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# The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER  
ARIZONA: Sunday, lo-  
cal showers.

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## RAILROAD EXECUTIVES DEMAND ARBITRATION OF DIFFERENCES WITH THEIR MEN

### Underwood Subject of Censure In Upper Branch of Congress

Former Leader of House of Representatives Roasted on His Stand upon the Majority's Revenue Bill.

#### ALABAMIAN RETORTS TO HIS ACCUSERS

Issue Rises Over the Exemption Clause in Income Tax Provision—Wilson's Mexican Policy Censured.

(By Review Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A proposal to lower the present income tax exemption, written into the administration revenue bill by the Senate finance committee, was stricken out when House leaders indicated they would not accept it and was voted down 31 to 19 by the Senate tonight when Senator Underwood offered it as an amendment.

Discussion was marked by a bitter exchange between Democratic senators in charge of the bill and Senator Underwood, author of the present tariff law and who, as Democratic leader of the House, has taken a prominent part for years in training revenue legislation. Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee, reminded the Alabama senator that it was a long standing Senate practice for senators to stand by the decision of their party caucus and Senator Stone, also a member of the committee, declared Senator Underwood deserved censure for his attitude toward the bill.

"Is the Senate degenerated to a point where the individual senators must take orders from those who serve on committees because their constituents have kept them in the Senate for many years?" retorted Senator Underwood. "I do not recognize the right of any member to dictate to me. If that be treason, make the most of it. No man can question my loyalty to the Democratic party in victory or defeat."

The amendment which would have lowered the exemption by \$1,000, making the normal income tax apply to incomes of \$3,000 for married persons and \$2,000 for unmarried persons, received the support of only five Democratic senators. They were Senators Bankhead, Hardwick, Lane O'Gorman and Underwood.

#### LIPPITT ATTACKS MEXICAN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The administration's Mexican policy was attacked in the Senate today by Senator Lippitt, Republican, who said the "unforgiving thing" was the lifting of the embargo on arms in February, 1914.

"President Wilson, whose campaign cry is that he has kept the country out of war, has as an instrument of the most horrible and indefensible kind of warfare," the senator said. "All the forces of unbridled passion and lust were armed and encouraged to conduct a conflict in which nothing was sacred, not even the altar of religion."

#### CHOLERA IN MEXICO?

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 26.—A quarantine of five days detention for persons arriving from Vera Cruz has been declared in Cuba on news of a cholera outbreak at the Mexican port.

#### TOURING NATIONAL PARKS.

DENVER, Aug. 26.—Stephen T. Maber, who, it is said, will head the service bureau to administrate the national parks, as created by a recent congressional act, is expected in Denver next week. The visit will conclude a tour of the national parks, made to work out a uniform plan for their management. As assistant secretary of the interior, he has been in active charge of the national parks.

### MENTION MADE OF ROOSEVELT BRINGS BIG OVATION

Hughes Strikes Popular Chord in Denver When He Tells of Colonel's Advocacy of Preparedness Against War.

#### COLORADO CAPITAL HEARS TWO TALKS

Candidate Will Spend Several Days at Estes Park, Resting Up From His Arduous Campaign of Few Days.

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
DENVER, Aug. 26.—For the first time in his campaign Mr. Hughes tonight named Theo. Roosevelt in an address. The nominee was speaking at the Auditorium here of preparedness. He had assailed the administration for calling advocates of preparedness "nervous and excited."

"And then," Mr. Hughes said, "a stalwart American went through the land." He was interrupted by a roar from the crowd. As the applause died down, the nominee continued: "Mr. Roosevelt went through the land. He continued, 'arousing the nation to its need; and the administration changed its mind over night.' The audience applauded loudly. Mr. Hughes, in his address outlined the policy for which he stands.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of the rights of American citizens throughout the world," he said. That is a vital question. We should maintain those rights about which there is no cavil with the strongest nations of the world, no matter which nations they are. American rights, understood, upheld, will give us peace, prosperity and good will.

"I believe that we, as a nation, should be prepared in any emergency. That is not militarism. You couldn't carry a corporal's guard for militarism; you could carry the whole country for adequate preparedness.

"I stand for a businesslike administration of government and for the employment in public life of men qualified by training and fitness for public office."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his declaration for a world court. He devoted some time to his declaration for a protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes left at midnight for (Continued on Page Four.)

### FIGHTING STEADY ON ALL FRONTS

(By Review Leased Wire)  
Fighting continues on all fronts in Europe but no notable successes are chronicled. France and the region north of Saloniki have seen the most intense activity, and in both fields the initiative generally has been with the Central Powers.

Paris and London announce the repulse of repeated German attacks on the Somme and Verdun fronts. German efforts were especially strong about Thiepval, Guillemont and Marpeas, north of Somme, and on the right bank of the Meuse before Verdun.

London claims an additional British advance near the Moquet farm. German trenches on a front of 400 yards, along the Curcelette-Thiepval road were occupied. Berlin asserts the repulse of attacks along the Somme front at virtually the same sectors where the German attacks are reported as having taken place. Sofia records the repulse of eighteen consecutive attacks by Serbian

#### POSTMASTER ON STUMP.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 26.—Postmaster Claude Weaver has received a request from the Democratic National Committee to make a campaign tour during October, speaking in the interests of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall. The committee's plans for Postmaster Weaver calls for his appearance in Indiana, Ohio and New York. Because of the action in some of the States criticizing campaign activities by public officials, this direct request to Postmaster Weaver to get busy has occasioned widespread but not unfavorable comment.

### PREPARATIONS MADE FOR BIG MEETING

State Department Officials Assembling Documents to Be Used by United States Commission.

(By Review Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—State department officials are preparing to send a mass of documents dealing with the Mexican situation and adequate clerical forces to aid the joint commission which will seek a solution of border difficulties. The American commissioners have indicated to Secretary Lansing that they favor Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place, but a final decision will not be made until Elihu Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, has been consulted.

The American commissioners will have a considerable force of state department officials and clerks with them in order that there may be no delay in searching out information they may desire. Among those in attendance will be James L. Rodgers, special agent of the State Department, who started north with the Mexican commissioners today at the direction of the President.

#### NAFARRETE "IN BAD".

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 26.—General Emiliano P. Nafarrete, recently removed by General Carranza as commander of the Tamaulipas division of the de facto army, has been arrested and is being held in the penitentiary at Mexico City charged with the murder of Captain Guacindio Hernandez of the revolutionary army in Matamoros in July, 1913, according to unofficial but apparently reliable reports reaching the border here today.

This is the first news of Nafarrete's whereabouts since he was removed and left Tampico over a month ago. His loss of the Tamaulipas command is understood to have resulted from his anti-American expressions.

#### VIOLATES U. S. NEUTRALITY.

EL PASO, Aug. 26.—Colonel Jose de Luna, a graduate of the Mexican national military college at Chapultepec and formerly a commander in the Mexican federal army, is detained by the United States authorities charged (Continued on Page Four.)

### "Enemy" Squadron Destroys Admiral Helm's Fleet; Lands Troops On Far Rockaway Beach

"Red" Fleet, After Maneuvering for Several Days, Completely Outflights "Blue" Defenders and Win Battle.

#### SUBMARINES FAIL TO STOP SHIPS' ONRUSH

Admiral Helm Is Out Thought By Admiral Mayo—Fleets Engaged But One Hour, "Blues" at Disadvantage.

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The greatest war game ever undertaken by the American navy ended today with a victory for Admiral Mayo's "red" fleet, which theoretically wiped out the defending "blue" fleet and landed an invading army at Far Rockaway Beach, L. I. Rear Admiral Knight, acting as umpire, announced the result in this report to the Navy Department: "Maneuver completed. 'Red' and 'blue' bodies engaged 9:30 to 10:30 this morning ten miles south of Ambrose Lightship. 'Blue' decisively defeated, 'red' gaining command of sea. 'Red' effects landing at Rockaway and secures base."

The final report closely followed, announcing that Rear Admiral Helm's "blue" defending fleet virtually had been annihilated in a dramatic fight off Sealight Lightship at the entrance to the New York harbor. With the exception of a few light craft, the entire "blue" fleet was "sunk." The full extent of the "red" losses was not known tonight, although early reports showed that they included the super-dreadnaughts Nevada and Texas and two destroyers.

With Admiral Helm's fleet out of the way, the thin line of submarines remained to protect the coast. Then these, too, were quickly disposed of by the "red" fleet, and with no foes left to interrupt the landing of troops from his transports, Admiral Mayo was declared victor in the game and the ships of the "red" and "blue" alike, started for Newport after four days' arduous duty at sea.

The story of the game, as pieced together from radio reports to the Navy Department, indicates that the tactics of Admiral Mayo, completely puzzled Admiral Helm and forced him to accept battle today in a position from which there was no hope of escape. The umpire declared the "blue" fleet destroyed hours before the time limit of the action expired.

When the game began Admiral Helm's fleet was assembled at Narragansett, while Admiral Mayo with his fleet and long transport train were six hundred miles off Cape Hatteras. At 6 p. m. on August 22, Admiral Helm received word of his enemy's location and his seventeen scouts swept out to sea in a long circling line. An hour later the "blue" battleships also were at sea following the scouts.

The cruiser Baltimore sighted five battleships, two cruisers and three other ships at 6 p. m., August 23. They were 500 miles off the coast, steaming west. The Baltimore dared not attack such a force and presumably fled for safety.

It was 11 a. m., August 25, before the "red" force again was sighted. This time it was a battleship which was picked up 120 miles off New York, again the "blue" scout was out-matched.

At 5:30 p. m., August 25, the destroyer Benham, later reported destroyed in action, sighted the "red" transport train 75 miles off the New Jersey coast. Relying on her speed to escape the convoying warships, the Benham followed the transport, keeping Admiral Helm informed. At that time the "blue" battle fleet was fifteen miles further in shore, steaming in a line parallel to the transport train. At 8:30 the same evening the Benham reported that three enemy battleships and the transport train had headed inshore to make a landing.

Admiral Helm drove his battle fleet forward to intercept the "enemy" at daylight. He sighted the "red" ships at 5 o'clock this morning. The transport train was steaming in toward Long Island coast, with its destroyer screen thrown out to seaward. During the night, however, the "red" battlefleet also had come up, and steaming parallel to the transports (Continued on Page Two.)

### WILLINGNESS IS DECLARED TO ABIDE BY DECISION OF ANY LEGITIMATE BOARD

Lengthy Answer to Proposal of President Wilson Is Prepared and Offered Last Evening, But Former Postpones Meeting With Railroad Heads Until Monday Morning, Brotherhoods Leaving Capital for Their Homes.

Brotherhood Heads Think The Strike Is Imminent Unless Men Withdraw From Their Stand or the Government Takes Over the Railroads—Congress May Be Urged To Go On Record in Order To Forstall the Worst.

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The threatened railway strike took on such a grave aspect tonight that President Wilson turned toward Congress for a solution of the problem. Suddenly, this afternoon, when it became known that the railroad executives were unanimous in their refusal to accept his plan of settlement, President Wilson personally went to the Capitol and laid before Majority Leader Kern of the Senate and Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce committee, the statement of the railroad heads that Congress must guarantee some source of added revenue to the railroads to meet the demands of their employees.

How this should be accomplished, President Wilson did not suggest. Immediately afterward, Senators began discussing proposals to have Congress record itself in favor of a rate increase.

No arrangements were made today for the President to address Congress on the subject, but it was considered likely that he might do so during the coming week if the situation continued critical.

Tonight the railway executives finished framing their answer to President Wilson's plan and notified the White House they were ready. President Wilson sent word he would prefer to see them Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Brotherhood leaders after being in meeting most of the day adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Many of them left town tonight.

The refusal of the railway executives to accept the president's plan, including concession of the eight hour day, and proposing a counter plan such as previously has been outlined, will put the next move up to the Brotherhood leaders. It probably will be communicated to the men officially Monday after President Wilson has met the executives. Meanwhile some development is expected, and all will depend on the outcome of the next steps between the employers and employees.

The executives held several meetings during the day but no change resulted in the position they took last night, when they approved a rough draft of their reply to President Wilson. It was at 6:30 o'clock tonight when the committee of eight, which has handled the negotiations announced that they had asked for conference with President Wilson and await his pleasure. After a two hours' wait the executive announced that President Wilson had informed them that he preferred not to see them tonight. The situation, as summed up late tonight by those close in touch with it, was this:

President Wilson has seen the published report of the reply the executives will make to him Monday and does not wish to accept it. It would not surprise those in the confidence of the railroad officials to have him make a counter proposal at that time retaining his original proposition for an eight hour day but offering the roads as compensation congressional assurances of a freight rate increase and a commission to settle future disputes.

Among the executives tonight, it clearly was evident that such a counter proposal probably would not be accepted. Whether they would receive it from President Wilson and take it under consideration for a few days was not at all certain, but its ultimate rejection was forecast generally. The proposition of the men is not clear. Apparently they will not accept the reply of the executives as it has been published, but they might be willing to negotiate with it as a basis. They will meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Nobody knows the attitude of congress towards the suggested legislation. It was pointed out tonight that there are many senators who bitterly opposed the five percent increase recently granted the eastern roads and criticized the commission for its position in the case and who might be expected to oppose any proposal that would direct the commission to grant another increase.

The executives appear confident that public opinion will be with them in their insistence upon the principle of arbitration and their opposition to an eight hour day.

The executives reply will be divided into argument and statement of their position. Their statement will show that they do not accept the eight hour day with pay for ten hours as demanded by the men; that they maintain this demand really is one for an increase in wages; and that a question of a wage increase is a matter of arbitration and for settlement in no other way. It will suggest the creation of a commission to arbitrate this wage question or delegation of power to the interstate commerce commission to arbitrate. It will make the arbitration retroactive and the roads would pledge themselves to create a fund to care for back wages if increases are approved by the arbitrators.

Three things are cited by the executives to back up their position. The first is that many of the big shippers of the country have declared themselves opposed to abandonment of arbitration and the eight hour day must not be granted. A second is a conviction that to give in to the men, under present conditions, would undermine discipline on the roads to a serious extent and would leave far-reaching the after effects. The third is that no matter what assurances are given they feel they cannot expect a rate increase. This feeling is explained with statements that the roads have not forgotten the way they were attacked when the five percent case was up, and that they do not care to lose the position which they feel they have gained with the public by risking another attempt.

The attitude of the executives tonight was in marked contrast to that of a few days ago. Apparently differences of opinion have been swept away and they are facing the situation with a united front and are ready for what may come.

Brotherhood leaders said tonight (Continued on Page 2)

### CULBERSON THE VICTOR OVER COLQUITT

German-American Counties in Texas Support Former Governor in Primary Race But to No Avail.

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
DALLAS, Aug. 26.—Virtually complete returns from practically all Texas counties in the Democratic senatorial run-off primary today gave Senator Culbertson 146,507 as against former Governor Colquitt with 83,457. Less than thirty thousand votes remain to be accounted for.

A notable fact from the returns received is that the former Texas governor carried practically every German county in the state. It was in these sections he received his vote as to enable him to catch up on the apparently overwhelming majority given his opponent by the larger counties and cities.

While one half the state's votes was outstanding at ten o'clock tonight, it was said returns from the remaining counties could not materially change Senator Culbertson's lead. This statement was based on the knowledge of the political standing of those sections yet to be heard from.

#### CHLORIDE STRIKE OFF.

KINGMAN, Ariz., Aug. 26.—The strike of the union employees of the Tennessee Mine of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining company at Chloride, inaugurated yesterday, was declared off today when Manager Muir granted an increase of 50 cents per day to cage-tenders but declined to give an increase to firemen. There were no other developments.

### "WEEK OF ADVANCE" SAY BRITISH

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 27. (3:45 a. m.)—"It was a week of gains, in the kind of gains we want," said a British staff officer today, reviewing the result of the week's offensive.

"A thousand yards here and there," the officer continued, "but every time it has meant an advantage on ground we wanted for other purposes. The German attacks only have been counter attacks to recover lost ground."

At the end of it, it might be called Thiepval Week. The British are more jubilant than at any time since the offensive began except on the occasions when they broke the first line July 1 and the second line July 14.

The correspondent, while watching the curtain of shell fire, saw phlegmatic veterans as excited as school boys in their rejoicing. Under these curtains of fire the British advanced to within 100 yards of the patch of ruins which was once the village of