

WILL WE ACCEPT LAWS; RESULTS BEING CONSIDERING

WILL WE MAKE NO STATEMENT HEADS OF RAILROADS INDICATE OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Wilson's plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike was accepted today by the representatives of the employees and taken under consideration by the officials of the railroads with many indications that they would record it tomorrow.

With the situation thus apparently at a deadlock the only hope in the situation that the railroad officials might suggest counter proposals forming the basis of a settlement, or that one side or the other might recede from its present position.

Thirty-one presidents and ranking officials of the great railroads received from the president an invitation to plan for the adoption of an eight-hour day, regular pro rata pay for overtime, and creation of a federal commission to investigate collateral issues.

At the same time the general committee of 640 representatives of the employees were approving the president's plan by a large majority and soon after the railroad officials left the White House the four heads of the brotherhoods delivered to the president a letter notifying him of the vote.

While the railroad officials would make no formal statement they clearly indicated their opposition to Mr. Wilson's plan, and indicated that they would press further their offer to arbitrate all the points at issue.

In spite of these indications, it was reported the officials might suggest a counter proposal based on the acceptance of an eight-hour day and arbitration of all other points, instead of the investigation by a federal commission proposed under the president's plan. It was stated positively, however, that the officials had reached no definite decision on their future course.

In case the president's plan of settlement during his conference with the railroad officials tomorrow, he probably will summon to Washington some of the powerful financiers of the country serving as directors of the railroads. Administration officials said tonight he had by no means given up hope of effecting a settlement and was determined that it shall be reached if possible before representatives of both sides now here leave Washington.

In their informal statements the railroad officials insisted on arbitration on the ground that if they gave in this time it would mean the abandonment of the principle of arbitration and because they feared if they granted the eight-hour day with its consequent added expenses without resort to arbitration it would prejudice any appeal they might make later to the interstate commerce commission for higher freight rates.

On the surface the threatened strike appeared nearer today than at any time since the negotiations at the White House began, but administration officials continued to believe some concessions would be made and that an agreement eventually would be reached.

The group of railroad presidents and officials who came here in answer to an invitation from the president conferred with him today and reported that the officials present could speak only for their individual roads, and that the managers' committee was the only body that could agree to the proposals.

The president was told, however, that the plan would be given further consideration and a report made to him tomorrow. In a matter of such far-reaching importance, he said, he believed there should be no hasty decision.

CHILD LABOR BILL IS UP TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Without debate or record vote the child labor bill was accepted by the house today with the senate amendment and put on its way to become law with President Wilson's signature.

It represents the results of years of struggle in congress between forces urging the conservation of child life and those opposing it on many grounds, chiefly that it was a question for the states and not for the federal government.

It would not have become a law at this session of congress had not President Wilson, after the democratic caucus, decided to eliminate it from the administration platform, visited the capitol and insisted on its conclusion, as amended by the senate and now perfected it prohibits shipments between the states of all products of any establishment which employs child labor. It bars products of any mine or quarry employing children under 16, and products of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment employing children under 14 or which employs children between 14 and 16 more than eight hours a day, more than six days a week or earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning or later than 7 o'clock in the evening. It becomes effective one year after

The president urged them to demonstrate a spirit of concession and to assist him in settling the controversy. Tonight the railroad officials had another long conference at their hotel.

Employers' representatives held two meetings during the day, one of several hours, for speechmaking and balloting on the president's proposition, and the other, a short one, for announcement of the result of the vote.

Some of the presidents expressed the conviction tonight that the negotiations with the White House would not be concluded in a few days, and that each position involved would be thoroughly considered by the executive heads of the roads before any definite position is taken. While the presidents have kept in touch with the situation as it developed here, it was said tonight that their attention had been largely pre-occupied and they did not have comprehensive first-hand information of the negotiations.

As one railroad head pointed out tonight the questions in issue involve the operation of 250,000 miles of railroad, one-fourth that of the entire world, and their solution may have a far-reaching effect on laboring conditions throughout the United States.

With 400,000 railroad men assured of an eight-hour day, some of the operators feel it would be a question of only a short time until laboring men in some of the great industrial concerns of the country would be making demands for an eight-hour day also. Echoes of this feeling are expected to reach the White House as this view is spread throughout the country.

Railroad men present at today's conference, and White House officials, declared tonight that the president had not talked of government ownership of railroads as a possibility in the future in case of a strike.

Persons in a position to be familiar with the position of the officials outlined the position of the railroads tonight as follows: "The position of the railroads is that they are standing out for the great principle of arbitration and that they cannot surrender this principle under the threat of a strike or under pressure from any other source.

There never was a time during the day that the president's proposal could not have been rushed through the employees' meeting by a big majority. Brotherhood leaders were in no hurry to have a vote taken for several reasons. They wanted the railroad presidents to meet with the president before submitting their answer.

Opposition to the plan, which was scattered, always was good-natured and most of those who objected discussed effects on their immediate localities rather than probable general railroads.

Keating cheers, however, greeted the final approval of the plans. Even greater secrecy surrounded the movements of the employees today than yesterday when it seemed that they had taken every possible precaution to safeguard their deliberations. All connected with the meeting refused at first upon leaving the hall, shortly after noon, even to commit themselves to whether a vote had been started. Finally, one of the brotherhood officials said the vote was under way but uncompleted. Half an hour later the canvassing board, which had been left in the hall, finished its count and reported to the four brotherhood heads at their hotel. The result was announced in the general meeting when it was reported that the vote had been taken by a large majority.

After Mr. Wilson had expressed his opinion, Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, acting as spokesman, informed the president that the officials present could speak only for their individual roads, and that the managers' committee was the only body that could agree to the proposals.

The president was told, however, that the plan would be given further consideration and a report made to him tomorrow. In a matter of such far-reaching importance, he said, he believed there should be no hasty decision.

Believe Votes for Women Coming Soon In England

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The present week brought within the range of practical politics a reform, which many of its advocates feared the official committee issued shortly before midnight. More than 200 prisoners were taken by the British during Friday.

In the recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish forces were estimated at about 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually a further report on the Egyptian operations given out by the British.

chise reforms in the future must, of necessity, include woman. The premier's announcement is talked on all sides as meaning that women will have the vote before another general election is fought, except in the unlikely event of an election being forced on the country before the war ends.

KINGMAN MINER DIES AS RESULT OF ROCK FALL

KINGMAN, Ariz., Aug. 18.—W. A. Peterson, a middle aged, unmarried miner died today of injuries sustained as a result of a rock fall. He was pinned seven hours against the side of a shaft on the 700 foot level of the Tennessee mine at Chloride by a fall of rock and timbers. He was rescued by a party of miners who conversed all the while as 50 miners were carefully removing the rock and timbers, appeared to be only slightly hurt and ate a hearty meal after the rescue. He however, soon afterward began to show the effects of his experience and died in a short time.

ALLIES MAKING MORE GAINS IN SOMME REGION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Assaults by British and French forces against German positions north of the Somme in France have resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to the British and French war offices. The French advance was in and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the last few weeks, and the British gain was in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont, north of the Somme front. The Anglo-French attack, London says, took place along the whole line from Pozieres to the Somme.

The gains reported by Paris and London were in the center of the German positions on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Combes. French troops gained more ground in the village of Maurepas, after the stopping of the German counter attacks near the village. Cavalry held the southeast of the village, was killed by assault and the French position on the Maurepas-Clergy road was extended.

British troops advanced successfully in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont and seized more German positions. London mentions no gain in any other part of this front. The Anglo-French forces captured more than 400 prisoners in their advance.

The French offensive continues on the right bank of the Somme, in the Verdun region, and Paris chronicles the capture of two fortified redoubts northwest of the Taunau work. Progress also is reported in the French sector of the Vaux-Champire wood.

Berlin reports attacks by the French and British forces north of the Somme, but says all of them were repulsed with some slight advances. On the direction of Martinpuich, a French gain around Pleury in the Verdun region is admitted.

There has been little activity on the eastern front, according to the official reports. Most of the fighting has been in the Carpathian mountain region, where both the Russians and the Austro-Germans claim to have made some slight advances. Petrograd reports that the Austro-Germans are attacking in Galicia, but with no success.

Berlin reports the capture of the Greek town of Florina from the troops of the government, probably in answer to the recent entente allied activity on the Greek front.

Francis Joseph Has Birthday and Berlin Rejoices

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, (via London), Aug. 18.—The birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary was celebrated here today on a large scale in military and diplomatic circles. The celebration began with a service in St. Hedwig's church at noon, which was attended by the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic corps and many Austro-Hungarian officers stationed here. The Germans attending the services were headed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the minister of the interior.

The neutrals attending were American Ambassador James W. Gerard and the American naval and military attaches and the Swedish and Chinese diplomatic corps.

The city is gay with flags and bunting. The German press is warm in its expressions of congratulations on the emperor's 83th birthday.

DOES NOT FAVOR EXEMPTION OF RETIRED MEN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The army appropriation bill was unexpectedly vetoed today by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war, force into the bill by the house conferees and commonly said in army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs with the arm."

Chairman Hay, of the house military committee, at once re-introduced the bill with the entire section revising the articles of war stricken out and the declaration that no revision at all would go through with the bill in this congress.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate military committee, announced that the senate would re-insert the provision approved by the president and the war department, but stricken out in the house, and that the situation had resulted in a clash between the house and the senate.

The tangle threatens to delay the adjournment of congress and incidentally the preparedness program measures.

The bill as re-introduced is now in the house and there is an agreement to take it up and expedite the controversial articles of war training plans, and the substitution of national guard reorganization, which it opposed.

The articles of war have not been revised in a hundred years and are said to be sadly deficient for dealing with conditions which growth of the army and development of the nation require.

Included in the revision worked out by congress over the objection of the president was a provision which exempts retired officers from court-martial and army discipline, if not actually from army control, and placed them under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

The president in his veto, however, made no reference to this phase of the situation. President Wilson's veto message follows: "I have carefully considered the bill entitled 'An act making appropriation for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and to amend the articles of returning it with my objections to its approval.'

"The bill constitutes an essential part of the program provided for in the military establishment of the country and wisely and generously provides for the reorganization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the articles of war which has been added to it."

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FEAR EPIDEMIC MAY ADVANCE NEXT YEAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—With a warning that unless measures are found for its suppression, the infantile paralysis epidemic may advance next summer to states not appreciably affected, and the national conference of health officers adjourned today after adopting recommendations for control of the plague and naming a standing commission to study its causes.

Co-operation among federal, state and local health authorities toward curbing the epidemic, was emphasized as imperative in resolutions adopted to stamp it out.

Advisory local quarantine rules, adapted largely from the New York City code, were approved. Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, who presided over the conference, made the following statement tonight: "We have admitted frankly and freely to the public that we have

GULF STORM TAKES HEAVY TOLL ON TEXAS COAST; BELIEVE TEN DROWNED; GREAT PROPERTY LOSS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 18.—(By Long Distance Telephone to Dallas, Tex.)—Blowing at a 70 mile an hour velocity, the fore-runner of the tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico, was felt tonight as it approached the Texas coast at this point. Brownsville and on the intermediate plains. Forecasts by the local weather bureau seem to be correct. The storm would reach here about midnight, and that a 120 mile wind could be expected.

But few details of the storm's work south of north of here had been received early tonight. Corpus Christi, however, the gale had carried almost everything movable before it. In its wake it had left demolished summer cottages along the beach front here, thousands of dollars damage to buildings in the business section and a heavy sea running in Corpus Christi bay.

Waves whipped over the beach in the northern part of the city, beaching small craft and carrying upon the shore debris from a score of docks and small bathing pavilions. Lloyd's pier, one of the largest pleasure resorts on this section of the coast, which juts out over the water 1,000 feet, had been almost completely destroyed. This far there has been no loss of life, according to reports. Ample warning of the storm, it was said, had given all residents an opportunity to prepare for the approaching hurricane.

No further word had been received here at 6 o'clock of the fate of the crew of the steamer Pilot Boy, which was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico today in the tropical storm. It was reported, however, that three men of the crew of twelve had been washed ashore at Port Aransas, 24 miles from here.

The city of Corpus Christi is situated on a boat-shaped peninsula, 18 miles from the open gulf, but surrounded on three sides by Corpus Christi bay. On the other side of the bay are Mustang and Padre islands, forming a breakwater

SHIPPING BILL PASSES SENATE IN SLIGHTLY MODIFIED FORM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The administration shipping bill creating a shipping board and appropriating \$50,000,000 for its use in government purchase or operation of ships was passed by the senate late today by a strict party vote of 35 to 21. It already had passed the house in a slightly different form.

An effort by Senator Borah to attach the immigration bill to the measure failed, 22 to 37.

Passage of the bill paved the way for consideration of the revenue bill beginning next week and revived the hope of administration leaders that the legislative program might be completely cleared for adjournment by September first.

something we don't know a great deal about and the public sympathizes with our efforts to do what ever we can, with the limited knowledge we have. We can't afford to leave any stone unturned.

"The great bulk of traveling public, presumably not exposed, should not be hampered until we know which persons are actually disease carriers," Dr. Glenn Andrews of Alabama said the conference was groping in the dark in promulgating even advisory suggestions.

"I'm going home and tell my folks that we don't know a thing about it," said Dr. Andrews.

In recommending restriction of travel of children under 16 from known epidemic areas, the conference expressed its belief that no more advanced step toward interstate quarantine measures should be taken with present limited knowledge of the methods of transmission.

to any tidal wave that might approach from the gulf. One channel connects Corpus Christi bay from the open gulf, on each side of which are situated Port Aransas and Aransas Pass, remote from the coast. What damage has been done there, however, is impossible to estimate, as telegraph communication was lost early in the afternoon.

Railroad property in this section has not been seriously damaged. Corpus Christi is connected with the mainland from the "toe" of the peninsula by a narrow causeway, and a single telegraph line. The latter failed at about 9:30 o'clock, while telephone communication continued thirty minutes longer. Up to that time, no serious damage had been done to the causeway proper.

Believe Ten Drowned GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 18.—The steamer Pilot Boy sank in the Gulf of Mexico outside of Corpus Christi bay today, probably carried ten men to their death. The crew numbered 13 when the steamer left Galveston yesterday afternoon, it was said. Three of the men aboard were washed ashore at Port Aransas, alive, according to reports.

The gulf coast storm was expected to reach Galveston. Thousands thronged the sea wall boulevard today watching great waves break on the riprap at the foot of the barrier. The maximum wind velocity was forty miles, reached shortly after noon. The maximum tide was four feet. The wind velocity was decreasing tonight and normal conditions were expected to prevail tomorrow.

Reports Slight Damage BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 18.—(By Radio to the Associated Press at San Antonio, Tex.)—Damage here from the hurricane outside of Corpus Christi bay, although the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour during the day. The barometer marked 29.27 during the storm.

Soldiers Ask Damages for Being Private Guard's Target

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DONALDSON, Ariz., Aug. 18.—Sergeants Harry Pittson and Robert H. Martin, and Private John G. Rogoya, all company F, Fourteenth infantry, have filed suit in the superior court of Cochise county at Tombstone, against the Bisbee-Naco Water Company. They ask five thousand dollars each in damages sustained when they were shot by William Humphries, a guard employed by the company, at its plant in Tombstone, at two o'clock on the morning of June 22, 1916.

WILL NOT TAKE PART IN FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience here tonight that he had no concern with local differences in politics, but the "great national aim" he had in view transcended all possible local differences, and that he regarded the republican party as "reunited, inspired by lofty traditions," and devoted to the accomplishment of great achievements.

Before making his address Mr. Hughes had conferences with leaders over differences in California between progressives and republicans. In his address he said: "I come here as the spokesman of the national republican party. With local differences I have no concern. The great national aim I have in view transcends all possible local differences and we are together, re-united, inspired by the loftiest traditions of our historic party and devoted to the accomplishment of great achievements upon which must rest our enduring prosperity as a nation."

Speaking of preparedness Mr. Hughes said: "I desire that we should take no narrow view. We live in a very critical period. There is a new world in process of formation. Out of the great European conflict will issue a new Europe but there must be in a very true sense a new America to meet the exigencies of that time. It must be an America that has found itself; it must be an America that takes a long look ahead—not content with the prospects of a few years, even of a decade or a score of years, but an American planning for the twentieth century."

"We must conserve the very bases of our prosperity in conserving women and children. We must endeavor to have a united America; an America contented because of the prevalence of just dealing between man and man, aided by wise laws. We cannot afford to look only to the future to fail to take account of the cause of discontent and unrest. We do not need to have a perennial agitation in this country. All that is needed is a firmness in our national industrial life of those who deal in business transactions upon which our constitutional system is based."

"There is a new spirit, I believe, abroad in the land. There is a disposition to take account of just differences and to provide reasonable remedies. "We can have not only a humanitarian outlook, which is absolutely essential because it is right from a human standpoint and because it is necessary from an economic standpoint."

Mr. Hughes repeated his tariff views and his pledge that no one would "spout empty mythical words" in the name of public expense in tariff adjustment if he could help it.

"I do propose, however," he said, "that we shall have a constructive tariff policy which will set a principle; which will build up, not destroy; which will count American achievement honorable and not something to be reduced; which will set the United States ahead, worthy of competing in this economic struggle with any nation of earth."

The nominee reiterated his views on preparedness and assailed the administration for vacillating in respect to preparedness and for failure to prepare for the Mexican crisis.

"Mixing politics and military preparation is the worst thing that can happen to a nation," he said. Mr. Hughes said he favored an army of citizens trained by the federal government. Of the navy Mr. Hughes said: "I am informed on high authority that our ships are undermanned and our supplies inadequate. Our organization is not what it should be. I do not think that the administration of that great department of the government reflects credit upon the American people."

"We are interested in preparedness are not simply content in studying lists of battleships. They know the quality of our organization, the capacity of our leadership. It is in this country that we have patriotism not simply in declaration but in efficiency of government."

"When I read of the hundreds of millions appropriated for military and naval purposes I am not satisfied. I want to know what money is spent. I want to know whether we are getting value for our money."

Company F had been detailed to guard the plant. It is alleged that Humphries had not been notified that the soldiers were coming. As they approached the plant the watchman ordered fire killing Walter E. Paul and wounding the other three soldiers. D. A. Richardson, attorney for the three soldiers, said today that as soon as an administrator for the estate of Paul had been appointed, he will bring suit in behalf of Paul's parents, who reside in Meidan, Washington, against the water company.