CITY EDITION

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NOMINATION OF FRANK HUBBELL AND H. O. BURSUM TO COME TODAY

Count of Noses on Eve of Convention Shows That Catron and Romero Are Beaten Beyond Hope on First Ballot.

LARRAZOLO THROWS SCARE INTO LEADERS

San Miguel County Man, However, Will Probably Be Satisfied With Nomination for Office of Attorney-general.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Aug. 22.—When the republican convention meets tomorrow Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, and Holm O. Bursum, of Socorro, will be nominated for the positions of senator and governor respectively. While 132 votes are necessary to the nomination, Hubbell has approximately 160 and Bursum is certain of 141, the Taos delegation having caucused and decided to give Bursum its full fifteen votes.

Judge Herbert F. Raynolds will receive about thirty votes for senator, not because he is a candidate, for he could not be a candidate without resigning his position on the bench before such nomination was received. The constitution of New Mexico is more rigid than the constitution of the constitution of the United States in this respect, for it makes necessary for a judicial officer to resign his position before he can accept the nomination for any office other than a judicial one. Charles Evans Hughes was more fortunate in that respect than Judge Raynolds.

Ely Not in Evidence.

So far, Ralph C. Ely has not put in an appearance among the delegates, polking in any of the hotel lobbies, and it is doubtful if [illegible] present at the meeting of [illegible] central committee, of which he is chairman, tomorrow morning. Whether he is present at the committee meeting or not, it is openly talked, and probably will be carried out, that some member of the committee who is also a delegate will be assigned to the task of calling the convention to order and introducing Senator A. B. Fall, who will be temporary chairman and deliver the keynote speech.

A bomb was thrown into the camp of the republicans today when it became apparent that O. A. Larrazolo had quite a strong following among the delegates from the native counties for the nomination for justice of the supreme court. In addition to the delegates from San Miguel and Mora counties instructed for him, it was found that he had the delegations from Guadalupe and Torrance counties solidly. It is believed, however, that he will be content when he finds that Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts has a majority of the delegates favorable to his nomination to succeed himself, to accept the nomination for the position of attorney general, Attorney General Clancy having eliminated himself through a violent attack made several years ago on Hubbell and his political record and was resurrected in today's Santa Fe New Mexican.

Wagner for Superintendent.

While Rupert F. Asplund has many friends among the delegates it is generally conceded here that J. H. Wagner, whose voting residence is in Las Cruces but who is superintendent of the Santa Fe city schools, will be nominated for state superintendent of public instruction.

The nomination of R. P. Ervien to succeed himself apparently has no opposition, and it is generally understood that W. P. Murray, of Silver City, will be nominated by acclamation for treasurer, though there is some talk of Silvestre Mirabal, of Valencia county, for this office.

For the other state offices, apparently there will be no contest made.

An amusing story, reminiscent of the stirring days of the first session of the first state legislature is being told on Eliego Baca, of Albuquerque, who was a belated arrival for the convention.

When Mr. Baca reached Santa Fe he proceeded to the De Vargas hotel, where he sought to register, but he was informed that the best that could be done for him was to put him with another guest in room 44. Memories of the events connected with that historic room and of his own participation in those events passed swiftly through Mr. Baca's mind and he shied off. "Not for me," he replied, as he took his grip and started out the door.

Mr. Baca then went to the Montezuma hotel where, by a strange coincidence, he found that the only room he could get was No. 44. Now there is nothing about room 44 at the Montezuma that is in any way connected with the past state history, but Mr. Baca just didn't like the number. Again he backed up, this time going out into the city to see if he could not find accommodations in a private house.

At last accounts O. A. Larrazolo was quartered in room 44 at the Montezuma. Mr. Larrazolo says he is not superstitious.

FALL AND CATRON DON'T LOVE EACH OTHER NOW

Santa Fe, Aug. 22.—United States Senators Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall, standing in the middle of Palace avenue, at the northeast corner of the plaza, this forenoon, in animated, not to say sulphurous conversation, typified the republican situation today. Catron, grim, determined, unwilling to give up, fighting with his back against the wall, representative of the old political school. Full, suave, elastic, incomprehensible, also of the old regime but allied with that wing of the party which now holds the control of the situation in New Mexico.

What passed between the two senators in full sight of scores of people is not recorded, but those who watched the countenances of the two republican leaders came near guessing

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Aug. 22.—For New Mexico: Wednesday, thunder showers; Thursday, unsettled, warmer east portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 80 degrees; minimum, 57; range, 22; temperature at 6 p. m., 59; east wind; partly cloudy.

MEDIATORS TO SETTLE BORDER DISPUTE NAMED

Lane, Gray and Mott Are the Three American Members; They Have Accepted and Meetings Will Begin Soon.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Aug. 22.—All of the commissioners have accepted their appointments, the Mexican members were named some time ago and arrangement for their meeting will be made immediately with Secretary Lansing and Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's ambassador-designate. Virtually the only question to be decided is where the sessions shall be held. The Mexicans are understood to prefer some resort on the New Jersey coast.

Secretary Lane, who will head the American group, was the first member selected. Associate Justice Brandeis was President Wilson's second choice, but after a conference with Justice White he decided his duties would not permit him to serve. Judge Gray, a retired federal circuit judge and a former United States senator, has had much experience on international bodies, and since 1908 has been a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under The Hague convention. Dr. Mott is general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association and author of numerous religious works. He was offered the post of minister to China by President Wilson but declined it.

Mexican Commissioners.

The Mexican commissioners are Luis Cabrera, minister of finance; Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani. Both of the latter are engineers and Bonillas is a graduate of the Institute of Technology. Probably the first problem taken up by the joint commission will be the proposed withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, as suggested by General Carranza in his original note proposing the commission. As General Funston has recommended the recall of General Pershing's expedition, this is expected to be agreed to by the American members. General Carranza appointed his commissioners "preferably" to discuss this question, the negotiation of protocol covering the crossing of the international border in pursuit of bandits and investigation of the interest which might have been behind the raids into American territory. The United States refused to limit the discussion to these subjects and others undoubtedly will be gone into.

It is regarded as probable here that withdrawal of the Pershing expedition would be followed soon by the recall of the national guard from the border. Some high officers of the army believe that with Pershing's men added to the border patrol, and the additional men provided under the new army bill, General Funston would have a sufficient force of regulars to adequately protect the border.

The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Defeated motion to take up immigration bill, 22 to 23.

Proceeded with debate on revenue bill.

Recessed at 5:55 p. m. to 11 a. m. Wednesday.

HOUSE.

Agreed to motion of democratic Leader Kitchen to adjourn until Friday.

Agreed to consider on Friday the Webb bill for "encouraging" export trade.

Conference report on omnibus lighthouse bill submitted by Representative Adamson, Georgia.

Re-passed vetoed Hay army appropriation bill with all articles of war eliminated.

Adjourned at 4:50 p. m. to 11 a. m. Friday.

BULGARS FORCE BACK ALLIES IN FIGHTING ON THE SALONIKA FRONT

These Gains, However, Have Taken Place on the Wings; in the Center Paris Reports Important Gains.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE ON WESTERN FRONT

British Continue Their Efforts to Surround Thiepval and Make Slight Progress; London Claims Sea Victory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Both allied wings on the Saloniki front, where the soldiers of at least seven nations are in battle, have been beat back by the Bulgarians. In the center, however, where the allies' main force is being made at the entrance to the great Vardar valley, Paris reports important gains.

Nothing is said about the Russian or Italian share in the fighting and no information has been given as to their strength. The Serbians apparently have been the heaviest losers and have been forced back on their extreme left, about five miles from the Serbian-Greek frontier. They claim, however, continued progress on the other sections of their front.

On the allied right the British and French, who had crossed the Struma towards the Bulgarian frontier, have been forced back on the river.

Little Change in West.

On the western front there has been little change. The British continue their efforts to surround Thiepval and report the capture of 100 yards of German trenches in the direction of Martinpuich. There has been no action of importance on the French section.

For several days meager Russian reports have insisted that nothing of importance has occurred in the east. Berlin, however, describes very heavy fighting, both on the Stokhod and in the Carpathians. An interesting part of the Russian official statement is the intimation that the Grand Duke Nicholas again is pressing his offensive in the Caucasus. For the last two days Petrograd has emphasized the fighting around Diarbekr, but no important change has occurred.

London claims a heavy blow against Germany on the sea. The British submarine E-22 reports having attacked an 18,000 ton German battleship and the submarine's commander believes he sank it.

There is no news from the Italian front, where a lull has existed for several days.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP MAY HAVE GONE TO THE BOTTOM

London, Aug. 22 (5 p. m.).—A British official announcement this afternoon says it is believed that a German battleship of the Nassau class has been sunk by the British submarine E-22.

"The submarine E-22, Lieutenant Commander Robert R. Turner, which returned today from the North sea, reports that on the morning of Saturday last she made a successful torpedo attack on a German battleship of the Nassau class. The commanding officer reported that while the ship was being escorted by four or five destroyers back to her harbor, in a damaged condition, he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo and believes she was sunk.

"The Nassau class of battleships comprises four battleships with displacement of 18,602 tons each, a length of 451 feet, beam 88 feet and draft 26 feet. Their armaments consist of twelve 11-inch guns in pairs in turrets, twelve 5.9-inch guns in battery and sixteen 3.4-inch guns together with six torpedo tubes. The other battleships of the Nassau class are the Posen, Rheinland and Westfalen.

BERLIN GIVES VERSION OF NORTH SEA BATTLE

Berlin, Aug. 22 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The text of the official German report of the recent fighting in the North sea says:

"The German admiralty states that the British admiralty's report of August 21 in regard to the ramming of a German submarine is correct. The German submarine had destroyed a small British cruiser of the Chatham class, which was being towed, when a British destroyer attempted to ram her and damaged her slightly. The submarine returned safely to port. The British report that another German submarine was destroyed can be passed on only when all the submarines have reported.

"The British report that another high sea fleet retreated before the British high seas forces is certainly a product of imagination."

Another statement from the admiralty giving additional details of the North Sea action was issued today as follows:

"Detailed reports in regard to the success of German submarines are now at hand. A German submarine at 5 o'clock on August 18 sighted five small British cruisers steaming southeastward, accompanied by two flotillas of destroyers, behind which were three battle cruisers, strongly protected by destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing on "Broadsiding"'s one of the protecting destroyers, which had four funnels, and apparently was of the Mohawk type. In a short time the destroyer which had been hit, sank, her stern rising high above the water.

"Immediately the entire British squadron turned on its heels. The submarine thereupon attacked a small cruiser of the Chatham type, discharging two shots. The ship immediately showed a heavy list and stopped. On account of the strong protection given by the British ships, it was not until two and one-half hours later that the submarine succeeded in renewing the attack on the cruiser, which at that time was being towed. Just as it fired another shot, the submarine observed the destroyer which, about 500 yards away was proceeding toward the submarine at top speed in an attempt to ram it.

"The submarine immediately plunged deep into the water. A moment later a loud detonation was heard above.

"Hostile destroyers pursued the submarine until dark. It returned undamaged.

"The small cruiser which was severely damaged, was destroyed later on by another German submarine."

LLOYDS REPORTS LOSS OF TWO ITALIAN VESSELS

London, Aug. 22 (4:40 p. m.).—The sinking of the Italian steamer Erix of 885 tons gross and the Italian sailing vessel Des of 167 tons gross is announced by Lloyds shipping agency.

ITALIANS WILL ASSIST IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN

Paris, Aug. 22—(5:35 p. m.).—The Italian contingent of troops landing at Saloniki is of really important proportions, according to information here.

The participation of the Italians in the Balkan campaign also is considered another evidence of the international spirit prevailing among the allies and is compared to the sending of the Russian contingent to France. By this movement the allies are distributing their effectives far beyond their own borders.

RUMANIAN AGITATION SUDDENLY COOLS DOWN

Berlin, Aug. 21.—(Via London, Aug. 22, 12:20 p. m.).—The Budapest Az-est, which is usually well informed on the Rumanian situation, today prints a dispatch from its Bucharest correspondent saying the agitation for war, which in the last few days has been at fever heat, has suddenly cooled

(Continued on Page Two.)

TWO FLEETS ARE PLAYING AT WAR ON THE ATLANTIC

An Imaginary Enemy, Bringing an Army of Invasion, Is to Be Repulsed; Civilians Take Active Part.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Aug. 22.—Two mighty fleets were grappling for each other in the dark tonight somewhere off the Atlantic coast in the opening phase of the most elaborate war game ever undertaken by the American navy. The navy department on a war footing was invoking every device to aid Rear Admiral Helm, commanding the "blue" defending fleet, which was sweeping seaward behind a line of scouts nearly 600 miles long to repulse Admiral Mayo's "red" battle fleet.

The game began at 6 o'clock this morning when Admiral Helm on his flagship, the Rhode Island, received word that an agent of the state department aboard a ship bound from New York to Gibraltar had reported fifteen battleships of the "red" fleet 600 miles due east of Cape Hatteras, with thirty transports bringing an army of invasion to be landed somewhere between Cape Hatteras and Eastport, Me. An hour after the report came the twelve battleships of Admiral Helm's main fighting fleet, manned in part by civilians volunteers and naval militiamen, were headed seaward from Narragansett. Ahead of them were speeding nearly a score of swift destroyers and a cruiser squadron. Rear Admiral Gleaves commands the scouting force, which is converging on the point where the enemy was known to be at daybreak this morning.

Admiral Mayo's Problem.

Admiral Mayo's problem is to force a way through the "blue" fleet to his transports. The game board within which operations must be conducted is virtually one miles square and with the fifteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet he has main fighting unit, Admiral Mayo controls a force that Admiral Helm must employ strategy to defeat. Rear Admiral Kimball, head of the navy war college, is directing the game from the Gulf station, Pennsylvania. The "code" orders of the enemy fleet mean nothing to the operators on Admiral Gleaves' scouting ships. The messages are in cipher code known only to the officers and men of the "red" fleet. Those picked up tonight by the "blue" scouts however, were sent back through wireless relay ships to the navy department, where code experts struggled over them through the night seeking the key to the cipher.

By the terms of the problem prepared at the naval war college the "red" commander has until Sept. 1 to effect a landing.

EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW BEFORE GEN. PERSHING

Five Thousand American Soldiers, Members of the Punitive Expedition, Inspected by Their Commander.

VETERAN OFFICERS PRAISE MEN HIGHLY

Inspection Shows Everything in First-class Condition; Five Months of Service Have Had a Good Effect.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Field Headquarters of the American Punitive Expedition in Mexico, Aug. 23.—(By Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 22.)—Punitive preparedness was exemplified today in a review of the 5000 American troops on station here.

The 5,000 infantrymen, cavalrymen and artillerymen, hardened by months of active service and re-equipped after their hardships, marched past Brigadier General J. J. Pershing, commander of the expeditionary forces in the first grand review held since the troops crossed the frontier March 15. Aroused by the sun, the men showed in their very carriage their discipline and their efficiency. Veteran officers, inured by years of service to such spectacles, made no effort to restrain words of praise. The general himself was deeply stirred.

Long before the shadows cast by the mountains that loom east of camp had retreated to their canons, the various commands stationed at headquarters had marched over the mesquite dotted mesa to their stations.

Pershing Rides With Staff.

Down the front of the serried columns General Pershing, pausing occasionally to permit a more extensive examination of equipment, trotted briskly with his staff. Cheering the regiments he returned to the reviewing post, just as the Twenty-fourth infantry began to move.

Headed by their band the negro infantrymen marched with matchless precision past the little group of staff officers, their officers' hands snapping to a salute when they reached the general's red flag with its single white star.

Following came a regiment of cavalry, horses mincing past, well fed and glossy. Even the mules of the pack trains danced by. With the appearance of the mounted troops the band's "brassy blare" was succeeded by the shrill notes of the bugle corps. Horses pricked up their ears and there was a slight commotion among the staff officers as they tried to curb the impatience of their mounts. Troop after troop of cavalry filed past, each trooper riding with the easy grace accorded popularly only to cowboys, their alignment perfect.

Even the Mules Are Fit.

The big mules, carrying the mountain batteries and hitched to the wagons, strained at their traces, apparently as willing and in as good condition as they were at the outset of the expedition, even to the trained eye of officers there was no discernible flaw in the condition of the men, stock, equipment and ordnance.

The troops looked as if they were fit for any duty, to quote General Pershing. Five months of service under a burning sun, followed by rest, drill and good food welded them into a fighting machine that, according to one high officer, was ready to face an equal or a greater number of any of the world's best fighting men.

The sun had barely touched the gray mass that clung to the nearby mountains when the review began, but before it was half finished its rays had burst through the clouds and glinted on the wings of an aeroplane, darting at the rate of 95 miles an hour for Columbus, N. M.

Circling over the plain, as if in doubt of his reception, the pilot finally ventured to within 200 feet of the earth and then dashed over the mounted soldiers, hards clutching them, anxious to rest near the hangars.

Hardly had the motor ceased throbbing when men others rose from their station and seating aloft, winged their way over the surrounding ground, circling and soaring aloft until the last wagon train had passed in review.

Following the review, regimental officers returned back to camp to prepare for a general inspection of every detachment of the expedition. This is expected to take three or four days and will include an examination of mounts, packed loads, rank, discipline, equipment, ammunition, transportation, sanitation and commissariat.

Another review and inspection of troops of other points of the American army will be held, officers at the expedition's headquarters, General Pershing, under authority of the war department, ordered the review which was witnessed by the newspapers.

Bryan to Speak.

New York, Aug. 22.—William Jennings Bryan will speak tomorrow night in behalf of President Wilson and his record in congress, according to a telegram received today at Democratic headquarters.

OPINION ON SALE OF ISLANDS IS DIVIDED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Aug. 11.—Opinion on the island of St. Thomas is divided as to the desirability of the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States as proposed in the pending treaty between the United States and Denmark. That the chief foreign interests on the island are composed of the change in sovereignty there seems to be no doubt.

SENTIMENT IN DENMARK STRONGLY AGAINST SALE

New York, Aug. 22.—Sentiment in Denmark is strongly against the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, according to Count Frederick Moltke, a captain in the Danish army, who arrived here today aboard the Scandinavian-American line steamship Hellig Olav.

"It is not a matter of price, but a feeling of sentiment among the people that has caused such strong opposition to the sale," the count said.

DUTY IS REDUCED ON FARMING IMPLEMENTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 22.—Duties on agricultural implements imported into Mexico from the United States have been reduced by Carranza materially, while a reduction of 50 per cent has been made in freight rates for farming machinery on the National Railways lines, according to dispatches received at the local Mexican consulate today from Mexico City. These have been taken, it was stated, to encourage small farmers to cultivate idle lands and to rehabilitate the agriculture of the country.

The dispatches said also that Domingo Carrasco was sworn in today as the first constitutionalist governor of Morelos, relieving Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the military governor, who has been ordered into a bandit campaign in the states of Morelos, Puebla, Tlaxcala Guerrero.

"Ridiculous," Japan Says.

Washington, Aug. 22.—At the Japanese embassy today it was said that published reports of Japanese aggressions in the Isthmus of Panama for acquisition of a coaling station, were considered part of propaganda to alarm the United States and so ridiculous as to make a statement of denial unnecessary.

HOUSE RE-PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR ARMY

Measure Is Hastened to the Senate; Objectional Feature Which Caused Its Veto Has Been Removed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Aug. 22.—Without the revised articles of war, to portions of which President Wilson and the war department objected, the house today repassed the army appropriation bill. The senate is expected to insert an acceptable revision and the house is expected later to accept it. President Wilson vetoed the bill because of portions of the revision.

After the house today has repassed the $124,000,000 army appropriation bill without the revised articles of war, a feature of which caused President Wilson to veto the measure, it was hastened to the senate and there referred to the military committee.

Tonight Chairman Chamberlain announced that the committee would meet tomorrow and redraft the articles of war, eliminating the bill proposed to exempt retired army officers and men from the military code, the provision objected to by the president. If a point of order is made and sustained against the amendment in the senate, Senator Chamberlain will seek to retain them by a 1400-mile vote.

Representative Hay has let it be known that he will not insist again upon his amendment. There are reports, however, that Representative Lenroot Mann may demand a contest of the house to send the bill back to conference. Such a development might prolong the session of congress several days.

CROP CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA POOR IN SPOTS

[illegible]

President Votes Bill.

[illegible] The president vetoed the bill on the ground that the national forests should not be utilized in that way.

Dupont Renominated.

Dover, Del., Aug. 22.—Colonel Henry A. Dupont was renominated for the United States senate at the republican state convention today.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS TO AVERT STRIKE IS FRUITLESS

Eight High Officials in Railroad Circles Labor All Day and Part of the Night to Solve the Labor Problem.

MEETINGS SO FAR ARE BARREN OF RESULTS

Some Executives Are Expected to Fight to the Last Ditch, but an Answer Must Be Made in Very Few Days.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Aug. 22.—Eight presidents of important railroads who have been designated to draft the railroads' reply to President Wilson's appeal that they accept his plan for averting a nation-wide strike, were in almost continuous session today and tonight without solving their problem.

Late tonight three of the committeemen, Hale Holden, of the Burlington, B. S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific, and Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, discussed the situation with President Wilson. They were at the White House for more than an hour and on leaving declined to talk about their visit, further than to say they had asked for the conference to "discuss the general situation" and expected to see the president again.

Although some of the sixty or more presidents are showing a disposition to prolong the negotiations in hope that the sentiment of business men of the country will be shown to be opposed to the idea of an eight-hour day, there was a general feeling tonight that a definite answer to President Wilson's demand cannot be much longer postponed. The president is understood to have indicated that he desired his proposals to be fully debated by the executives, but their conferences among themselves have failed so far to develop any concrete plan likely to win approval.

Want Eight-hour Day.

So far as the presidents would discuss the situation tonight they are still insistent upon an arbitration of the eight-hour day and all other issues with the employes.

As the conference continued there was less talk of action which would lead to a strike, but some of the executives are expected to fight to the last ditch any plan which would force an eight-hour day upon the roads without some form of arbitration. It was understood the White House conference tonight did not develop any actual plan, but that the three executives wished to get President Wilson's views on various phases of the matter, so that they could be outlined to the rest of the executive committee tomorrow. The executives are said to realize that Mr. Wilson cannot recede from the position he has publicly taken and some of them are convinced now that about all they can hope for is to come out with some concessions.

Brotherhoods Restless.

Among the more than 600 representatives of railroad brotherhoods in Washington, there was evident today a feeling of restlessness and there were many inquiries of leaders as to how long they must remain. It is not expected that this feeling will lead to any open revolt unless the conferences between President Wilson and the executives are prolonged. Some of the leaders told inquirers today that they would not have to stay in Washington more than forty-eight hours.

The railroad executives who are counting upon winning President Wilson to their position in the negotiations, say that the case, after all, is to be decided by public opinion and that this will be found to support arbitration and condemn the eight-hour day.

They made public tonight several telegrams from commercial organizations throughout the country, urging arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes and advocating an eight-hour day only as the conditions dictate.

The railroad executives consider the situation today opening up in the opinion of some as the most critical they have faced in years. The president's move in calling the conferences here, by requesting the railroad heads to make some concessions, has caused a feeling that the situation is not so critical as it was when the railroad presidents first met here. Mr. Wilson has not yet made his choice of the mediators, only in the most general terms.

Discontent over being held in Washington without prospect of prompt action by the railroad managers caused some of the brotherhood men to protest today at one of their two meetings.

W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen's brotherhood, silenced objections, however, by assuring the men that they would not be held here more than forty-eight hours longer.

An invitation to visit the capitol, ex-