

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of copper for week ending Aug. 9, 25.40.

The Bisbee Daily Review

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

VOL. 19, NO. 69.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1916.

WNOZHV 'XINSONG

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LIGHT SEEN IN CONFERENCES BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND TWO SIDES

WOULD ENFORCE AMERICAN RIGHTS BY WAR IF NECESSARY--HUGHES

GALICIAN GATEWAY TO THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS OPENED WITH CAPTURE OF POSITION

Russian Southern Army Captures Jablonitz. Petrograd Reports Offensive in that Direction Continues.

ENTIRE EAST FRONT IS SCENE OF BATTLE

Italians Said to be within Comparatively Few Miles of Trieste. Artillery Activity on West Front.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Russians have captured Jablonitz, one of the principal gateways from Galicia to the Hungarian plains, and Petrograd reports that their offensive in that direction is continuing.

Further to the north the Russians are continuing their driving operations against the Austrians with apparently uninterrupted success.

Their troops are pouring across the Zlota-Lipa at several points in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the Teutonic forces.

Fierce fighting is being waged along the entire line south of Brody, and General Brusiloff apparently is anticipating a supreme effort to cut off the army of General von Bothmer and force its surrender.

As far as the other theaters of war are concerned, main interest centers on the Italian operation, no important result being accomplished on either the French or British fronts.

Unofficial despatches from Italian sources claim that General Cadorna is now within 13 miles of Trieste and that the Austrian fleet has left the harbor.

The Austrian official statement reports the repulse of Italian attacks in the Vipacco valley, about 15 miles east of Gorizia, but the official statements from both sides are very meager and leave the general situation vague.

Press dispatches from Geneva and Paris declare that Tolmino, one of the most formidable barriers between the Italians and Trieste is being evacuated by the Austrians and the Italians already are in the suburbs of the town.

The Germans admit that the British have obtained a foothold in their trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front and report the repulse of violent attacks by the British and French in other sections of the Somme line.

According to Paris and London, the day passed without any event of significance. Another report of fighting on the Balkan front comes from the Berlin war office which states that a small engagement occurred south of Lake Dorian.

There have been several reports of fighting in this theater recently and all have come from German or Bulgarian sources.

As on previous occasions, Berlin claims the fighting was of small importance and resulted in a repulse for the allies.

MONTANA GUARD OBJECT OF SIX BORDER SHOTS

Militiamen, Camped Near Border at Douglas, Aver Mexican from South Side of Boundary Fired on Them.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

DOUGLAS, Aug. 15.—Six shots were fired by a Mexican at members of the Second Montana Infantry on duty Sunday afternoon as border guards, at the regimental camp two miles west of Douglas.

The Mexican, who was apparently an officer, was said to have ridden out of Anna Prieta, followed by another horseman, apparently a soldier, and his orderly. Reaching a point on the road to Naco, Sonora, about eleven hundred yards south of the border, the officer dismounted, was seen through glasses to take a rifle from his orderly, adjust the sights and deliberately fire six shots in the direction of the border, the guardmen say.

All of the shots fell short by a considerable distance.

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After emptying the rifle, the Mexican remounted and rode westward at a gallop, followed by his companion. The American sentries did not reply, not caring to waste ammunition at so distant a target, it was said.

The Montana camp has been the object of attack on several occasions. Many shots have been fired from Mexican soil toward it during the last three weeks. It is presumed that the Montana camp has been singled out because it is the only one directly on the border in this district.

REBELS SENT SOUTH. EL PASO, Aug. 15.—Nineteen Mexican rebels charged with treason as a result of the recent discovery of revolutionary cabals in Juarez, have been sent to Chihuahua City for trial within the last week, it was learned tonight.

The prisoners, residents of Juarez and soldiers of the garrison, will be tried by court martial and if found guilty will be executed, it was announced.

JURY CONVICTS JOHN SUMMERFIELD IN ONE BALLOT; CASES SET

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 15.—(Special)—The jury of the superior court in the case of the state against John Summerfield, of Douglas, charged with selling intoxicating liquors, brought in a verdict of guilty this afternoon.

The twelve men only took long enough to elect a foreman and cast one ballot. On account of the departure of Attorney S. K. Williams for Phoenix where he will appear in the Phoenix corpus case of O. P. French, the case of the state vs. Gus Wilde, of Bisbee, has been postponed until August 22.

Candidate is Mixing Tariff War in Tour

Tacoma Audience Hears Chas. E. Hughes Criticize Democratic Policies. Seattle Takes Dose of Medicine Later.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience in Tacoma's stadium today that he would not shrink from war in enforcing American rights abroad.

Mr. Hughes read the Democratic program of 1912 declaring for the protection of American rights abroad.

"I want that made real," the nominee said. "I do not think in making that real that we encounter the danger of war. I would not shrink from it if we did in performing the obvious duty."

Mr. Hughes confined his remarks almost wholly to what he termed the need for a protective tariff.

"I propose a wise tariff without abuses," he said, "but frankly a tariff to build up and maintain American industries."

Mr. Hughes reviewed Democratic tariff legislation and the Democratic platform plank of 1912 relating to the tariff. "Our opponents said they would reduce the cost of living," he said. "Behold the result. Through an unfortunate development in the Republican party which is now happily healed, our opponents got power and they did not reduce the cost of living. We don't propose that shortcomings of the administration with respect to its protection of American industries shall be forgotten. They want to forget them. They think that the European war, like charity, covers a multitude of sins."

Mr. Hughes referred to a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo soon after the war started in 1914, in which it was announced that \$500,000,000 in emergency currency was available to relieve financial stress.

"Our opponents had to resort to a Republican measure of precaution, the Freedland law," he said, "to still the fear that their policy had endangered among the people of this country. I was that Republican measure that took us through the critical period."

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Hughes asked why the Democratic party wanted a tariff commission.

"Do they want a commission to frame a tariff for revenue only?" he asked. "I want a tariff for the purpose of carrying out the protective principle, not to block it."

The anti-dumping provision of the pending revenue bill was discussed by Mr. Hughes.

"I have had some experience with statutes," he said, "and if that statute works it will be a surprise to me."

Mr. Hughes left at 4:45 p. m. for Seattle to fill a speaking engagement.

Hughes at Seattle.

ROYALTY IS VERY PERSISTENT AT FRONT

King George and Crown Prince Disregard Suggestions of Officers as to Safety and Investigate First Trenches.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Via London, Aug. 15.—(7 p. m.)—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England and his departure was the first information the majority of the troops had of his presence.

As a matter of precaution the visit was kept so secret and there was no display or big reviews as on the occasion of his visit last fall.

The king simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields it had won. The flutter of a bit of bunting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the roads in clouds of dust and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around exclaiming "the king!"

The Prince of Wales was with the king all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

At one point on the line, the king met General Henry Rawlinson, commander of the south army, which delivered the main attack, and Major General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz.

Allighting from his automobile the king went into the first line of British trenches from which the British made their charge. "Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said. Mounting it, he walked across the old No Man's Land and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and the trench which the British had wrested from the Germans.

When the king wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts, General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet and when the king came back up the steps sifting, he said:

"It smells pretty strong." Remarkable on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts with their beds, tables and chairs he said to some soldier of a reserve battalion stationed at that point, "Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now." A dramatic moment occurred as the king was walking across a field swept by a British charge.

He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the king and the Prince of Wales halted and saluted the cross.

tion that the country was unprepared when it became necessary to send troops to the Mexican border.

"I think we should have a regular army large enough to attend to duties of that description," he said. "My point is not so much with respect to number as to efficiency. Take our navy for example. That is the great arm of our service. We should have in our navy department a most efficient leadership—men qualified for the great task of adequately representing, dealing with this arm of defense. We should have leadership capable of efficient organization."

"I do not like to go into the details with respect to the navy. I believe they are far from satisfactory. I am informed and believe that the navy is deficient in the organization that it should have. I am informed and believe that every ship is undermanned, that there is not an up-to-date policy that will give us efficiency."

"We have no lack of men in this country who can properly preside over the navy department and I propose, if the American people elect me to the office to which I aspire, to see that in both army and navy we have competent, and efficient leadership."

INTIMIDATION BARRED IN COURT INJUNCTION

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 15.—(Special)—Further arguments as to the exact terminology of the temporary injunction, granted William Truss, in his petition for such action against the Cooks and Waiters Union and sundry persons of Tombstone, are expected before the stipulated trial order is entered on the minutes of the court.

According to the accepted understanding of the court's action, it would appear that defendants will be excluded from any and all actions and deeds, which would serve to intimidate, in any way patrons for monitoring or leaving the establishment of the petition, or, and also from intimidating the employees of the establishment in any way whatsoever.

The Army

(Special to the Review)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Army orders: Second Lieut. Norman J. Esch, Tenth Cavalry, Major Mervin C. Buckley, coast artillery, Captain William H. McCormack, Tenth Cavalry, report board Eagle Pass, examination for transfer to field artillery.

Mr. Dr. John D. Murtha, Medical Corps, Fort Scriven, to Fort Sam Houston. Following named officers detailed enter next first year class mounted service school. Second Lieutenants S. Thomas, J. J. Christian, First Cavalry; Robert F. Hyatt, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. Desmore O. Nelson, Second Cavalry; Captain Philip Nowrey, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. William Naile, Fourth Cavalry; Edwin N. Hardy, Eighth Cavalry; Roger S. B. Hartz, Eighth Cavalry; John R. Robinson, Thirtieth Cavalry; John P. Lucas, Thirtieth Cavalry; Robert S. Donaldson, Seventeenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Eber S. Parrott, Third Field Artillery; Albert T. Bishop, Sixth Field Artillery; Lucien P. Tallaferro, Sixth Field Artillery; George H. Huddleston, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel H. Houston, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Captain James R. Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts, retired. Following officers Medical Corps assigned as designated: Major Elmer A. Dean, Fort Crockett, Henry S. Greenleaf, Fort Brady; Robert R. Grubbs, Fort Mackenzie; Captain William L. Sheep, Fort Scriven; William Deaton, Fort Niagara; L. O. Tarleton, Fort Totten; William T. Cade, Jr., Fort Bayard; Shelly I. Marietta, Fort Crook, Neb.; Robert Skelton, Fort Logan; Omar H. Quade, Jefferson Barracks; Thos. E. Harwood, Jr., Fort Sheridan; Michael Daily, Fort Des Moines; Philip H. Conally, Fort Dupont; Adna G. Wild, Fort Ward; John G. Ingrid, Fort Thomas; Carl E. Edinger, Fort Logan; Johnson F. Hammond, Fort Ontario.

Resignations: Capt. John P. Scheuing, Second Infantry Illinois National Guard, accepted. Second Lieut. Lewis C. Davidson, Twenty-first Infantry, attached aviation section to San Diego.

Captain Harry E. Wilson, Philippine Scouts, retired, detailed as acting quartermaster southern department.

Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Cameron, cavalry, extended until August 28.

FORMER BISBEE MAN KILLED AS RESULT OF AUTO ACCIDENT

Arthur Shannon, Resident of Warren District for Two Years, Dies in Ajo from Injuries Received in Accident.

As a result of his being run over by an auto-stage in Ajo Sunday, Arthur Shannon, an employee in the Calumet and Arizona supply house here for over two years, died Monday at his lodgings in Ajo, according to a telegram received by Jack Redmond of the supply house.

The accident occurred as Shannon, with several others, was riding the stage from the lodging house to the works Sunday morning. As the stage passed over a bump, Shannon slipped from his seat and fell under the machine, the heavy rear wheel passing over his stomach. He was taken home and cared for and seemed to be but little worse for the accident until a few moments before he died Monday.

According to a late message, Mr. Shannon's people in New York City have ordered his remains shipped there. He was a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Shannon was not widely known in the district, although he held a desk in the C. & A. supply department for over two and a half years, but those who did know him esteemed him dearly for the sterling quality of his manhood.

GREAT INCREASE PRACTICALLY ASSURED IN THE NAVY

Congress Nearly on Record on National Defense Program, So Far as It Involves Great Increase in Water Forces.

HOUSE ACCEPTS THE SENATE PROPOSALS

Bill Now Provides for Building of 157 Warships, With Four Battle Cruisers and Four Battleships in View.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Congress virtually completed the national defense program today by finally approving the great increase in naval construction and personnel written into the naval bill and recently supported by the administration.

The House accepted the building program, to which its conferees on the measure had refused to agree, by a vote of 283 to 51, with seven of the members present not voting.

The personnel and construction sections, which already have the approval of the Senate, authorized an increase in the enlisted strength to 74,700 and the building of 157 warships within the next three years with four battle cruisers and four battleships included among the ships for 1917.

Previously the House had refused to adopt a continuing building plan, had authorized only five capital ships, all of them battle cruisers and had provided for a personnel of only 65,930.

On several important sections, including appropriation for improvement of navy yards, the House insisted on its disagreement to Senate increases and voted to send the bill back to conference for settlement of these points. An early agreement is expected, however, and the measure may be sent to the President for his signature within a week.

Secretary Daniels issued a statement tonight pointing out the authorizations in the bill were the greatest ever passed in any country and would provide the United States in the opinion of naval authorities the second largest navy in the world. He declared "the measure so complete and nearly perfect that it will stand as a model for all navy bills for future legislatures."

The vote by which the House accepted the Senate increase in the building program was non-partisan, the majority of both Democrats and Republicans voting in the affirmative. Of the fifty members who voted in the negative there were 35 Democrats; fifteen Republicans, and one Socialist, as follows:

Democrats—Ayers, Bailey, Black, Blackburn, Buchanan of Illinois; Burnett, Connelly, Cox, Dies, Doolittle, Garrett, Gray, Harding, Helvering, Hilliard, Huddleston, Johnson, of Kentucky; Kitchin, McPherson, Pages, of South Carolina; Randall, Nathanberger, Shouse, Sisson, Slayden, Steel, of Iowa; Targatz, Travenner, Taylor, of Arkansas; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Van Dyke, Watkins and Webb.

Republicans—Anderson, Campbell, Cranton, Lavis, of Minnesota; Dillon, Ellsworth, Hansen, Heigesen, Hollingsworth, Kinkaid, Lenroot, Mendenhall, Morgan, of Oklahoma; Nelson and Poina, of North Dakota.

Socialist—London.

SIX FLIERS QUALIFY. (By Review Leased Wire) SAN DIEGO, Aug. 15.—Six army fliers who recently qualified for the rank of Junior military aviator received orders from the war department at Washington today to proceed from San Diego to Columbus, N. M., to join the first aero squadron under the command of Captain Benjamin F. Lewis. The officers are Lieutenant Leo G. Hefferman, Geo. H. Brett, Good E. Reinburg, John C. McConnell, John W. Butts and Sheldon H. Wheeler. They will leave for the Mexican border Wednesday.

The first aero squadron now numbers twenty-four aviators.

2000 PRISONERS TAKEN. PARIS, Aug. 15.—More than two thousand unarmored prisoners and 20 machine guns were captured by the French in their operations north of the Somme from August 6 to August 14, according to a report issued by the war office tonight. The number was increased who were taken in the Verdun sector.

BASIS FOUND BY PARTIES FOR FINAL DECISION

Only Accomplishment Is to Determine a Ground Work for Further Negotiations after Two-days' Conference

HOPE OF ARBITRATION WANES AT ODD TIMES

Possibility that Railroads May Grant Eight-hour Day and Subject Other Demands to Argument Is Hoped For.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Wilson's efforts to bring the railroad managers and the brotherhood leaders together in some form of settlement of the differences which threaten a nationwide railway strike has, after two days of conference, progressed only to the point where a second work for further negotiations has been laid.

Hope of arbitration of all issues waned today but the situation was brightened by the possibility of a settlement being reached by the railroads conceding the principle of the eight hour day and 12th sided settling collateral issues by some form of negotiation as yet undetermined. After conferring with President Wilson tonight the employees' sub-committee sent to New York for the 846 members of the general committee to come to Washington in order to facilitate negotiations. They are expected here Thursday and possibly will see the President Friday.

The committee will confer with him again tomorrow. The official statements issued from the White House during the day merely stated that the discussions still were in progress and that no report could be made on results.

The first statements issued by Secretary Tumulty after the President had met the railroad managers during the forenoon followed:

"The President spent an hour and a half this morning with the representatives of the railway management. After the conference he said it was impossible as yet to report on the results; all that he can say was that a very candid and honest discussion was in progress about practical basis of settlement."

Later in the day after the President's meeting with representatives of the employees, he made this statement: "There is no change. There is an earnest effort being made to work out a settlement."

When it became clear that arbitration of the entire problem probably never would be agreed to, but that the railroads might concede the principle of the eight hour day and dispose of other issues by some form of negotiation, the President directed his energy towards obtaining expressions from both sides on how negotiations could be carried on.

It was understood that the employees' representatives offered no suggestions on this feature of the situation. The railroads were reported to be ready to concede the principle of the eight hour day on condition that all collateral issues be voluntarily investigated by the interstate commerce commission or some other body. It was not believed that a crisis would be reached before Thursday. In the meeting the managers and the employees will confer with the interests they represent.

The decision to send to New York for the general committee of the railway employees was reached because the sub-committee here is without power to reach important decisions without reference to the men in New York. At first it was suggested that the sub-committee here go to New York but the President thought it would be better to have the general committee come here. He wanted an opportunity to explain to all the members the many suggestions which may be made tomorrow or Thursday by the manager's committee. Thus far the President has not attempted to bring the two sides together on any concrete basis proposal. He is sounding sentiment on all phases of the situation.

President Wilson devoted most of his day to conferences with the managers and the employees, seeing both sides separately as on Monday, and a meeting with Judge William L. Chambers, a member of the federal board of mediation and conciliation.