

GERMANS MEETING WITH REVERSES

GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS IS CHECKED

FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCES TAKE OFFENSIVE AND KAISER'S TROOPS FALL BACK.

SEVERE REVERSES FOR INVADERS AT SEVERAL POINTS

Allies Recapture Some of Territory Previously Captured by Germans - Paris Reports Capture of Large Numbers of Prisoners - City Optimistic When Tide Turns.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official communication issued this afternoon says that the left wing of the allied armies comprising the force defending Paris, continues to make progress.

The advance reaches from the banks of the river Ourcq into the region of Montmirail. The Germans are retreating in the direction of the Marne river, between Meaux and Sezanne.

Further to the east the French troops recaptured the crest of Mandry and peak of Fourneaux. There is no change in the situation in the province of Alsace.

Germans Forced Back. Violent encounters have occurred on the French center between Fere Champenoise and Vitry le Francois, at the southern point of the forest of Arsonne. The French have fallen back nowhere. The Germans have lost ground.

Near Vitry the movement of retirement is confirmed. The German side. On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateau Salines and Nancy, but was repulsed to the northward.

French and English troops engaged in the battle at the east of the capital have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of German infantry and a company operating rapid fire guns.

Germans Ask For Armistice. It is reported unofficially in Paris this afternoon that the Germans ask for an armistice to bury their dead and care for their wounded.

It is understood that this request has been refused by the allies.

IMPERIAL GUARD WIPED OUT. German Crown Prince's Forces Said to Have Been Annihilated.

London, Sept. 8.—A Bournemouth dispatch to the Evening News says a telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces at Percy sur Oise.

The imperial guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William, is reported to have been annihilated by the British force which opposed them.

The crown prince is said to have been in the midst of the troops when disaster overtook them.

This dispatch reads as follows: "A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied force under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British and General D'Amade at Percy sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

The allies were drawn across the northern line, with the center at Precy. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the imperial guard under Crown Prince Frederick William.

PARIS IS OPTIMISTIC. German Advance on Paris Receives Severe Check.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Paris is optimistic this morning. Even the surprise attack has been received from the left, the enemy suffering greatly while trying to cross the river Marne. As fast as pontons were finished the French three-inch guns demolished them before they could be utilized.

The wounded are being brought in by tramway. Among those arriving yesterday were two Irish troops, who, separated from their regiment during the fight at Champsaine, could give no other account of their wanderings than that they knew they were fighting at Copenhagen.

German Position Critical. The general opinion of the morning press is that the allies may lose the battle and still make the siege of Paris.

Germans lose the situation of their entire army in France would be critical. Three-Day Battle at Compeigne. An English cavalry officer who was wounded in the fighting at Compeigne and who today is recovering from his hurts in Paris, has given the following account of the engagement at that place:

"The fighting lasted three days and two nights. The German artillery wasted a good many shells in locating our trenches. Their shots fell to the right and left of, in front of us and behind us. Finally they got the range."

Describe Burning of Termonde. London, Sept. 8.—Describing the burning of Termonde by the Germans the Chronicle's Ghent correspondent says:

"By mid-day Sunday the blaze had assumed gigantic proportions and by Sunday evening not a house stood upright. This has been verified at Zele where there are thousands of refugees from Termonde. The Germans also pillaged Zele. The suburbs of St. Gilles also suffered from bombardment and fire."

GERMANS THREATEN REPRISALS. May Seize All Belgian Banks and Foreign Branches.

Copenhagen, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung asserts that as a counter move against the ultimatum which Germany has given the Germans will take compensation in Belgium by seizing the financial services taking control of every Belgian bank and all branches of the British, French and Russian banks.

The newspapers commenting on the triple entente agreement not to conduct peace separately says to speak about peace at present is simply "political futurism."

The Berlin Vorwaerts says the agreement will make the war last longer.

WAR NEWS BREAKS WHEAT Report of German Reverses in France and Success of Allies Causes Radical Slump in Prices.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—September wheat sold down 4 cents shortly after the opening today, on reports that the allies at last were meeting with some success in opposing the German advance on Paris. Other options also declined.

September wheat, which closed Saturday at \$1.12 1/2, opened at \$1.12 1/4 and sold off to \$1.12. The volume of trade was not large, although the tone was lively.

In the December option compared with Saturday night amounted to 6 1/2 cents at one time, the price touching \$1.16 rallying later to \$1.19 1/4, but again weakened to \$1.19.

WAR FILLS U. S. POORHOUSES. Dependents of Aliens at Battle Front Objects of Charity.

Washington, Sept. 8.—With the pinch of poverty tightening around families left in the United States when thousands of European reservists hurried away to war, government officials today found themselves left without means of offering aid. The problem of relief would have to be handled, it was declared today, by state and local governments thru public subscriptions and by such help as the warring governments found themselves able to extend.

Unofficial reports received in Washington indicate relief would soon be required among the wives and children whose breadwinners went to war. Hundreds already are dependent upon public support in New York. In the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where thousands of alien miners quit work and departed under the law, defining "public charges" because their plight results from causes that occurred after they landed in the United States.

GOVERNOR NAMES DELEGATES. Iowa Representatives to Dairy Congress and Farmers' Congress Named. Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 8.—Governor Clarke appointed to the National Dairy Congress in Chicago a long list of delegates, including Merritt Greene, Jr., Marshalltown; Bruce Crossley, Council Bluffs; Gordon Hayes, Red Oak; B. Quanton, Algona; E. A. Beets, Audubon; A. C. Anderson, Sheffield; Guy Lambert, Newton; P. O. Adams, Glenwood; S. C. Bailey, Estherville; J. I. Lovestrom, Glenwood; J. C. Childs, Toledo; Frank Larson, Dows; T. B. Nichols, Avoca.

He also appointed delegates to the National Farmers' Congress at Fort Worth, Tex., including J. D. Brown, Leon; C. E. Lakin, Emerson; H. H. Cheney, Glenwood; W. M. Hensell, Audubon; David Morgan, Red Oak; W. B. Seely, Mount Pleasant.

Kaiser Reported to Have Broken With German Chancellor.

Rome, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Messagero a serious controversy has arisen between the German emperor and Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Minister of Foreign Affairs Von Jagow, the two ministers being regarded as responsible for the unreadiness of German diplomacy which led to the coalition of European states against Germany. It is reported according to published dispatch that their resignations have been tendered.

ALLIES' ARMY JOINED BY 250,000 RUSSIANS

IMMENSE FORCE OF CZAR'S SOLDIERS REPORTED LANDED IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

TO OPERATE WITH BELGIANS AGAINST GERMAN RIGHT WING

Confirmatory Reports From Paris Tend to Confirm Stories of Landing of Large Force by Way of North Water Route and Scotland and England—Brought by British Transports.

Rome, via London, Sept. 8.—According to the Roma Tribuna, there is in France today a total of 250,000 Russian troops. This newspaper attributes Emperor William's presence at Metz to this concentration of the Russians.

The steamer Mauretania, which reached New York Sept. 3, brought the first reports to this country of the landing of heavy Russian troops at French ports. The strict British censorship prevented the transmission of this intelligence, and for this reason the word had to come by steamer and mail.

Letters from London corroborated this report. From these two sources it was gathered that England had placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Archangel, where the Russians embarked. The movement was surrounded by the greatest secrecy. According to one version the Russians were landed directly at Belgian and French ports. Another said they had disembarked at Aberdeen, Scotland, thence across England by special trains, and taken on ships to Ostend.

It was pointed out at this time that if this movement was carried out once, a Russian force much in excess of 80,000 men might safely be landed in France.

CONFIRMATORY REPORTS. Belgian Recruits by Agreement to Fight With Russian Forces.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An agreement reached by the Belgian and Russian governments according to the correspondent of the Havas agency at Petrograd, authorizes Belgian recruits and reserves to attach themselves to the Russian army.

[This agreement would appear to be confirmation of previous reports, notably that from Rome. These Russian forces have landed in Belgium. It is presumed this force will inaugurate a flanking movement against the German right wing and attempt to get in the rear of the main army of the enemy now invading France. The success of the proposed movement would, apparently, be fatal to the success of the German invasion of France.]

RHEIMS EASILY OCCUPIED. Eleven Germans Take Possession of City But Not Forts.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Rheims was occupied on Sept. 5, by a small German patrol consisting of six officers and seven privates, says a wireless message today from Berlin to the German embassy here.

"Mr. Schurmmer, war correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung writes that when still doubtful whether forts were occupied, the message continues, 'Captain Von Hunbrach left the patrol behind the river, rode into the town hall took formal possession of the city, made the mayor a hostage for the proper behavior of the inhabitants, and then awaited the arrival of the German brigade.'

GERMANY WITHDRAWS TROOPS. Heavy Movement Eastward Thru Belgium Reported.

London, Sept. 8.—An official communication issued at Antwerp, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, says: "The German authorities at Liege have forbidden the inhabitants to leave their houses for three days, in order to conceal, it is supposed, that a large number of troops are being returned to Germany. The railroad lines are guarded by marines, apparently because the German reserves are being exhausted. A German doctor says the German losses at Chappelle au Bois Friday amounted to 3,000.

CORRESPONDENTS PRISONERS. Associated Press Representative and Other Americans Held by Germans.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Associated Press is in receipt of advices under date of Sept. 2, that five American newspaper correspondents are under detention by German military authorities at Aix-la-Chapelle. They are Roger Lewis of the Philadelphia Public Ledger; John T. McCutcheon, and James O'Donnell Bennett, of the Chicago Tribune, and Harry Hanson, of the Chicago Daily News. The men are not in confinement and are being well treated. They are, however, under close surveillance and are not permitted to leave the city or send news because they have been with the German troops. They were placed

Latest Bulletins From Scene of War

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Brest says that the Dutch ship Fortuna loaded with coffee from the Antilles had been brought into that port. Six hundred fifty Germans and Austrians taken from the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, according to the same dispatch, have been interned in the forts at Bougeon and Crocy. The Dutch steamer Atlas has been towed into Brest.

Berlin, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—The twentieth casualty list, just issued, contains 1,187 names, including in the list 187 dead and nearly 1,000 wounded. The lists today included 2,000 dead. The list contains the name of Joseph Philippippi, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as among the dead.

London, Sept. 8.—Another Grimaby steam trawler, the Ravigo, has been blown up by a mine which exploded under the engine room. The skipper and two engineers were injured, but with the rest of the crew escaped into boats before the vessel sank.

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 8.—The Vorwaerts learns that on Sept. 3, Dr. Ludwig Frank, of Mannheim, was killed near Lunenburg. Dr. Frank, who was born in 1874, was a social democrat member of the reichstag and a leader of the socialist party.

Rome, Sept. 7, via Paris, Sept. 8, 8:15 a. m.—A Kruppski the Russian ambassador to Rome, has issued another denial of the report again being circulated here that Count Witte, former premier of Russia, came to Italy recently with a mission to induce Italy to join the triple entente. Count Witte, according to the ambassador's statement, simply crossed into Italy in order to return to Russia by the only way left open, by Brindisi and Constantinople and Odessa, taking his opportunity to visit his sister in the Turkish capital.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens declares the Turks in order to be prepared to oppose a possible landing of Russians, have concentrated about 80,000 men at Tahaia, twenty-five miles northwest of Constantinople and Rodos, on the sea of Marmora. Furthermore they are fortifying along the sea of Marmora at other points.

The correspondent says that beginning today the Serbian army will assume the offensive against Austria. under detention Aug. 26, at some unknown place and taken to Aix-la-Chapelle on Aug. 30.

War News Via Washington. Embassy today received from Bordeaux, under last night's date, the following: "The German right wing (first army) on the Ourcq and Grand Morin has been attacked with advantage to our troops. On the line Meaux Vitry le Francois the battle today became general.

"The Campine (Belgian) and Limbourg have been evacuated. Transports of German troops from the west to the east are reported from several sources. The fact that at the time of the capture of Limbourg twelve Austrian divisions were annihilated is confirmed."

FIRST CONSISTORY HELD Day of Nativity of the Virgin Chosen by Benedict XV. For Service—Participation Limited Almost Entirely to Ecclesiastics and Officials of the Vatican.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 8.—The first consistory of Pope Benedict was held here today. It was marked by gorgeous display in the apparel of those present and the decorations of the papal court. Sept. 8, the day of the nativity of the Virgin, was chosen for this occasion by the pontiff himself.

The participation was limited almost entirely to ecclesiastics and officials of the vatican. Many relatives of the pope occupied seats in a special tribuna. Surrounded by almost all the cardinals at present in Rome, the pope was carried into the consistory on the cesteria chair, and greeted with loud applause.

He imposed the red hat on Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, patriarch of Lisbon; Cardinal Guissulappi Mendez, archbishop of Toledo; Cardinal Piffi archbishop of Vienna, and Johann Sebask, primate of Hungary. The last is the only new appointment. Following this ceremony the pontiff delivered his allocution in this address he urged the necessity of strengthening and elevating religious feeling thruout the world as the only remedy to society to the evils of the world so frightfully shown in the conflict now wrangling Europe. The faithful must pray for the end of this warfare asking the intercession of the Virgin.

Cardinal Gibbons leaves here on Wednesday and will sail from Naples aboard the steamer Capolic with Cardinal O'Connell, escorting several hundred Americans, including two school girl nieces of Representative Underwood, of Alabama.

Cardinal Farley has already been received in farewell audience by Pope Benedict XV. He will not participate in the consistory of today as he wishes to rest before his departure Wednesday morning for Naples. Cardinal Farley will sail for the United States on the steamer Santa Anna, on Sept. 14.

RUSSIA'S PROBLEM CARE OF PRISONERS

DIFFICULTY IN KNOWING HOW TO DISPOSE OF MANY THOUSANDS OF AUSTRILIANS.

EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND ALREADY SENT TO INTERIOR

Volunteer Militia Organizations Formed to Care for Russian Wounded—Population of East Prussia and Galicia Said to Be Extending Welcome to Russian Army.

London, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Petrograd to the Reuter Telegram Company says it is estimated that 82,000 prisoners taken in recent battles on the Austrian frontier, of whom 12,000 came from the Austrian center, have all been sent to the interior government of Russia, and that there is difficulty in knowing how to dispose of them.

A Reuter special correspondent, traveling over the whole western frontier, telegraphed that in Bielstok and other towns voluntary militia are organizing for the purpose of transporting and feeding the wounded. The ladies' committee, comprising christians and Jews are working hand in hand in the women's work. All are laboring devotedly, it is stated, in the common cause.

Russian Soldiers Welcomed. The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says: "The Russians are being received with open arms by the populace of most of the cities of East Prussia and Galicia. The Galicians at first fled on the approach of the Russians, but later, finding that their fears were unfounded, they returned and fraternized with the troops. In other villages the invaders were welcomed by processions of the priests and people with crosses and banners who met the soldiers outside the city and offered them bread and salt. No sole bodied men were left in the villages, all having been drafted into the army."

BOTH SIDES REPORT SUCCESS. Austrians Near Lubin Defeated—Russian Reverse Reported From Berlin.

Washington, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the British embassy from the London foreign office states that the "second Austrian army" operating on the Kraasodopol, Lubin region, is suffering very serious losses, is now acting on the defensive, and in places has retreated.

The German embassy today received the following message from Berlin: "A column under command of the Austrian General Kestranek, advancing together with the eastern army under General Dankl on Russian territory, repulsed a violent attack of Russians, and captured 800 Russian prisoners."

"In the south the Serbians tried near Mitrovica to break into Croatian territory. About 5,000 Serbians were taken prisoners and much war material was captured."

Two Austrian Forts Fall. Paris, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Petrograd says the strong Austrian forts at Nicolaiief and Mikolajow, situated in Galicia, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg, were captured by the Russians Sept. 5.

According to reliable advices reaching here Russian cavalrymen are now on the crest of the Carpathian mountains.

The announcement says that the Russian offensive against the Austrians in Galicia continues successfully. The Austrian forts at Nicolaiief, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg, has been captured by the Russians, notwithstanding the fact that it was protected with armored gun turrets and three lines of fortifications. The Austrians retreated from Nicolaiief abandoning their supply trains. The Russians captured forty guns and great quantities of ammunition.

SERBIANS INVADE BOSNIA. Montenegrins Plan Conquest of Herzegovina at Same Time.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Nish, Serbia, says the Serbian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia, and has crossed the river Save at Mitrovica.

While the Serbians attempt the conquest of Bosnia from the north, Montenegrin troops expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south.

London Report Says Emperor Francis Joseph Died Twelve Days Ago

London, Sept. 8.—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information from what it regards a reliable Austrian source, that Emperor Francis Joseph died twelve days ago. The news of the emperor's death was suppressed because of the dangerous international situation.

T-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather. Sun rises Sept. 9 at 5:34, sets at 6:19. Iowa—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; possibly showers in south portion tonight; warmer Wednesday and in west portion tonight.

PAGE ONE. Germans Compelled to Fall Back. Allies Make Progress in Offensive Moves. Crown Prince's Corps Cut to Pieces. Allies Reinforced by 250,000 Russians.

Russia's Prisoners a Problem. Death of Emperor Francis Joseph Rumored. President Wilson Urges Prayers for Peace. Sets Oct. 4 at Date. PAGES TWO AND THREE.

Iowa News: Cummins Predicts All-Year Sessions. Crop Improvement Society Goes Broke. System in State Accounts. Clanton's \$50,000 High School Opened. PAGE FOUR.

Editorial: Plumbing and Disease. Not an Iowa Issue. Save the Fodder. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes. PAGE FIVE.

Iowa News: Neighborhood Pays. Corn Leading in Race With Jack Frost. PAGES SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE. City News: Work Begun on New Factory. Lennox Furnace to Have Fine Plant. Melbourne May Now Build New School. Rain Interrupts Labor Day Contests. Senator Kenyon Cancels Clemens Date. Dr. French Held as Spy in Basel. General and Brief City News. PAGE TEN.

Markets and General: German Reverses Break Wheat. Corn Lower in Sympathy. Cattle Strong to 10 Higher. Hogs Also Advance. Germany Hopes to Force French Alliance.

INDICT HARVESTER MEN Promoters of Independent Harvester Company, of Plano, Ill., Reported Held For Trial by Federal Grand Jury—Charged With Fraudulent Sale of Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Indictments were reported yesterday to have been voted by the federal grand jury in an exhaustive investigation of alleged fraudulent financial transactions of former officials and agents of the Independent Harvester Company of Plano, Ill., in which many Iowa farmers are stockholders.

Attorney General Gregory and officials of the department of justice have been apprised of the grand jury's action in the case, according to a dispatch from Washington in the evening.

The indictments, it was said, charge using the mails in an alleged fraudulent stock selling scheme.

Former Chiefs and Agents. All those reported to have been indicted are former officials and agents of the company. They are: William Campbell Thompson of Chicago, former president; James W. Thompson, William C. Crampton, Martin O. Shoop, Ward K. Spain, Clay A. Hopkins, Attorney Ning Eley, Herman H. Borchers, Henry Clay Borchers, and Edward E. Preston.

Two or three others, said to be former agents, also are included in the list, it was reported. The majority of those reported indicted were employed by the company as agents selling stock to farmers. Some of them live in various western and southwestern cities.

Company Recently Organized. None of the present officials of the company is involved. On account of the complaints of stockholders and the financial condition of the corporation, the company was reorganized on a sound basis in May and June, 1913, with William Deering Stewart as president. The operations of the former officials have been under investigation by post-office inspectors and agents of the department of justice for more than a year. James H. Wilkerson, then district attorney, presented the case to the grand jury in July, with Assistant District Attorney David D. Stansbury in charge of the investigation and examination of witnesses.

Farmers Buy \$3,000,000 Stock. From \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of stock was sold to farmers all over the country, principally in the west and northwest, according to the government. Much of this has been a total loss to those who were induced to buy, it is said.

The government's inquiry was set in motion following the receipt of hundreds of complaints of farmers who averred they had been "stung" for large amounts invested in the company's stock. A swarm of agents infested the rural districts and offered the stock in glowing terms, according to the government.

The farmers were told that the company was a "farmers' co-operative association, owned and controlled by farmers." Agents, according to the charges, falsely represented that the corporation had paid a dividend on its capital stock ranging from 6 per cent to 75 per cent of the par value.

Promises Cut in Prices. One of the principal inducements held out, according to the government, was

PRESIDENT URGES PRAYERS FOR PEACE

ISSUES PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING SUNDAY, OCT. 4 AS DAY OF PRAYER.

WOULD HAVE ALL AMERICANS IN DAY OF SUPPLICATION

Would Ask Almighty God to Spare Lives of Europeans Now Engaged in Deadly Conflict, by Opening the Eyes of Men to See a Way to Peace—Text of Proclamation.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe.

The president's proclamation sets aside Sunday, Oct. 4, as a day of prayer.

The proclamation was as follows: "By the president of the United States of America. 'A proclamation: 'Whereas, great nations of the world have taken arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle, whom the councils of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice, and whereas, in all things it is our privilege and duty to seek council and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things:

"And, whereas, it is the special wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and council, and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace:

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship there to unite in petition to Almighty God, that overruling the councils of men, setting straight the things they can not govern or altar, taking pity on the nations in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness, showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing, peace, again and restore once more that concord among men and nations, without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toll or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our offenses, and ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness, and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts of council, and purge and make wise.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. "Done at the city of Washington, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred thirty-ninth."

Signed: "WOODROW WILSON. "By the President. "Williams Jennings Bryan, secretary of state."

CONSIDER PEACE PROPOSALS. Heads of Colorado Coal Companies Consider President Wilson's Letter.

Denver, Col., Sept. 8.—Heads of the large coal mining companies in Colorado today received copies of the letter from President Wilson, recommending the adoption of a plan of strike settlement proposed by a conciliation committee appointed by the secretary of labor. J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, said the proposals of the president would receive earnest consideration of the operators.

"The president's letter merits the most serious consideration, and that is what we are going to give it," said Mr. Welborn. "Our company will confer with our associates, and take up with the subjects included in the plan in detail. Then we will send President Wilson a formal reply."

Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is now in Colorado, directing strike operations, said that the letter from the president had not yet been received at the Denver headquarters of the union. "When we get it we will give it careful consideration and announce what will be our course," he added.

Richard Parley, federal mediator, who arrived in Denver yesterday, refused to discuss the plan of settlement that of price reduction on machinery to all stockholders. Harvesting machinery manufactured by the company was promised at from 15 per cent to 25 per cent below the regular prices. This agreement was carried into effect, according to the government, only on a losing basis for the corporation, making stock selling the principal part of the business.

It was falsely represented, according to the charges, that the stock in question, which was termed technically "preferred machinery discount stock," conferred upon the holders full voting rights in the affairs of the corporation. The farmers were told that the stock, the par value of which was \$100, was worth \$107, \$115, and \$125 a share and that a dividend would be paid in 1913 ranging from 6 per cent to 75 per cent of par.