

MARKETS

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

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER Arizona: Sunday and Monday generally fair.

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT APPEALS DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENTS OF THE RAILROADS FOR SUPPORT

OFFENSIVE ON GREEK FRONT STARTED BY SERRAIL

Allied Commander, at Saloniki, Attacks Along a Line of 150 Miles and Registers Several Successes in Day.

ALL FRONTS ARE NOW IN THE ACTION

British Again Successful in Their Salient Near Somme. Take Trenches and Other Works of Germans.

OFFENSIVE—PG ONE PARIS, Aug. 19.—The entente allies' forces are in contact with the Germans and Bulgarians along the entire Saloniki front, according to an official statement issued by the war office tonight. The allies have taken five villages.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—(Via London, 5:46 p. m.)—The Germans and their allies on the Balkan front are continuing their operations with success, the official announcement of today says.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(2:40 a. m.)—The British have advanced along a front of 11 miles, capturing a ridge overlooking Thiepval, high ground north of Pozieres, and a half mile of trenches west of High wood, according to the official statement issued by the war office at midnight. They captured 756 prisoners in these operations.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(3:24 a. m.)—British troops, continuing their advance north of the Somme in France, have captured a ridge southeast of Thiepval and advanced their line toward Ginchy and Guedemont, says the official statement issued shortly before last midnight. Nearly 800 prisoners were captured.

The long expected general offensive on the Saloniki front has opened and the grand assault against the forces of the central powers now is in progress in every theatre of the world. General Serrail is attacking the Bulgarian-German forces along the entire Greek-Serbian frontier, a distance of more than 150 miles.

Reports from both Berlin and Paris indicate that the entente allies are following the same tactics in the Balkans that signalized the opening of the great offensive on the Somme. Small bodies of troops are attacking at numerous points along the Bulgarian line, apparently with the intention of feeling out their opponents' positions before the real battle opens. The French claim the capture of a number of villages in the initial phases of the offensive, while Berlin reports the capture of Florida, a Greek town, 15 miles southeast of Monastir, from the Serbians. Serbian headquarters admits this repulse.

On the eastern front the Russians have forced their way into the heart of the great mountain barrier between Galicia and the Hungarian. The Austrians admit a retirement of the most important passes through the mountains, which was seized by the Russians last week. In this district the Austrians are retreating toward the Chernobura ridge, the highest point in the Carpathians in that region. From this ridge the ground falls rapidly to the plains of Hungary.

Farther to the south, on the Bukovina end of the battle line, the Russians have been forced back in their advance on Kirtleba, the next pass south of Jablonitza and about 50 miles from that point.

Daily attacks by the British against the German lines north of the Somme in France are having their reward, and London announces the most notable gain in some days in the Gulliesmont. After withstanding German counterattacks, the troops of General Haig again assaulted the opposing trenches and gained from 200 to 600 yards along a front of two miles.

POLICE GUARD CHICAGO BANK FROM DEPOSITORS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Police guarded the two branches of the private banking institution of Adolph Silver and Company tonight when hundreds of depositors gathered in the streets following the failure of the bank to open for Saturday night business as usual. The deposits in the bank are said to have totalled \$100,000. When the banking firm was organized eight years ago, Adolph Silver, brother of Max, was senior partner and Max junior partner. Six months ago Adolph Silver's health failed and he went west, presumably to Colorado. The elder brother's present connection with the banking firm is not known, police said.

RESTAURANT IS FREE TO OPEN WITHOUT TROUBLE

Judge Lockwood, in Superior Court, Grants Temporary Restraining Order Against Cooks and Waiters.

NO INTIMIDATION ALLOWED BY DECREE

Written Injunction Provides Against Any Molestation of William Truax, His Customers or His Employees.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 19.—(Special)—A temporary injunction was granted in the superior court today by Judge Lockwood in the case of William Truax against the Bisbee Cooks and Waiters Union, the Warren District Trades Assembly and several individuals.

The injunction reads as follows: "Now therefore, this is to command you and each of you, that until further order of this court, you and each of you, your officers, attorneys, committees, agents, employees, servants, members, confederates, associates and all others acting or co-operating with you, or by or under your direction and consent, or agreeing, combining or conspiring with you, to absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner or by any means conspiring or combining to boycott the business of plaintiff's, by use of the means hereinafter set out and in any and all of the ways hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: From abetting, aiding, assisting, furthering or participating in such boycott, by directly or indirectly threatening, coercing, menacing or intimidating any person whatever from patronizing, buying from, or otherwise dealing with plaintiff's, or from entering into the employment of plaintiff's in their said business, from printing, publishing or displaying any signs, banner, handbill, pamphlet, newspaper advertisement, or any other device for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any person or persons into participating in any boycott against plaintiff's business, or place of business; from parading up and down on the sidewalk or street in front of, or in the immediate vicinity of plaintiff's place of business and declaring the said plaintiff's, their place of business, or their conduct thereof as unfair to organized labor in such words, tones or manner, as to intimidate the patrons, or other patrons of said place of business from dealing therein; and from doing any other act or thing or using any other word or words, written or spoken, in furtherance of any plan or plans of said defendants to start, maintain and carry (Continued on Page Four.)

AMERICAN GIRL RELEASED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The release from prison in Vienna of Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of an American woman, who was charged with high treason, was announced here tonight by Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general. Miss Masaryk, it was said, was freed July 3.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS DO NOT MIX--HUGHES

Candidate for Presidency on Republican Ticket Tells San Francisco People Politics Can be Mixed in U. S.

FORMER JUSTICE SPEAKS IN OAKLAND

Traveler Leaves, With Party, for Los Angeles. Will Resume Trip to East Tuesday, Speaking at Sacramento.

(By Review Leased Wire) SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Charles E. Hughes today told audiences here and in Oakland that the government of the United States could not properly be conducted by mixing politics with business, with preparation, with the maintenance of international honor, or with other administrative functions of government.

"When you start out to be military and not political," Mr. Hughes told an audience in Oakland. "I do not believe we can run this government, by mixing these and play politics," by the nominee said to a gathering of business men here a short time before the Oakland meeting. At Oakland Mr. Hughes repeated his declaration that he favored fostering honorable American achievements in business by finding the facts and acting upon them.

"You can break down your prosperity by prostituting yourself in the face of an unjust popular demand," Mr. Hughes said. "I shall never do that and the unjust popular demand is only unjust because the facts are not understood. The only thing I am afraid of in this country is the dark. When we get things but into the light of day, and see the actual facts we generally find out where the truth and justice lie.

"Some people live in dreamland," Mr. Hughes continued, in speaking of the need for military and commercial preparedness. "They do not understand the actual world we live in." The nominee spoke of federal commissions to investigate labor questions.

"I believe we can put down what is wrong without destroying what is good. In weeding out our garden we do not want to pull up the useful plants.

"We cannot go forward unless we realize ourselves, nationally. We must more than ever understand that national powers are to be exercised and that national prosperity can be gained only by the potency of our national organization."

Mr. Hughes declared himself opposed to invisible government. "I want," he said, "visible government, competent administration not only by those elected by the people, but appointees of elected officials who represent the competence, the intelligence and the talent of the nation. We are entitled to that."

(Continued on Page 8)

"NIPPERS ARE ABOUT TO GRIP," SAYS MINISTER.

CRICCIETH, Wales, Aug. 20.—(1:49 a. m.)—In a speech last night to his fellow townsmen here, David Lloyd George, minister of war, said: "I am satisfied with the way things are going. I feel for the first time that the nippers are gripping and before long we will hear the crack. Then we will be able to extract the kernel. I say that we shall see that there will not be another war in our day. The British people have made greater sacrifices than we ever thought possible. Three years ago, nobody dreamed that Great Britain would pour four millions of young manhood into the battle front. The vigor of our demand must be according to the measure of our sacrifices."

INJUNCTION IS REFUSED IN SUPERIOR COURT

Superior Court of Cochise County Refuses to Grant Injunction Against Board of Supervisors.

EXTENDED REMARKS MADE BY THE JUDGE

Case Was Brought to Stop Payment of Thiel Detective Agency for Services in Securing Evidence.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 19.—(Special)—In the matter of the application for an injunction against the Board of Supervisors and the county treasurer filed by J. B. Murchison, A. S. Field and J. B. Speer, to prevent the payment of the claim filed by the Thiel Detective agency for services in collecting evidence in the liquor selling cases, the court this morning denied the application and gave judgment to the defendants. The case was argued by County Attorney John F. Ross and Judge Campbell, for the county officials, and Alexander Murray appeared for the plaintiffs in the absence of Attorney Irwin Douglas.

In deciding the case the court said: "We are taught by history that organized society was instituted in the first place for the purpose of enforcing the so-called penal laws of such society. That has, from the beginning of history, been the particular duty of society and its government. From time to time these duties have been extended, but I think it has always remained as the chief duty of the officers of society to enforce the penal laws of such society."

"Now, under our law, the counties of the different states are given, by their sovereignty, the right and authority and the duty to enforce the penal laws through their various officers. The county attorney's office, the sheriff's office and the court being the chief office, but every officer (Continued on Page Five.)

SOUTH TEXAS IS DAMAGED SEVERELY IN STORM

Damage to Public Utilities, Not Counting That at Several Cities, Estimated in the Neighborhood of Millions.

LAREDO IS HIT BY PART OF THE WIND

Railroads and Telegraph Lines Still Tied Up by Blow. No Lives Lost on Mainland, So Far as Known at Present.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 19.—Railroads and other public utilities operating through the storm stricken district suffered losses aggregating more than \$3,300,000 not including damages at Corpus Christi and other cities. It probably will take the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad a week or ten days to restore service to Corpus Christi, railroad officials said, and it may be fifteen days until trains run to Rockport.

Officials of the railroads declared tonight that they had more than one thousand men repairing the damage. Western Union Telegraph Company estimated the storm damage to the company to be \$50,000.

Storm at Laredo.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 19.—Considerable property damage and great inconvenience to troops in the various national guardsmen camps in the Laredo district resulted from a tropical storm which raged here from six o'clock last night until four o'clock this afternoon. For several hours Laredo was completely cut off from wire communication with the outside world. Practically every tent of the 9,000 soldiers here were blown down and the men were exposed to torrential rains for hours. Advances from the target range, eight miles southwest of Laredo, where 1200 members of the First Missouri infantry are at practice, state that six hundred shelter tents were blown down and the men compelled to huddle together in the open to weather the storm. The regiment is expected to return to headquarters here immediately. Of the six military companies here, the regulars at Fort McIntosh fared the best. The Fourteenth cavalry occupying the barracks, was not affected, while the Ninth infantry which occupied tents nearby suffered by slight inconveniences. The remaining Missouri troops and the Maine and New Hampshire contingents stationed near Fort McIntosh suffered loss of their tents and the destruction of several buildings in their camps. Work on reconstruction of the camps was immediately begun. (Continued on Page Five.)

Funston Recommends Withdrawal of American Punitive Expedition From Mexico; Would Expedite Understanding

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A recommendation from General Funston that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico was contained in a recent report on the situation made at the request of the war department and designed for use of the joint commission. State department officials do not attempt to disguise their regret over the premature publication of General Funston's conclusions, but they indicated today that it would not cause any alterations in the plans.

Officials realize, it is understood, that the Mexican viewpoint will be the question of withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition. In order to furnish the American commissioners with full information, General Funston was asked to express his views on the military aspects of the expedition. There is every indication that the commissioners and later the administration were expected to abide by the recommendations of the chief military advisor on the border. Publication of the fact that General Funston believes it wise to withdraw the troops may hamper the American commissioners, as some officials think, in obtaining whatever guarantees they may ask of the Mexican government as to security of the border from bandit raids. It is believed that the administration is fully prepared to arrange for the recall of General Pershing's forces, since both state and war department officials are understood to share the views expressed in General Funston's report.

There can be little doubt, it is now said, that the withdrawal will be promptly agreed to when the commission meets, the conferees then turning their attention to the drafting of a protocol to cover future border operations, investigation of the causes of bandit raids, and such other matters as they may wish to take up.

No intimation came from the White House today as to when an announcement of the American membership of commission might be expected. In view of Secretary Lansing's recent assurances to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, that the commission could be assembled very soon, it was believed tonight that the names of the commissioners would be made public very shortly.

WILSON TELLS OFFICIALS RESPONSIBILITY WILL NOT REST UPON HIS SHOULDERS

Dramatic Situation Presented When Chief Executive of the Nation Makes Striking Talk to Thirty-three Heads of Big Operating Companies. Western Presidents Expected in Washington. Hope Had for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson appealed to the railroad officials today to abandon their insistence on arbitration of the dispute, threatening a nation-wide strike and to accept his plan of settlement, already agreed to by the employes, because in his opinion the railroads are contending for a principle which it seemingly is impossible to apply to the present situation.

In one of the most dramatic scenes known to the White House in recent years, the president declared to the heads of \$5,000,000,000 worth of property, assembled at his summons: "If a strike comes, the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

A few minutes later he issued a statement saying: "The public has a right to expect acceptance of this plan." Refusing acceptance for the present, but not giving a final answer, Hale Holden, president of the Burlington road, and spokesman for the 33 railroad officials, urged the president to uphold the principle of arbitration and declared his plan "would place in peril all that has been accomplished in the peaceful adjustment of labor controversies by methods of arbitration."

At the close of the conference President Wilson summoned to Washington additional railroad presidents from the west and the executives already here told him they would confer among themselves and return next week, probably Monday.

In the meantime, representatives of both the roads and the employes will remain here for informal conferences.

The situation tonight was described by a railroad president as "not hopeless, but grave." It will be at a standstill until Monday at least. Discussion of the counter-proposals and compromises was current and serious consideration was given to the possibility of government operation of the roads in case of a strike. As a result of the day's conferences, however, it was said on good authority, that many of the road presidents looked upon the possibility of a strike as more remote than at any time since they came to Washington. Over the week end it was anticipated that the railroad officials will get into communication with the controlling financial interests and it still was considered possible that some of the powerful directors of the roads would be called to Washington.

Both among the employes and the employers talk of arrangements for a strike continued and for different reasons both sides thought if it came it would last less than a week.

White President Wilson was still addressing the railroad executives, telling them they faced "a condition not a principle," his statement to the public, reviewing his plan and characterizing it as a "thoroughly practicable and fair program," was given out at the White House. In the statement he urged the adoption of the eight-hour day because he "believed the concession right." He suggested the creation by congress of a small body of men to investigate the results, and urged the abandonment of the demand for time and a half overtime pay by the men and the "contingent" proposals by the railroads.

Mr. Holden insisted upon arbitration in his reply to the president because, "it is essentially the common right of every citizen of whatever condition in life to be heard," and because experience "has put the right to claim arbitration as a method of settling such controversies beyond question."

He argued that the eight-hour day is intractable in railroading and said the roads are willing for the interstate commerce commission or any other disinterested body to arbitrate the whole question. The demand for the eight-hour day is in reality, he declared, only an indirect plea for "an enormous increase in wages," and said that "in this instance for those demanding a chance to refuse to submit their demands to arbitration is indefensible."

W. G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gave out a brief statement tonight on behalf of the men, pointing out that in accepting President Wilson's plan the employes surrendered a very large portion of their demands. He added the workmen would remain here but would take no further action unless released by Mr. Wilson.

The railroad officials found two points in President Wilson's public statement of his settlement plan that comforted them and led to a belief that eventually there will be an agreement averting a strike. The first was a hint that if the facts warranted, the interstate commerce commission may grant an increase in freight rates, and the second was a suggestion that the eight-hour base would be accepted only tentatively and might be terminated after investigation by the commission provided under the president's plan.

The railroads all along have contended that the facts relating to pay of men will not justify the eight-hour day and some of them are said to feel that investigation by an impartial commission cannot fail to back up that position. The companies would be under additional expense while the investigation was in progress but in the opinion of Mr. Wilson its work would be done expeditiously and a report might be expected in a few months.

The road officials, however, evidently feel that before a decision is reached every opportunity should be given other business interests to decide what might be the effect on them of an eight-hour railroad day. There was no concealment of the fact that some of them believe many manufacturers and shippers are bound to register at the White House their opposition to this proposal and that pressure will be exerted to have members of the senate and house express to the president their convictions along the same line.

It was after a prolonged meeting at their hotel that the railroad presidents went to the White House shortly before noon today to listen to Mr. Wilson's appeal and to outline their tentative position. At the same time, the general committee of employes held a meeting, but only marked time, awaiting the decision of the officials.

President Wilson welcomed the railroad officials in the Blue Room and after Mr. Holden had stated their position, began a dramatic appeal which left his visitors sobered and thoughtful. At times, striding up and down in front of the small group and emphasizing telling points by shaking his fist, the president told the railroad executives bluntly he believed they should accept his plan. "We must face the naked truth in this crisis," he said. "We must not descend to a basis on which this situation can be solved." Solemnly, Mr. Wilson pointed out that he represented the 100,000,000 people of the nation, every one of whom had a deep interest in the threatened strike. He said his only object was to avoid a break. In a (Continued on Page Four.)

COMPENSATION BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The workman's compensation bill to provide uniform compensation for government employes who are disabled and adequate benefits for their families in case of death, was passed today by the senate practically in the same form as it was passed in the House.