

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of copper for week ending Aug. 30, 27.10.

The Bisbee Daily Review

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

VOL. 19. NO. 85.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

STRIKE CALLED OFF; SENATE PASSES 8 HOUR BILL; PRESIDENT TO SIGN TODAY

PRESIDENT IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE BRANDS G. O. P. MORAL FAILURE

"For Cunning in Standing Pat to Resist Change," He Says, "The Republican Party Takes the Prize."

HE DEFENDS MEXICAN POLICY; RAPS ALIENS

Compares Democratic Record of Legislation with the G. O. P., and Wants a Bigger America.

(By Review Leased Wire) LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson today formally opened his campaign for reelection with a speech accepting the Democratic nomination in which he characterized the Republican party as a "practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his administration and declared for a big America.

In his speech President Wilson was unsparring in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that the old leaders still select their candidates, but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, by name.

The President spoke from the veranda of his summer home to a crowd which filled eight thousand chairs and overflowed to the lawn. Speaking in the open, his voice could be heard by only a small part of the crowd, but those who did hear him constantly interrupted with applause.

Challenges Aliens. Once when he said, "I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us, which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States," the crowd stood and cheered. The notification ceremonies were brought to a close when more than a score of American flags attached to parachutes were fired into the air by the mercenaries and unfolded over the President's head as a band played "America." Mr. Wilson stood more than an hour on the veranda and shook hands with several thousand men, women and children.

Cheered Repeatedly. Senator James, of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, introduced the President. When he declared that Mr. Wilson had kept America at peace, the crowd responded instantly and applauded several minutes. He concluded by handing the President a copy of the St. Louis platform.

U. S. Record Unequaled. Reading from a printed copy of his speech and frequently looking up to emphasize particular points, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Democratic platform as a "definite pledge." Reviewing the achievements of the administration he said, "Alike in the domestic fields and in the foreign field of commerce of the world, American business life and industry have been set to move as they never moved before."

Democratic Legislation. Concluding his list of measures passed by Congress in the last three years, Mr. Wilson said: "This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation."

Further along, rebuking foreign born Americans who are not loyal to the United States, he said: "I am the candidate of a party, but above all things else, I am an American." When Mr. Wilson declared that the revolution in Mexico is right and that so long as its leaders represent, however, imperfectly a struggle for freedom, he is ready to serve their ends, the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted his declaration that America must do its part in laying the foundation for world peace.

Wilson Hears Strike Averted. When President Wilson was told to (Continued on page 6)

HUGHES SAYS HE TOO CHAMPIONS CHILD LABOR LAWS

G. O. P. Candidate Says Wilson Hasn't Monoply on Remedial Legislation for Country's Good.

DEFENDED CHILD LABOR LAW NINE YEARS AGO

Says State of New York Enacted Such Laws Before the Present Administration Was Heard Of.

(By Review Leased Wire.) ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Charles E. Hughes faced an audience in the Coliseum here today that cheered him for twenty-one minutes, and in his talk he referred repeatedly to points made by President Wilson in his acceptance speech.

"I protest," Mr. Hughes said, "against the extravagant claim that the anti-trust act was clarified by definition by our opponents. They folded themselves up in a vague phrase and presented that as the solution."

Mr. Hughes said that "from the claims of our opponents with respect to child labor legislation one would suppose they had discovered children."

"I am for the protection of children," he said, "I was for it before the present administration was heard of."

"I want to read you what a governor of a state said to a legislator nine years ago," said the nominee. "He said in 1907: 'I recommend to your careful consideration the important subject of child labor laws for the protection of children in securing for them their rights through elementary education, and in surrounding them with appropriate safeguards, making an especial appeal to human sentiment and that nothing should be left undone to give them full effect.'"

"That," he said, "I said in the state of New York nine years ago."

Mr. Hughes referred to child labor legislation enacted during his term as governor of New York.

"I think I know something of child labor and the importance of protecting it," he said. "The recent bill passed in Congress affects a very small number of children in this country. There remains a vast amount of necessary work to be done by our state before child labor shall be prohibited to a degree which will safeguard this important aspect. I am for the protection of our children."

CITY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN MEXICO TODAY.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—Municipal elections will be held throughout the republic tomorrow except in the federal district where the elections have been postponed until October.

All oil producing companies have been ordered to register with the treasury department details as to the amount of oil produced, exported, refined and sold for local consumption, before September 15. Failure to do so is punishable by a fine of a thousand pesos gold. Non-producers striking oil are required to register within fifteen days after the oil is struck.

LABOR TO BE PROTECTED IN NEXT PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The federation of trade unions executive committee has suggested to Premier Asquith that he submit to the cabinet the desirability of discussing with the allied governments incorporation in the peace treaties provisions for the amelioration of labor conditions.

CONVICTED MILITIA SLACKER ESCAPES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Sept. 2.—Louis O. Gardner, a member of B Company of the New Mexico national guard, whose conviction by court martial for refusing to subscribe to the federal oath, is awaiting approval by the war department, escaped from custody today while being conveyed from the stockade to mess, and so far has not been apprehended. With him escaped L. H. Josey, a deserter from the regular army. The pair were riding on a cart when they jumped and ran. Gardner's case excited considerable interest recently, as he raised the question of the right of the national government to force the militia into federal service.

U. S. - MEXICAN PARLEY OPENS MONDAY

Cabrera and Lane, Respective Chairman, to Escort Co-workers up New England Coast for Conference.

(By Review Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The first formal meeting of members of the Mexican commission and the representatives of the United States, appointed by their respective governments to settle the differences between the two countries, will be held here Monday, it was learned tonight.

Secretary of State Lansing, who returned to New York tonight, following the notification ceremonies of President Wilson, at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., said he would probably meet the Mexican envoys tomorrow, but that no arrangements had been made for the meeting.

The chairman of the two commissions, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Luis Cabrera, minister of finance of the defunct government, were expected to arrive tomorrow. According to present plans the two commissions will leave on Tuesday morning on the Yacht Mayflower for some point on the New England coast, probably Portsmouth, N. H. It is expected that the real work of the commissioners will begin Wednesday.

MICHIGAN TRAIN IS WRECKED; MANY HURT

Nine Coaches go Over Bank at Grand Rapids, Broken Rail the Cause.

(By Review Leased Wire)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 3.—Twenty-five persons were reported injured, several seriously, when a broken rail on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway at Wilkins switch, near Mancelona, Michigan, caused nine coaches of the Chicago and Cincinnati flyer to go over an embankment late tonight.

The place where the wreck occurred is about fifty miles south of Petoskey, the heart of a popular resort district. At a late hour tonight local officials of the road had only meagre reports which did not contain the names of any persons hurt nor indicate whether any had suffered fatal injuries.

LOS ANGELES MAYOR THROWS UP HIS JOB

Sebastian Resigns Under Fire and Sues the Papers for Libel.

(By Review Leased Wire)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—Los Angeles was without a mayor tonight and probably will be until Tuesday, when it is expected the city council will elect a successor to Charles E. Sebastian, who resigned today resigning ill health as the reason. His resignation followed newspaper attacks which resulted in the mayor filing charges of criminal libel against two persons.

RUMANIA IS VICTORIOUS IN 5 DAY BATTLE

Austrians Are Driven Across Cerna River, Where Bitterest of Fighting Is Reported Continuing.

HERMANSTADT IS EVACUATED

Teutonic Forces Shorten Lines in Transylvania — Greece Still Wavering on the Very Brink of War.

(By Review Leased Wire)

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the first hard battle between Rumania and Austrian troops the Austrians have been forced to retire across the Cerna River, north of Orsova, near the Iron Gate on the Danube. Vienna announces that the Austrian troops withdrew after five days of heavy fighting.

In eastern Transylvania the Austrian retirement continues. Hermannstadt has been evacuated. Apparently the Austrians are carrying out their reported plan of shortening the battle line in Transylvania.

Zeppelin Raid England. London announces another Zeppelin raid over the eastern coast of England on Saturday night. Few details have been received. Bombs were dropped on several places.

Greece Coming In.

The Entente ministers at Athens, says a dispatch from the Greek capital, have drafted a note to Premier Zaimis. The note probably was handed the premier on Saturday. The tenor of its contents is not known. The arrival of an allied fleet off Piræus, the port of Athens has been followed by the announcement that the flag of France has been hoisted on four German and three Austrian merchant ships in the harbor. Boarding parties from the Entente warships seized the vessels.

Revolt Spreads.

No official announcement of political conditions has come either from the Greek government or the Entente capitals. The Revolt reported in Macedonia is now said to have spread over the whole of northern Greece. Dispatches from Athens say that Premier Zaimis had a lengthy audience with King Constantine Thursday and afterward announced that Greece retained her policy of friendly neutrality toward the entente. The Greek premier, another dispatch says, declared that political questions would be cleared up probably by Sunday morning.

Against strong Austrian resistance Petrograd says the Russians have taken positions forty miles east of Lemberg. Near the Hungarian frontier several heights have been captured.

TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS OPPOSE BILL.

Only two Democratic senators, Hardwick of Georgia, and Clarke of Arkansas, voted against the bill and one Republican, LaFollette of Wisconsin, voted for it. The roll call follows: For the bill: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Breckham Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hughes, Pulling, Johnson (S. D.), Kern, Lane, Lee (Tenn.), Lee (Md.), Lewis, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Fehlan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Shields, Shmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Taggart, Thomas, Thompson, Underwood, Vandaman, Walsh and Williams—42. Republicans—Lafollette, Total 43. Against: Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Cbit, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Galinger, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Penrose, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Weews—26. Democrats—Clarke (Ark.), and Hardwick. Total 28.

TRAINMEN HAIL BILL WITH DELIGHT

"Wonderful Thing Congress Has Done" Says Garretson. Many Say Ten Hour Day Now Thing of the Past.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—"The enactment of this piece of legislation today," said A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors' brotherhood, tonight, "giving as it does an eight hour day for every man employed in the operation department of the railroads of this country from the Canadian border to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is a wonderful thing. It not only affects the brotherhoods and the best paid men who come under their jurisdiction, but it reaches far enough down the line to give the negro railroad workers of the South his chance for his white ally."

"I do not care whether the bill is signed on Sunday or some other day. Nor does the constitutionality of such an act bother me. If the President sees fit to sign it on that day, I'll be willing to accept his judgement that the act is legal."

W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, said:

"Of course I am pleased that we have averted a strike. We did not want a strike any more than any one else in the country, but we had reached a point where if a strike became necessary to win our demands, we were willing to go into one. I feel confident, too, that we would have emerged victorious if a strike had been necessary."

"This situation, however, is passed. I do not know what the future may bring as a result of the eight (Continued on page 7)

CODE MESSAGE TO ALL PARTS OF NATION TELL TRAINMEN OF VICTORY

Senate Passes Adamson Bill Unamended After Spirited Debate, Democrats For and Republicans Against Measure, Final Vote Being 43 to 28—President Wilson Happy, Will Sign Bill at 7:30 O'Clock This Morning.

G. O. P. SENATORS CHARGE CONGRESS IS BEING COERCED INTO UNLAWFUL ACTION

Only Two Democrats Oppose Measure, While Lafolette Is Only Republican Voting for It—Bill Makes 8 Hour Day Effective January 1, with Commission to Observe Its Results—Many Think Bill Unconstitutional.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The threatened railroad strike, which has been hanging like a pall over the country for a month, was lifted tonight. Three hours after the Senate had passed without amendment the Adamson 8 hour day bill, passed by the House yesterday, the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods telegraphed the order in code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country, cancelling the strike order issued a week ago to take effect next Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The vote on the bill was 43 to 28, two Democrats voting against it and one Republican for it.

To Sign It Today

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—Announcement was made here tonight that President Wilson would sign the eight hour bill passed by Congress at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Voted By Party

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The legislation expedient to avert the strike was passed in the Senate today by almost a strict party vote, amid stirring scenes after many senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial legislation. Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the Senate, and it was sent at once to the White House where President Wilson will sign it at 7:30 tomorrow morning after his return from Shadow Lawn.

Call Off Strike

Officials of the brotherhoods who witnessed the final passage of the bill had announced early in the night that cancellation of the strike would not be ordered until the President had signed the bill, but later they conferred, changed their minds, and flashed the code messages signalling to the waiting trainmen over the country through their chairmen the message that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

Contents of Bill

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines); that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of the eight hours and the rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for six to nine months after effect of the eight hour day on the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Amendments Beaten

Efforts to amend the bill in the Senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the interstate commerce commission should have power to fix rates of wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 24.

Only 2 Democratic senators, Hardwick of Georgia, and Clarke of Arkansas, voted against the bill and one Republican, Lafolette of Wisconsin, voted for it.

Costs R. R. Millions

Railroad officials have declared that the action of Congress will cost them \$60,000,000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than \$20,000,000. In congress and among the railroad officials there has existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but what steps may be taken, if any, to test (Continued on Page Seven)

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS DEPLORE SETTLEMENT OF BIG STRIKE

(By Review Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—From Chicago tonight went telegrams to every division point on western railroads informing both railway officials and trainmen that the strike is off. A general sense of relief was expressed by minor officials. President E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, said, however, that he was sorry the question had not come to a critical test.

"I am sorry it has been called off," Mr. Ripley said. "The Adamson bill doesn't become effective until January 1. Between now and then we can decide what to do." Mr. Ripley was asked if his railroad planned an immediate test of the law in the court. "I can't say just when we will do anything," he replied, "but the law surely will be tested."

Informed by the Associated Press that the senate had passed the bill, Hale Holden, president of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy, said the railroads would not discommodate the public by any precipitate action.

"It is my belief," he said, "that we will wait for the government investigation provided by the bill before taking any action against it."

"The cost to the railroads of the threatened strike has already run very high. We have been under extraordinary expense. The loss to the public cannot be estimated at this time, but shippers and travelers have suffered inconveniences and monetary loss. I understand that the western parks have been practically deserted on account of the threatened strike, many have shut completely down.

this has not been indicated.

Men Trust Wilson

Quick action by the brotherhood heads followed the action in the Senate. No doubt existed in their minds that President Wilson would sign the bill as soon as it was handed to him. The measure embraces virtually all the President's original proposals to the employes and the railroad heads, although it is only a part of the legislative program he took to congress last Tuesday when his negotiations had failed.

Instance of the orders of the cancellation followed a meeting of the four brotherhoods heads and 13 remaining members of their committee of 540. Some opposition to action until the President actually had affixed his signature was evidenced in the meeting but in the end the 17 voted unanimously to call off the strike immediately. All the code messages had been prepared in advance and as quickly as the decision was reached, clerks rushed to the telegraph offices with armloads of the messages.

No two of the more than 600 dispatches were alike. One of them read "It is reported that a big fire is raging in Toronto."

Another said: "There is danger of your house burning down tomorrow."

Even the brotherhood heads did not know what all the messages contained, the composition of them having been left to clerks.

The original plan to wait until the President had signed the bill before calling off the strike was abandoned in order to facilitate transmission of the messages. It was thought if the orders were not sent out until tomorrow many small telegraph offices would be closed, and the 10,000 or more local chairmen all of whom in turn are to receive messages from the 450 general chairmen, might not be advised. The argument also was advanced that newspaper publicity tomorrow throughout the country would be of great assistance in getting the word to the employes who would be affected by the strike.

The four brotherhood heads were invited tonight to be present tomorrow when President Wilson signs the bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—With his fight for the 8 hour bill won, A. B. Garretson, who has acted as leader for all the brotherhood men, tonight planned an unique vacation.

"I have just figured out a plan," he said, "by which I can rest in peace without seeing a single man who knows me or receiving any message. I am going to find a sturdy square riceor, not equipped with wireless, and sail just as long as possible without touching land. It is going to mean a lot to me. For almost a quarter of a century it has been impossible for me to board a train without meeting someone who wanted to talk shop."

When Mr. Garretson accepted the (Continued on Page Seven)