense. A number of these strikebreakers, it is said, were employed on contracts which still have a week, and some even a month, to run.

Provision dealers say that the market will slump during the next few days because a large quantity of foodstuffs held by speculators in expectation of famine prices will be dumped on the market.

Car Shortage Announced.

CHICAGO, September 4.—Shippers throughout the country may expect a car shortage for a few days on account of the recent threatened tie-up of transportation scheduled for today, according to railroad officials. Nearly all factories and many coal dealers loaded all surplus cars in expectation of the strike, and it will require two or three days to bring about normal conditions, they said.

PLEASURE THE RULE ON LABOR'S OWN DAY

Out-of-Door Sports Under Way, With Favorable Weather Conditions.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Regatta on the Potomac and Events at Benning Prominent Attractions. Programs Elsewhere.

With a bright sun overhead and a cool breeze blowing, nature rejoiced with man today over what is regarded as the most auspicious Labor day in the history of this holiday set aside for the workingman.

Instead of rising upon a city at a standstill, such as would have been the case in the event the great railroad strike had gone into effect at 7 o'clock, the sun came up this morning but little ahead of the thousands of residents of the District, to look down upon a great city with its amusement wheels running at full blast.

Government departments and practically all mercantile establishments closed for the day, with only those businesses running which public necessity demands. On water and land the people of Washington today celebrate a glorious Labor day—a day of informal jollity. At Chesapeake Beach the Central Labor Union settled down this morning for an all-day session of fun and frolic.

Outdoor Sports Chief Feature.

Outdoor sports hold the center of funland's stage. At Benning track this afternoon the so-called speed demons are to tear around the dirt track. Private automobile parties, not going so fast, but having every bit as much fun, were to be seen on all the roads leading out of the city today.

On the Potomac river the Middle States' Association of Amateur Oarsmen began a regatta this morning which crowded the river with craft. In addition to the crews, owners of pleasure boats took advantage of the holiday and the keen, bracing atmosphere to start trips to nearby points.

The ball park drew a big crowd, while the Zoo, Rock Creek Park and other natural amusement places were dotted with informal picnic parties. Suburbs celebrated with various programs, a two-week carnival starting today at Mount Rainier, Md., and Hyattsville being the scene of a festival. Golf matches were in progress at the suburban country clubs throughout the day.

At the German Orphan Asylum, in Anacostia, this afternoon the kaiser is scheduled to arrive about 2 o'clock in an aeroplane, to bring greetings of friendship to Uncle Sam, who will be there waiting for him.

LABOR DAY ALONG HARBOR.

More Generally Observed This Year Than Usual.

There has been a more general observation of Labor day by the business places along the harbor this year than usual, the lumber plants being closed all day and the other places closing about noon or earlier. At the steamboat wharves such clerks as could be spared were given the day off.

Labor day, as a general thing, marks the close of the summer excursion season on the river. This year, however, Marshall Hall will be the only resort to close with the Labor day trips. After today the steamer Macalester will not take excursions to Marshall Hall, but will, as usual, continue her daily trips to Mount Vernon. Colonial Beach will remain open until next Monday. The St. Johns will make a trip there tomorrow and again Saturday and Sunday. On the intervening evenings she will make moonlight trips. Excursion trips to Norfolk and Old Point, to Baltimore and to the lower river will be continued by the steamers on those routes for several weeks to come.

UXORICIDE LEAPS FROM TRAIN

Chicago Salesman Had Cut Throat of Bride of a Month.

CHICAGO, September 4.—J. Maurice Pettit, traveling salesman, accused of murdering his bride of a month, leaped from a speeding Michigan Central train near Michigan City, Ind., yesterday, while being brought back to Chicago from Detroit, where he was arrested Saturday night.

He was severely injured. The train was stopped, and officers who had Pettit in custody placed him aboard the train again and brought him to a Chicago hospital.

Pettit, whose mother declared he was of unsound mind, is charged with cutting his wife's throat a few days ago with a razor because of jealousy.

That he had killed his wife to preserve her purity was the strange confession Pettit made at the hospital to Chief of Detectives Larkin.

FRANCISCO MADERO DEAD.

Father of Mexico's Slain President Found Lifeless in Bed.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Francisco Madero, father of the late President Madero of Mexico and one of the largest land and mine owners in that country, was found dead in bed at his home here yesterday from heart disease. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Madero fled to this city after the assassination of his two sons, Francisco Madero, jr., then President of Mexico, and Gustavo Madero, who had been financial agent for the revolutionists. President Madero was killed February 21, 1913, and Gustavo, two days before.

The family estates, said to have been valued at $6,000,000, including large holdings of land in northern Mexico, were confiscated by the Huerta government. Three weeks ago the Carranza government informed Mr. Madero that his property would be restored to him. Julio Madero, a son, now is in Mexico arranging with the authorities there for the transfer of the estates.

Spanish War Veterans Meet.

CHICAGO, September 4.—The United Spanish War Veterans opened their thirteenth annual encampment here today with a street parade. Gov. Edward F. Dunne will address the veterans and other speakers will discuss preparedness.

PLAN IS TO ADJOURN WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

Democratic Leaders Agree to Resolution Setting Day and Hour.

HOUSE TO PASS IT TODAY; SENATE MAY GO SLOW

To Amend It if Delay Seems Assured. Possibility of Obstruction Over Corrupt Practices Bill.

With railroad legislation out of the way, congressional leaders were today engaged in attempts to bring about a speedy wind-up of the present session of Congress, which began nine months ago. Democratic leaders of Senate and House plan to have a final adjournment at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, if possible.

At a conference between Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and in charge of the revenue bill; Senator Martin, chairman of the appropriations committee, and in charge of the general deficiency bill—last of the appropriation measures remaining to be enacted into law—and Representative Kitchin, majority leader of the House, it was determined that a joint resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress at that hour and day be passed by the House today and sent to the Senate. The Senate probably will not adopt the resolution until it becomes evident that an adjournment can be had at the hour specified. If it becomes apparent that adjournment cannot be taken until later the resolution will be amended to fix a later hour.

Revenue Bill to Be Rushed.

Senator Simmons said today he hoped for an adjournment not later than Thursday. He plans to keep the revenue bill before the Senate until it is passed. If it appears possible to reach a vote before adjournment, today or tonight, he may ask for a night session. He estimates that at least a day and a night will be needed in conference between the houses over the bill, since the Senate has amended the House bill radically.

Some delay may be caused by an attempt to amend the revenue bill in the Senate by adding to it the Webb bill, permitting combinations of American exporters to obtain foreign trade for this country. The Senate finance committee has decided that it will not offer this bill as an amendment as originally planned by some members of the committee, but that it will not antagonize the amendment if offered on the floor by a senator. It is understood that it will be so offered. The Webb bill passed the House Saturday evening.

If Senator Owen again attempts to get action on his corrupt practices bill and other senators seek to have the immigration bill passed at this session the plans for an early get-away may be upset. However, so anxious are the leaders on both sides to bring the session of Congress to a close that prediction was made today that these measures would not be taken up.

Republicans May Call Up Bill.

Democrats profess a perfect willingness to take up and pass the corrupt practices bill, but state their belief that the republicans in the Senate would filibuster against the measure. However, it is possible that, if the democrats on the floor of the Senate attempt again to make political capital from such a statement, a republican senator may move to take up the corrupt practices bill. It is well known that this would not meet with the approval of all the democratic senators by any means.

The republicans insist that such a bill should not be rushed through Congress at the eleventh hour without due consideration. If it is taken up they propose to see that it is given consideration.

Fire and Police Pensions.

The only legislation directly affecting the District of Columbia government remaining for enactment is the item providing $180,000 to carry out the first year's necessities under the new pension for firemen and police. This item passed the Senate Saturday as a Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill.

MINISTER OF RUMANIA TO BE HELD AT SOFIA

AMSTERDAM, via London, September 4.—The Bulgarian cabinet council has decided to detain G. C. Derussi, the Rumanian minister at Sofia, with his staff, until S. Radew, the Bulgarian minister at Bucharest, has returned, says a dispatch from Budapest.

BANDITS WRECK TRAIN.

Twenty-Five Mexican Soldiers and Eleven Passengers Killed.

ALREDO, Tex., September 4.—Twenty five Mexican soldiers and eleven passengers were killed last Thursday when a constitutionalist train was wrecked by bandits claiming allegiance to Carrero Torres, according to advices reaching the border today. The bandits butchered the train guards and carried away everything movable, these advices say. The wreck occurred between San Luis and Tampico, below Cardenas.

Germans and Swiss Agree.

PARIS, September 4.—An agreement has been reached by Switzerland and Germany in the dispute between those countries regarding the exchange of commodities, says the Havas correspondent at Bern.

British Steamers Reported Sunk.

LONDON, September 4.—Lloyds shipping agency reports that the following British steamships had been sunk: Duart, 3,108 tons, unarmed; Strathallan, 4,404 tons, unarmed; Kelvinia, 3,140 tons, unarmed, crew and passengers saved; Mascotte, 1,097 tons, of Leith.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam states that the Dutch steamer Zeerarend has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

Five of Family in Army.

The Wilson family of Greenville, N. C., is well represented in the United States Army. Dr. Bascom L. Wilson of that city, who has been appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, is a brother of First Lieut. Durward S. Wilson, 13th Infantry; First Lieut. William P. Wilson, coast artillery; First Lieut. Frank W. Wilson, Medical Corps, and Cadet Carlisle B. Wilson, a member of the second class at West Point.

Miss Wilson Loses Jewels.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has reported the loss of a handbag containing money and jewels from an automobile in which she journeyed to Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., for the notification ceremonies Saturday. She offered a reward for the bag's return.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate:

Met at 11 a.m.

Resumed debate on emergency revenue bill.

Conference of leaders sets adjournment of Congress for Wednesday.

House:

Met at noon.

Appointed conferees on general deficiency bill.

COMPLETE PENAL SYSTEM PLANNED

Washington to Have Separate Institutions for Male and Female Prisoners.

ALL TO BE IN CHARGE OF WORKHOUSE HEAD

Enlargement of Accommodations at Occoquan Under New Arrangement to Take About Two Years.

Washington is to have the most complete and modern penal system of any city in the United States, according to announcement by District officials of plans today to build an entirely separate institution for the care of woman prisoners, which will occupy a portion of the reformatory tract at Lorton, Va.

Approval has been given the plans by the penal commission, consisting of Commissioner Newman, Justice Stafford and John Joy Edson, and actual work on the buildings will start within a few months.

When completed the system will comprise the workhouse or farm for the care of short-term male prisoners occupying an eleven-hundred-acre tract at Occopuan; the reformatory for long-term male prisoners, which is to occupy an adjoining tract comprising 1,500 acres, and the female department in which women sentenced to both long and short terms will be cared for.

The three institutions will come under the general supervision of William H. Whittaker, head of the workhouse, whose work in planning and developing that institution from a wilderness tract has attracted much attention. Over each institution, however, will be a separate head, with the female department under the immediate supervision of a woman director.

Arrangement Under New Plan.

Under the new arrangement women will not be sentenced to Occoquan, and the quarters now used by them will be converted into canning factories, which will supply food for all three institutions. It is estimated that the new female department will be in operation within two years.

Approximately 200 long-term prisoners who now are in the federal prisons at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Atlanta, Ga., will be brought to Washington by October 15, according to the present plans of Supt. Whittaker, and put to work on the reformatory project. Temporary quarters for their accommodation are now being erected.

By utilizing workhouse labor Mr. Whittaker has put in an eight-inch water main to the reformatory site and established connections for electric service. Just as soon as the federal prisoners arrive they will be put to work on the industrial railroad being constructed from the wharves on Occoquan creek, through the workhouse and reformatory properties to the Washington Southern railway. It is estimated that the building of this road will require from eighteen months to two years.

While the railroad is under construction it is planned to build also the permanent quarters for female prisoners, with the view of having both projects finished within two years. At the end of this period, when materials and supplies can be easily imported, work will

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AMERICAN PEOPLE OWN LINCOLN HOME

Log Cabin Where He Was Born Gift of Lincoln Farm Association.

ENDOWMENT FUND, $50,000, AND TITLE TO PROPERTY

President Wilson Accepts the Homestead in Behalf of the Nation and Makes Eloquent Address.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., September 4.—Standing before the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, now housed in a magnificent memorial structure, President Wilson today, in behalf of the United States, accepted the Lincoln homestead, acquired by popular subscription through the Lincoln Farm Association. The President made his trip to Hodgenville wholly one of tribute to the memory of Lincoln, declining all invitations to make speeches in the political campaign.

President Wilson arrived here at 10:40 o'clock.

Thousands at the Ceremonies.

Many thousands of persons made the pilgrimage to Hodgenville today by train, in automobiles, afoot and in horse-drawn conveyances to be present at the ceremonies.

As President Wilson's special train passed through Louisville early this morning he was greeted by a crowd of several thousand persons. They surged about the railroad station and cheered.

The President today expressed great pleasure over the receptions accorded him by large crowds, which applauded at every stop yesterday and last night. It was his first touch of campaigning this year and he liked it. West Virginia and Kentucky gave him a very warm welcome.

On the President's special train were Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, Dr. C. T. Grayson, the White House physician; Senators Williams and Newlands, Representative Ben Johnson, Secretary Baker, former Gov. Folk and Robert J. Collier of New York.

"How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigor of democracy!" exclaimed the President, as he spoke of Lincoln as exemplifying the American spirit as showing the heights which men of lowly birth may attain.

"We are not worthy to stand here," said he, "unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us."

Nearly a Century of Neglect.

After suffering the vicissitudes of neglect and decay for nearly a hundred years the cabin, once in the possession of a traveling showman, is back on its original site, sheltered within the walls of a magnificent granite memorial hall. Accompanying the title to the farm and cabin is an endowment fund of $50,000 for the maintenance of the grounds and the memorial hall.

Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, a man Abraham Lincoln once stood ready to save when he was in danger of being condemned to death by a Federal court-martial, introduced former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association, the first speaker at the ceremonies at which the title was transferred.

A Plea for Self-Consecration.

A plea that Americans of the present day consecrate themselves to maintain the Americanism of Lincoln inviolate was made by former Gov. Folk.

"This country has produced many men whose names have emblazoned the pages of history, but no name is dearer than that of the simple and sublime Lincoln, who literally sprang from this soil to become the mightiest of the mighty. His birthplace was as lowly as that of the Man of Galilee, whom he resembled so much in the sorrows he knew, the burdens he bore and the love of humanity he manifested. This crude cabin, preserved in this magnificent marble mausoleum, is consecrated by the life of the man who here came into the world. No poet's fancy, no dream of fiction, can equal the emerging from this humble hut of extreme poverty of one whose steps were destined to shake the world, and whose mission was to rededicate a united nation to the cause of freedom."

Former Gov. Folk was followed by Senator Williams, who took as his subject "Abraham Lincoln and the South."

The presentation of the deed of gift to the Lincoln homestead was made by Robert J. Collier of New York. Secretary of War Baker was on the program to make the speech of acceptance. The final address in connection with the ceremonies was made by President Wilson, who followed Secretary Baker. President Wilson spoke as follows:

Cradle of a Great Man.

No more significant memorial could have been presented to the nation than this. It expresses so much of what is singular and noteworthy in the history of the country; it suggests so many of the things that we prize most highly in our life and in our system of government. How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigor of democracy! There is nowhere in the land any home so remote, so humble, that it may not contain the power of mind and heart and conscience to which nations yield and history submits its processes. Nature pays no tribute to aristocracy, subscribes to no creed of caste, renders fealty to no monarch or master of any name or kind. Genius is no snob. It does not run after titles or seek by preference the high circles of society. It affects humble company as well as great. It pays no special tribute to universities or learned societies or conventional standards of greatness, but serenely chooses its own comrades, its own haunts, its own cradle even, and its own life of adventure and of training.

Lincoln is proof of it. This little hut was the cradle of one of the great sons of men, a man of singular, delightful, vital genius who presently emerged upon the great stage of the nation's history, gaunt, shy, ungainly, but dominant and majestic, a natural ruler of men, himself inevitably the central figure of the great plot. No

(Continued on third page.)

NEW LAW'S EFFECT ON CARRIERS SOUGHT

Senator Reed Offers Resolution for I. C. C. to Investigate and Report in December.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL ON SHORT STOP HERE.

Brotherhood Leaders Not Present, But Four Will Receive Each a Pen.

Senator Reed of Missouri today introduced a resolution to authorize the interstate commerce commission to investigate the effect of the eight-hour day law on the cost of operation of railroads and to report to Congress in December.

The resolution will be called up for consideration tomorrow.

President Signs the Bill.

The Adamson eight-hour-day bill, exacted from Congress by the railroad brotherhoods as the price of calling off the nation-wide strike ordered for today, was signed by President Wilson in his private car yesterday morning at the Union station, where he stopped on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., to Hodgenville, Ky.

That there may be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday, the President will affix his signature again upon his return to Washington tomorrow.

How long peace shall reign as a result of the bill apparently is dependent upon developments in the proposed move to test the constitutionality of the act. Should the railroads take no action, but await the beginning of an investigation of the workings of the eight-hour day by the special commission for which the measure provides, the brotherhoods will remain inactive.

The employes' leaders declare, however, that should the law be held unconstitutional, and the railroads attempt to restore the ten-hour day on their lines, a strike will follow promptly.

Brotherhood heads in a circular letter to their members yesterday made no comment on the measure as passed. They merely pointed out that it would not become effective until January 1, and that many things might occur between now and then which would change materially any suggestions or comment they might make.

Brotherhood Men Not Present.

None of the brotherhood leaders witnessed the signing of the bill. They had expected, according to tentative arrangements made by Secretary Wilson Saturday night, to be present, but the President decided to attend to the business at the railroad station, and newspaper correspondents gave them their first information about it.

The four pens used by the President in signing the bill—one for each syllable of his name—will be presented to the four brotherhood heads, A. B. Garretson, W. G. Lee, W. S. Carter and W. S. Stone, after being used for resigning the bill.

No ceremony attended the signing yesterday. It originally had been planned that the President should go to the White House, but this was changed, and instead, Rudolph Forster, assistant secretary to the President, took the bill to the train. Near the car window a group of trainmen in their overalls paused in their work long enough to watch the President write his name. An engineer, passing on a yard engine, celebrated the occasion with several prolonged blasts of his whistle.

While at the station the President also signed several commissions and executive papers, and sent Secretary Tumulty to the home of Majority Leader Kern of the Senate to urge that the Senate pass the Webb bill, passed Saturday by the House, designed to permit American firms to utilize common selling agencies abroad without violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Later the President and Mrs. Wilson took an automobile ride about the city. During their absence the private car was attached to a special train carrying guests of the Lincoln Farm Association, bound for Hodgenville to participate in the exercises incident to the transfer of the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born to the federal government today, at which time the President will make an address.

Planned to Strike August 20.

It developed that the brotherhoods before being summoned to Washington by President Wilson three weeks ago had agreed to call a strike effective August 20. The orders they drafted were used when the strike finally was set for Labor day. After having been printed in preparation for the proposed strike on August 20 they were locked in a vault in New York. Decision a week ago last Saturday to order a strike the following day, when the majority of the committee of 640 were leaving for their homes, was followed by a hasty trip to New York by two representatives of the brotherhood. The strike date, September 4, was filled in with a rubber stamp, but the original date of the call, August 14, was not changed.

A circular letter, drafted by W. G. Lee and giving the complete details of negotiations since last August 1, as well as a copy of the Adamson bill, were mailed to all members of the brotherhood.

Messages calling off the strike sent from here Saturday night by the railroad brotherhood heads were in a new code, copies of which were mailed to all the general chairmen last Wednesday. This was done to fool "spies" and "traitors," it was explained. At the brotherhood headquarters it was explained that some of the chairmen probably would not receive their codes before the hour set for the strike, and that it would be necessary to advise them in uncoded dispatches of the situation.

All of the brotherhood leaders have been taking it for granted that their chairmen would accept newspaper announcements of what had happened, and postpone local walk-outs until the new codes could arrive or they could exchange messages with Washington.

None of the officials now here think there will be any difficulties other than of the most temporary character.

Leaders Are Congratulated.

Hundreds of telegrams came to the brotherhood leaders at their hotel yesterday and today. Most of them were congratulatory. One or two were from locals which had received no notice that the strike was off, so in some few far away sections of the country temporary difficulties were looked for.

After completing the work of notifying, Chairman W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen's brotherhood, left for his home in Cleveland. The other three brotherhood heads will leave either tonight or tomorrow. Railroad executives called here by the President have