

RAILWAY STRIKE CRISIS IS BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

PROBE "KICKS" OF WINAMAG GUARDSMEN

Gen. Bridges to Call Company Before Him Following Persistent Complaints From "Pome."

INQUIRY DIRECTED AT SEN. KERN'S REQUEST

Pres't Wilson Gets Letter From Militiamen Saying Conditions Are Ideal For "Red-blooded" Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The persistent complaints of citizens...

sons on the Mexican border with the Indiana national guard has resulted in an official inquiry being conducted at Camp Grande by Brig. Gen. Hurley...

With Adj. Gen. Bridges charging that the methods of the war department in breaking up his recruiting parties have prevented him from bringing the guard up to war strength...

Adj. Gen. Bridges declares the order releasing college students would decrease the guard by 19 per cent. According to reports of existing Texas today it will allow 699 guardsmen, more than 10 per cent to be released...

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, Aug. 13. (Via Columbus, N. M., Aug. 14).—Gen. Gabriel Gavira, now inspector general of the Carranza army, passed through headquarters camp on a troop train today with 150 of his personal body guard...

GETS PRIVATE'S WORD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The president today got an Iowa infantry private's word for that life in the military camps on the Mexican border is just the sort of life that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead.

A description of the camp life was given in a letter to the president written by a member of Co. F, first Iowa infantry, at San Benito, Texas, whose name is withheld, in answer to criticisms of the way the militia has been treated which, he says, is for "political material."

The letter was made public by the war department this afternoon with a letter from Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, reporting to Col. J. R. Keane, director of general military relief of the American Red Cross, that health conditions on the border were excellent.

FIND SOLDIER'S BODY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The state department today received word from its representative at Eagle Pass, Texas, stating that the body of Private Charles E. Limbocker, company D, third infantry, had been found by Mexicans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Limbocker's body was turned over to the American authorities. Limbocker's home was in Vanderburgh, Mich.

Italian Cycle Corps Helped to Gain Gorizia



BERAGLIERI CYCLE CORPS. The famous Bersaglieri Cycle Corps of the Italian army were greatly instrumental in gaining the Italian victory over the Austrians at Gorizia. The Cycle Corps are a most mobile force, climbing heights with bicycles on their backs or taking advantage of the terrain where there are suitable roads.

SMALL NAVY MEN ARE UP IN ARMS

House Members Plan Fight on Senate Bill For Eight Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The revolt of democratic "small navy" and pacifist members of the house against the administration will reach its climax when the senate program for the construction of eight capital ships is taken up in the house Tuesday.

Majority Leader Kitchin will be one of the spokesmen for the pacifist group. He said that he expected to discuss the "inside politics" of the naval bill. Reps. Page of North Carolina, and Hensley of Missouri, who represented the pacifist democrats in negotiations with the administration leaders when the naval bill was before the house naval committee originally are also expected to contribute to the expose.

The little navy men claim that the administration agreed to accept and fight for the naval bill as framed in the house as the "administration bill" if the pacifist group would forego opposition to the measure.

The pacifists accepted the four battle cruisers plan in the house bill to keep the democratic house vote solid, with the understanding that the administration would make no effort to further increase the bill. Reps. Page and Hensley, it is stated, were assured by Sec'y Daniels that the four-ship plan was satisfactory to the administration. The house record shows that Daniels told Chairman Padgett, of the house committee, that he was "ticked to death" with the house bill. But when the bill reached the senate the agreement was forgotten, the anti-claim, and the administration forces doubled the building program and enormously increased the bill in every particular.

The pacifist members of the house have little hope of defeating the senate proposal.

ONE DEAD, ANOTHER HURT IN AUTO CRASH

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Charles E. Putnam is dead, and her husband, superintendent of the American Steel Wire Co.'s plant here, is seriously injured today as the result of their automobile being struck by a Milwaukee Chicago electric car near the naval training station, last night.

THREE MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Over night dispatches received by Lloyd's reported the destruction of three more merchant ships, presumably by submarines. Those sunk were the Italian steamer, Nerens, 3,880 tons; the French sailing vessel, St. Gaetan, and the Italian sailing ship, Diana.

Call Speculators to Explain Rise of Wheat Price

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—From a list containing the names of a dozen or more of the biggest wheat speculators in the country, United States Dist. Atty. Cline tomorrow will summon to his office men who may be able to tell if the recent meteoric rise in wheat prices was the result of manipulation.

Assisting Mr. Cline in the work of placing the responsibility for the rise in grain prices which also has sent the price of flour soaring, and which will mean increased cost of bread, will be Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the federal board of industrial relations. Among the questions the speculators will be asked to answer is whether they had advance information on the government report, whether they intend to hold up prices until Europe offers more than American consumers can afford to pay, and whether an embargo on wheat would reduce prices. Mr. Cline has outlined a series of questions which, if answered will, he believes, make it possible to prevent future manipulations. The president of a big baking corporation here has declared that only an embargo will prevent the price of wheat going to \$2 a bushel.

FARMER WANTED FOR SHOOTING GIRL FLEES

AUBORA, Ill., Aug. 14.—Guy O'Brien, the young farmer wanted for shooting Miss Ida Yorkelson, is believed to have escaped the posse which thought he was surrounded in a cornfield near Lee. A young farmer in overalls and a cap answering the description of O'Brien was given a bad scare when the posse started after him, but he succeeded in proving his identity after a hard chase.

GIRL SUFFERS A SKULL FRACTURE

Miss Elsa Zielka, Seriously Injured When Automobile Strikes Wagon.

Elsa Zielka, 1044 Laskie et., suffered a fractured skull when her automobile in which she was riding with Andrew DuShane smashed into a wagon in the 600 block on S. Laskie st., Monday morning. The wagon, in which were long poles used for bill-posting purposes, was standing along the curb when the machine approached. Bystanders said that DuShane, who was driving, turned to see if another automobile was approaching and his machine struck the wagon in the rear end. One of the poles crashed through the windshield, striking Miss Zielka. The injured girl was taken to Epworth hospital and Dr. Walter Baker was called. He operated on her at once and pronounced her condition serious. Miss Zielka is the 16-year-old daughter of August R. Zielka, an employe at the Studebaker corporation.

STATE WILL LEASE LARGE FARM TRACT

Negotiations Are on For 2,100 Acres Near New Carlisle For Prison Station.

Negotiations for the leasing of 2,100 acres of land around New Carlisle which will be used as a state farm to provide supplies for the Michigan City prison, are being carried on between Clyde H. Baker, owner of the land, Edward J. Fogarty, warden of the prison and Gov. Raiston. Although the deal has not been completed it is practically certain that the state will lease the farm land, according to Mr. Baker.

Should the land be taken over by the state it will be leased for from three to five years with an option of renewing the lease for 10 years. The length of the first lease has not been decided upon, but it is probable that the state will take it over for five years. The state's finances, according to Warden Fogarty, will not permit an outright purchase at this time, but the land will be bought later, if the farm proves a success. For the present the land will be leased on a share basis.

Although the Michigan City convict will work the farm the place will be used partly as an experimental station. It is probable that agricultural experts from Purdue university will be placed in charge of the farming operations.

Several advantages of purchasing land have been pointed out by Warden Fogarty. He will be able to use the men who are not working in the bindery plant at the prison on the farm. Besides supplying food for the prison the men will be taught the principles of farming. The farming experts who will be in charge of the place will conduct agricultural classes for the nearby farmers at different times during the year, according to the plans.

NEWS FROM CAPITALS of the Warring Nations

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Fighting was in progress on both banks of the Meuse in the sector of Verdun during the night while on the Somme front the French extended their positions. North of the Somme river, says the French war office in its official communique there was a violent cannonade in the region of Maurepas.

SALONIKI, Aug. 14.—Continuing their progress on the Balkan front troops of the allies have wrested from the Bulgarians several fortified villages in the Doiran region, it was announced here today. Heavy guns are being used against the Bulgar works at Dolfan hill. The villages which have been occupied lie at the base of this height.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Italian forces engaged with the Austrians at the northern end of the Isonzo front have won a victory penetrating the suburbs of Tolmino. A dispatch to

See Submarine Off Connecticut, May be Bremen

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 14.—A lookout watching for the German submarine Bremen today reported what appeared to be a submarine slightly awash approaching Fisher's island, 12 miles from New London. The craft was about 10 miles off Bradley point on the south side of the island and was too far away and too much submerged to make out through the glass anything definite as to her identity. The craft was headed for New London, but up to 11 o'clock had not appeared in the Race, through which she would have to pass to get into New London harbor. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the wireless operator at Fisher's island reported that he had seen a foreign submarine east of Montauk Point and that she was apparently testing. He was positive that it was an undersea boat and that she was unfamiliar with the waters of that vicinity. He tried to get into communication with the vessel, but said that although her wireless was working his apparatus was pitched too high to get any of the messages.

UNCLE SAM IS "SOME" EMPLOYER, FIRES HIS MAILMEN AT FRONT

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Members of the Chicago Letter Carriers' association who are at the border, will be relieved of worry as to the care of their families. The families will be cared for by the association, as the result of a meeting yesterday when resolutions were adopted along with resolutions condemning the postoffice department for its decision to remove from the government payroll all carriers who went to the border with their militia companies. The Chicago association also will pay premiums on life insurance policies carried by members now at the border.

CHARGES COMBINATION AMONG PAPER MEN

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Charging that manufacturers and middle men in the white paper trade have entered into a combination which threatens to strangle some newspapers, Pres't Marsden Scott, of the International Typographical union, today demanded that action should be taken to protect those affected. His demand was made at the opening session of the 62nd annual convention of the union here today. Pres't Scott said his union strongly advocated arbitration in the settlement of all labor troubles.

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE BIG TIME AUGUST 31

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—Republicans today announced plans for making Aug. 31 and notification day of Charles Warren Fairbanks, republican vice presidential candidate, a notable event. A parade will precede the notification at the Fairbanks' home in the afternoon, and a rally will follow at Tomlinson hall at night. Republicans from every part of the state will be named on committees to assist in the event.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Sen. Chilton of West Virginia, today introduced a bill in the senate to appropriate 200,000 for the relief of West Virginia flood sufferers.

ADMINISTRATION OPTIMISTIC AFTER CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BROTHERHOODS

Wilson Likely To Be Able To Submit Proposal Acceptable To Both Sides Pointing Way To Solution Of Differences—Makes It Plain Strike Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The confident prediction that a nation-wide railway strike has been averted came from administration circles this afternoon.

Just before the representatives of the railway managers went into conference at the white house with Pres't Wilson, members of the cabinet who have been in touch with Pres't Wilson, declared that the "immediate crisis" soon would be over. The president, they said, will propose a concrete arbitration proposition, which, in their opinion, will prove acceptable to both sides.

The nature of this proposal is known so far only to the president and representatives of the "big four" unions with whom he conferred earlier in the day. But the cabinet officials insisted that it carries a real arbitration proposal which will permit the great issue between the two sides—the eight-hour work day and what it involves—to be settled by arbitrators.

Pres't Wilson, it was reported, made it plain to the brotherhood representatives that he could not be the single arbitrator, or the "odd" man in a board of arbitration. However, he suggested certain names of men that could be brought into the plan, and the brotherhood members, according to the cabinet members, "listened kindly" to this suggestion.

It is understood that at the conference with the brotherhood representatives the president was told that they had been compelled to refuse arbitration under the terms suggested by the federal board of conciliation because they did not believe that the board realized the importance of their demands. The president, it was definitely learned, insisted that under no circumstances will the public sanction a strike. He is understood to have made it plain that in his opinion if a strike was precipitated through the refusal of the labor leaders to treat with the roads, the unions would be blamed and the labor cause would suffer. In reply the union leaders insisted that they had received scant courtesy at the hands of the railway managers, who had insisted on mediation without making any proposition of what concessions they would be willing to make to bring mediation about. The president, it is understood, insisted in reply that he had no opinion regarding the merits of the controversy; that he intended making it plain to the railway managers that their responsibility before the public was equally great with their employes, but that he was determined to prevent a strike at any cost.

On leaving the conference Pres't Garrison of the conductors, said: "I cannot talk now. Anything I might say, of whatever nature, might seriously embarrass the president at this time." Asked point blank whether they had not agreed upon a proposition which the president was to submit to the railway managers, the labor spokesman replied: "On that point you must ask the president."

The white house was extremely reticent regarding the details of the conference. Sec'y Tumulty said that nothing could be said until after the conference were completed. Before going to the white house to confer with the president at 5 o'clock, the railroad managers held a long conference in their hotel. A statement of the side of the railways was prepared and it was agreed that it should be read to the chief executive by Elisha Lee, chairman of the board of managers. Like the labor leaders, the managers seemed hopeful that a strike would be prevented. Chambers is optimistic. Reports that the men had asked the president to act as arbitrator in all person were widely circulated. No official statement on this report or on another that three members of the cabinet might be asked to act could be obtained from any of the interested parties. Judge Chambers of the mediation board, who acted as the spokesman of the president in arranging the conferences, was optimistic in his belief that an agreement would be reached that would prevent a general strike.

It may take time, but a basis of settlement will be reached, I am confident," he said. Gets Report of Situation. The president received a complete report of the exact situation through Sec'y Tumulty almost before he was out of bed. This report had been compiled by W. L. Chambers, one of the federal mediators, and was a complete record of all of the developments since the initial effort was made to prevent the threatened strike. While the text of the report was confidential it is understood that it emphasized the refusal of the union leaders to consider arbitration. The president conferred with some of his closest advisers last night and again early this morning. It was announced with authority that he had no opinion whatever on the merits of the controversy between the railroads and the unions. What he wanted, it was explained, was to avert a general strike and this he was determined to do if humanly possible. There seemed to be a general feeling in administration circles that the president would be able to get the two factions together on a compromise plan although it was expected to prove at least an all-day task. Gravely Concerned. Officials of the administration were more gravely concerned over the threatened strike than over any problem that has troubled the administration. It was realized that if the general tie-up was permitted to go into effect all of the progress made to date in trying to reconcile capital and labor would be lost. Already there are evidences of bitterness between the combined railroad brotherhoods and the railway presidents and officials admitted that if a general strike were permitted no one could guess what the outcome would be. The president, it was reported, intended to make it plain to both sides that the rights of the public were too deeply involved to permit a strike. While it was made very plain by officials that there was no intention of making threats the president has let it be known that with congress in session, before he will allow the traffic of the nation to be tied up he will appear in person before a joint session and demand legislation that would preclude any strike. Could Operate Roads. Already the president has in his hands the authority to take over and operate the railroads if he so desires. The Hay-Chamberlain army bill, now a law, is drastic in the case of an emergency. And with practically the entire national guard on the border depending for food and supplies on the uninterrupted service of the railroad, officials say the emergency contemplated by the army bill would be present if a strike were ordered. In addition there is the matter of interference with the United States mails. The laws on the subject, officials say, not only for first class mail, but also for all classes including parcels post. If he so desired the president could compel the movement of all trains carrying any sort of mail under pain of prosecution. But officials insist that there was no such intention on the part of the president. He hoped, they said, to reconcile the difference between the brotherhoods and the railroads so that all bitter feeling would be eliminated. President's Position. The president's position as outlined in the telegram to both sides which reached in the transfer of the negotiations to this city, was in part as follows: "A general strike on the railways would at this time have a far-reaching and injurious effect on the country. At this time the effect might be disastrous. I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the government, that, before any final decision is arrived at, I may have a

personal conference with you here." The president made it plain in his call how deeply he was disappointed over the failure of the railroads and the brotherhoods to reach an agreement. One of the knotty problems which confronted the conference at the white house was how to reach a common ground of understanding. Position of Men. The position of the men, as enunciated by A. B. Garetson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was as follows: "The railroads forced us to reject arbitration by their indifference to our demands. They never have made an honest effort to bring about a settlement since the present controversy began. They say that they have offered to mediate our demands, but they have religiously refrained from offering to mediate any thing in return or to make their position clear. At no time have they indicated a desire to meet us half way and we could do nothing with them."

When the 24 representatives of the railway brotherhoods and 19 of the railway managers reached here this morning they went directly to a local hotel for breakfast. All were in a very serious mood, although there was a spirit of hopefulness expressed. Both sides said that they hoped that the president had a new plan upon which they could agree, but in the absence of any direct information as to the executive's plans they would not talk about the situation. Will Present Plan. Sec'y Tumulty assured the committee that the president would consult their convenience as to the hours of the conference. The tentative plan was for a general get-together session during the morning at which the president would announce his reasons why a strike cannot be permitted, and would suggest some plan for discussion. If this plan should not prove acceptable then it was expected that after luncheon all of the plans heretofore suggested by the conciliation board would be taken up and discussed to determine whether a compromise plan could not be evolved from them. Mediation commissioner Chambers went into conference with Pres't Wilson at 3:20. At that hour the two committees representing the brotherhoods and the railroads were waiting in their hotels for the summons to come to the white house. Mediator Chambers was with the president more than half an hour and then went directly to the National hotel to escort the representatives of the brotherhoods to the white house. He refused to discuss his conference with the president, but said the brotherhood representatives will see the president first, then the representatives of the managers.

Confers Informally. Informal conferences between the representatives of the brotherhoods and the railroads took place at their hotels while they waited for the word to come to the white house. After he had talked with his assistants, Pres't Wilson, acting as spokesman for the men, said: "Nothing has happened to change our attitude toward any arbitration proposition. This situation after all means simply that the men have demanded the eight-hour day and beyond to have it naturally, that is not a question of arbitration while the railroad managers maintain their present position. The railroad managers insisted that they had nothing to add to their statement made last night in New York that they wanted to avert a strike."