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House Passes Bill To Avert Great Strike; Senate To Act Today

QUICK ACTION BY CONGRESS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE REMOVED ALL DANGER OF TRAFFIC TIE-UP

SENATE AGREES TO TAKE VOTE ON ADAMSON EIGHT HOUR BILL NOT LATER THAN SIX O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, AFTER WHICH IT WILL BE RUSHED TO THE PRESIDENT AT SHADY LAWN FOR HIS SIGNATURE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE IS BRIEF BUT HEATED

Only Two Democras Oppose the Measure, One of Them a Texan, While Seventy-Six Republicans Lined Up With the Majority for its Passage—As Amended the New Law Will Become Effective January First.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Prevention of the threatened railroad strike through act of congress seemed assured tonight after the house, by an overwhelming vote, had passed the Adamson eight hour day bill and the senate had agreed to vote on the measure not later than six o'clock tomorrow evening. It is generally believed that the house bill as it stands will be passed by the senate. It is understood from an authoritie source that if this occurs the strike order will be rescinded.

The Adamson bill was declared yesterday by brotherhood leaders as constituting a "satisfactory settlement." It was amended today to make the eight hour law effective January first and exempting railroads less than one hundred miles in length and electric street and interurban lines. It is provided that a commission of three investigate its effect for from three to six months, present wages not being reduced in the meanwhile.

The house passed the bill after a hot debate, 239 to 56, only two democrats, Steele of Pennsylvania and Black of Texas, voting against it. Seventy-five republicans lined up with the democrats for the measure, despite objection by Majority Leader Mann.

The measure was immediately rushed to the senate, which was holding a night session. The senate at once adopted a similar rule of its own and cleared the way for quick action on the house measure tomorrow and after three hours debate adjourned.

Plans have been made to rush the bill to President Wilson for his signature at Shady Lawn, New Jersey, as soon as it is passed. The president left for Shady Lawn this afternoon for the formal notification of his nomination tomorrow.

TEXT OF PROPOSED STRIKE-PREVENTION LAW

Following is the text of the proposed eight hour bill, passed yesterday by the House, under the guise of providing a method for avoiding a railroad strike:

A bill to establish a court of industrial relations for employes of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., that:

Section 1. Beginning December 1, 1916, eight hours shall be considered a day's work and service by employes of carriers engaged in the operation of railroads, and the measure of a day's work for the purpose of ascertaining the compensation for service of all employes who are now or may hereafter be employed by a common carrier or by a railroad which is subject to the provisions of the act of February 1, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate the commerce," or controlled and which are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any place in the United States.

Section 2—That the president shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effect of the enactment of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between common carriers and employes during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the president and Congress. Upon such findings of the commission there shall be added to the compensation established under the provisions of this act such a proportion of such compensation as may be fixed by the president. The time of employes as to which there is no dispute or controversy shall be included in any hours in excess of the eight hours provided for in this act. The compensation of employes for all such time in excess of eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of wages now paid for the eight hours of service.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of thirty days thereafter, the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard rate of wages and for all service in excess of eight hours such employes shall be paid at the rate of wages now paid for overtime.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed one year or both.

U. S. TROOPS ARREST VILLA'S BROTHER IN VICINITY OF EL PASO

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 1.—Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco, was arrested near here today by United States soldiers and turned over to agents of the department of justice.

Civil and military authorities, maintaining secrecy regarding his arrest and the nature of charges against him, it is known, however, that Hipolito came here a few days ago from Havana, where he had been in hiding since his brother evacuated Juarez.

COME ON MUNCHAUSEN!

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 1.—When E. S. Kuhn Pittsburg golfer drove from a tee here, his ball zipped into a pond hazard and "bagged" a four-pound carp. The caddie captured the fish and took it home for his dinner.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—East Texas: Saturday and Sunday, partly cloudy.

West Texas: Saturday and Sunday fair.

WHEAT EXPORTS GROW

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 1.—Exports wheat through Galveston during August amounted to 1,562,140 bushels, according to a statement from the Cotton Exchange Board of Trade. Exports for the same month last year were 2,376,372 bushels. The bulk of this shipments were for the account of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the Swiss government.

Cotton exports for August amounted to 82,899 bales as compared with 28,132 bales during August of last year, Great Britain was the principal taker of cotton.

STRIKE MENACE FADING, ROADS RAISE EMBARGO

PRESIDENTS OF IMPORTANT WESTERN LINES RECOGNIZE THAT CONGRESS HAS DECIDED FIGHT IN FAVOR OF MEN.

RUMORS OF DEFECTIONS

Managers Association at Chicago Claim That in Event Strike Should be Called They Could Muster Men Enough to Operate Many of their Trains.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Confident that congress will force them to surrender, officials of the important western railroads tonight ordered the lifting of embargoes on shipments of the freight tonnage established in preparation for a general strike. The unanimity and the action had taken because apparently congress will force through the eight hour law before Monday, the date set for the strike. While the managers were in possession information that they would be able to handle the most important business in case of a strike brotherhood leaders denied this. Officials said there was no fear that employes would quit when the strike order.

Important defections from the ranks of the brotherhoods continues and officials are expected to make of the principal railroads. Rolls of employes who are members of the orders have been practically completed and in some of the roads said they would be able to count on the hearts of about twenty to five per cent of their trainmen if the strike order is not rescinded.

The most startling announcement came from the general offices of the Santa Fe in a statement that had brotherhoods might hold meetings tonight to request the heads of their unions to revoke the strike order. In the statement the officials said it is in favor of behavior against calling the strike filed by individual brotherhood members in various parts of the country.

The Railway Managers Association here issued a statement this afternoon saying that preparations to run trains would continue without deviation, officials of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Railroad stated that they expected to be able to run a full service. Many other lines stated that they had assurances that forty per cent of their men would not strike. One thousand conductors of the St. Paul railroad declared President Garretson they would not strike.

Many telegrams of conductors are now en route to Washington, it is reported, to appeal a strike before the brotherhoods and congress. All roads report the receipt of many applications for work from further United States cities. The Rock Island states that twenty-five per cent of their train men have promised to remain loyal.

VILLA ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO MARCH UPON TEXAS BORDER

BANDIT LEADER SAYS HE WILL BE JOINED BY OTHER REVOLUTIONISTS.

CHIHUAHUA, Sept. 1.—Prior to his taking Santa Francisco Villa announced his intention to lead his command of one thousand well equipped fighting men to the Texas border where he would be joined by other revolutionists numbering in Villa prisoners captured near Satevo.

Authentic reports place Villa one hundred miles below Gen. Pershing's cantonment outposts.

BORDER CONFERENCES MONDAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Secretary of State Lansing arrived here tonight to meet the Mexican commissioners who will confer with American commissioners in an effort to settle the border differences. The Mexicans are expected here tomorrow. The first meeting will be held Monday.

OBREGON OUT OF OFFICE

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—Gen. Francisco Serrano will act as secretary of war during the absence of Gen. Obregon, who is suffering from stomach trouble and is taking the cure at Arteaga wells.

STORM PASSES AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The storm in the Carribean sea has passed westward over Yucatan and probably will lose its intensity in the interior of that region, the weather bureau announced tonight.

GREEKS REVOLT---KING QUITS

Try to Learn Why British Failed In Two Campaigns

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON (ABOVE) AND LORD CROMER

To find out why the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns resulted as disastrously for Great Britain the British government has appointed two commissions to make investigations. Lord George Hamilton heads the body which is looking into the Mesopotamian failure, while Lord Cromer is chief investigator into the causes for the condemnation of the Dardanelles attack.

ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM MARKS GREAT EPOCH IN IRRIGATION WORK

GREAT ENTERPRISE WILL BE FORMALLY INAUGURATED OCTOBER 14.

EVENT TO BE CELEBRATED

EL PASO, Sept. 1.—When President Wilson touches the golden key which will start the waters of the Rio Grande flowing through the spillways of the great Elephant Butte dam on October 14, he will "bring in" 200,000 acres of fertile lands in the vicinity of valleys in New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico. The first meeting of the first International Irrigation Congress will be held at the dam dedication and followed by sessions in El Paso, October 16, 17 and 18.

The Elephant Butte dam is a mass of concrete and steel thrown across the Rio Grande on the desert of New Mexico at the point where a great rock, formed like the head and body of a mastodonic elephant, seems to drink from the Rio Grande. This gigantic man-built dam has formed the largest irrigation reservoir in the world. More than 40 miles in length and 5 miles across, the lake stores the melted snows of the Colorado Mountains and these ice-fed mountain waters are allowed to flow through the spillways of the dam when the land needs moisture for the growing season, thus causing the desert scrub below the dam to blossom and bear fruitage.

"The dedication of the Elephant Butte dam by President Wilson on Oct. 14 will be an event of world-wide importance in the irrigation field," states James G. McNary, president of the First National Bank of El Paso and Chairman of the Board of Control of the Irrigation Congress. "It will mark the Reclamation Service's greatest achievement. It will reward the pioneer men and women of the lower Rio Grande valleys from Albuquerque to Old Mexico, and it will justify the faith of the people of the southwest who have staked their all on the fertility of the soil and the ability of the project to carry the waters to the lands when most needed. Along all, it will be a perpetual monument to the irrigation Congress which has been conducting a great empire building campaign for the past twenty-five years.

"We anticipate that President Wilson will be accompanied by several members of his official family, including Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and probably other members of his cabinet. Hon. A. A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior; Judge Will R. King, chief counsel, and other members of the Reclamation Service.

SWEDISH NAVY READY TO FIGHT FOR NEUTRALITY

NEAR CLASHES WITH GERMANS, ENGLISH AND RUSSIANS FREQUENT DURING PAST FEW MONTHS.

TASK IS DIFFICULT ONE

Constant Vigilance Necessary to Prevent Belligerent Warships Slipping into Territorial Waters and Cutting Out Prizes—Germans Have Been Chief Offenders Recently.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 1.—The fear expressed by government circles here that belligerent naval operations in the Baltic this summer would place a heavy burden upon the neutrality of Sweden seems to have been amply justified by the events of the past few weeks. The Swedish navy, small but efficient, has worked night and day to keep the territorial waters free of infringement, but despite the vigilance exhibited and steadily destroyers of the warring powers have slipped into the three-mile limit and stolen away with a prize.

Germany has been the chief offender of late but the Russians were guilty of poaching earlier in the summer and still hold two German steamers taken within the three-mile limit despite the protests of the Swedish government.

The Germans seem to have adopted the practice of capturing a ship, taking off such supplies as they need, and then releasing the vessel with a polite apology. Thereby, a Swedish ship, the Comet, set out on the seas of peace but a tidy little white steamer belonging to the Kron Line was captured by a German destroyer and taken to a German Baltic port. There every bit of information at was removed from the steamer and she was allowed to proceed. The Germans naturally expressed their willingness to pay for the bill. They would pay a fortune to anyone who could run a cargo of oil past the British blockade.

The incidents of seizure of captured ships have been many, but there have been far more unprovoked instances where raids have been prevented by the presence of Swedish cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats. It is no easy task to patrol a vessel line which stretches from the northern crescent of the Gulf of Bothnia down through the entire length of the Baltic and out into the Cattegat, nor is it always possible to "chaperone" all the merchants ships flying indifferent flags and seeking the neutral shelter of the three-mile limit. It is no strange sight along the coast to see a German and a Russian "tramp" churning the waters side by side, or to see a German and an English ship pass in the night without the slightest sign of recognition. And it is always safe to assume that somewhere along this jagged, rocky coast there is lurking a spider-like destroyer of the "enemy" ready to pounce upon the steamer the moment it may stray "outside" or sometimes through overeagerness to stay inside the limit and "persuade" the richly laden tramp to stand "a little wide" of the dangerous coast.

Many Near Clashes

There have been numerous incidents of late wherein the Swedish naval vessels have been stripped for action against belligerent destroyers and submarines, and some of the naval officers here in Stockholm say they have rather regretted it has never come to "blows" for they have had all the drudgery of war with none of the glory.

One of the newest Swedish torpedo boats, the Castor, is commanded by Prince William, second son of the King and a very popular young man. The prince is a great favorite in Stockholm but the duties of the coast patrol have kept him away for a long time and his slim, little gray vessel has been one of the chief defenders of Swedish neutrality.

An English steamer recently was making her way out of the Baltic when accosted by a German destroyer. Knowing he was within the protection of territorial waters the English captain at first paid no heed. Then the destroyer slipped to the inside of the cargo vessel and to perfectly good English the German commander directed

(Continued on Page 2)

TODAY'S CALENDAR.

Local forecast for today: Unsettled with showers. Moderate east to northeast winds.

At the Theatres.

Amuse—Fourteenth installment of "Peg o' the Ring" featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford. Also Bray's Cartoons and Paramount Travel Pictures.

Rex—Dorothy Phillips in "The Mark of Cain" a five part Red Feather production.

Today's Local Calendar.

Excursion from Valley points reaches the city this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Band concert Artesian Park tonight, 8 to 10 o'clock.

CROWN PRINCE IS PLACED ON THRONE, BUT FORMER PREMIER VENIZELOS DOMINATES AFFAIRS

COUNTRY IS THROWN INTO TURMOIL FOLLOWING THE ABDICATION OF CONSTANTINE I, NUMBER OF GARRISONS IN MACEDONIA SURRENDERING TO FACTION THAT FAVORS THE ENTENTE ALLIES.

MAY HAVE CAST HER LOT WITH THE ALLIES

Unofficial Dispatches Reaching London Early Saturday Morning Indicated that Greece Had Abandoned Neutrality and Entered the European War—Russians Begin New Campaign in Bukowina and Galicia, Capturing 16,000 Teutons.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2, (Saturday.)—Unofficial dispatches reaching London, which apparently are much censored, indicate that Greece has abandoned neutrality and thrown her lot on the side of the entente allies. Whether Greece has declared war already is problematical, as is the nation or nations to whom she has thrown down the gantlet.

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—An allied fleet of twenty-three warships and seven transports have arrived off Piraeus, the port of Athens.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Italians have begun an offensive in Southern Albania and have occupied Tepeleni, thirty miles southeast of Avlona. The Greek garrison withdrew from Tepeleni.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Greece, the only Balkan nation not yet participating in the European war, is in turmoil. It is reported that King Constantine has abdicated and that the crown prince has been named his successor with former Premier Venizelos the power behind the throne.

The British foreign office has no confirmation of this report, but dispatches from Athens say that probably the Greek elections set for October 8th will be postponed for a fortnight. The Greek garrisons at Saloniki, at Vedena and Fort Little Karaburun have surrendered to the committee that has taken over the administration of Greek Macedonia.

The report of the Saloniki revolt is confirmed by the British foreign office. Greeks friendly to the entente allies surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry at Saloniki, exchanging shots with them. The French General Sarrail intervened and prevented further bloodshed.

Constantine's Reign Brief.

Constantine I ascended the throne of Greece on March 18, 1913, following the assassination at Saloniki of his father, King George I. Prior to the Balkan war, of four years ago, when his great triumph over the Turks at Saloniki made him a popular hero, the then crown prince was probably the most unpopular man in Greece and at one time the sentiment was so bitter against him that to stave off a possible revolt King George yielded to the demands of the Military League that the prince be dismissed as generalissimo of the army. This was in 1909, during the clamor throughout Greece for the annexation of Crete, which the court opposed on the ground that it would only be inviting certain defeat at the hands of the Turks, the Greek army then being in a woeful state of unpreparedness. Following his dismissal as commander of the Greek armies the young crown prince decided to accept a commission in the Russian military service, but before this purpose could be put into effect there had been a change of sentiment and the prince was restored to favor.

Notable Victory Over Turks.

Constantine's victory over the Turks at Saloniki in 1912 was one of the most notable achievements of the Balkan war. There, the Greeks who numbered only 10,000, destroyed a Turkish army of more than four times their strength, thirty thousand Mohammedans surrendering unconditionally.

King Constantine, who is just a month more than forty-eight years old, married Princess Sophia, sister of the German emperor, in 1889. It was reported some months ago when the entente allies were exerting the greatest pressure on Constantine to induce him to take up arms against the central powers, that the queen had threatened to leave her adopted country and return to Berlin if Greece entered the war against Germany.

RUSSIANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE IN BUKOWINA

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Russians have begun another advance in Volhynia and Galicia, and also have seized a series of heights in the Carpathians and are moving westward tonight along the Roumanian border of Bukowina. Petrograd claims that sixteen thousand Teutons were captured in these operations.

Berlin admits that the Teutons have withdrawn south of the Zlota Lipa-Dniester sector, and also admits that the Russians have progressed west of Tarnopol but says that Russian attacks were repulsed in the Carpathians and near Lutsk.

On the Somme front in France Germans report that they have recovered lost ground near Longueval and Delville Wood. London admits that Germans advanced here, but with heavy losses. There is little activity elsewhere on the western front.

No fighting is reported in Macedonia and there are no late reports from Transylvania, where Roumanians and Austro-Hungarians are engaged. The Russians have defeated the Turks west of Erzingan and west of Ognot, Turkish Armenia. Constantinople reports the rout of more than two divisions of Russians by Turks in this district, with the capture of five thousand Russians.

In German East Africa the Germans are in full retreat, and Mrogero, seat of the German government, has been occupied by the British.