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TRAINMEN WILLING TO ACCEPT WILSON SETTLEMENT PLAN; RAILROADS ARE NOT

Thirty-One Presidents of Lines With Managers' Committee Are Considering Proposition Submitted, and They Promise to Report Result Today—If No Agreement is Reached Powerful Financiers Will Be Called to Come to Washington to Attempt Solution

Washington, August 19.—President Wilson's plans for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike were accepted today by the representatives of the employes and taken under consideration by the officials of the roads with many indications that they would reject it tomorrow. The word came from the managers tonight, however, that they had reached no definite decision.

With the situation thus apparently deadlocked the only hope lay in the fact that railroad officials might suggest a counter-proposal or that one side or the other might recede.

Thirty-one presidents or the ranking officials of the great railroads received from the President this afternoon his plan for the adoption of an eight hour day, regular pro rata pay for overtime and creation of a federal commission to investigate collateral issues. They told him they would like to consider the question and would report back tomorrow with the committee of managers which has been conducting negotiations.

BROTHERHOODS AGREE

At the same time the general committee of 640 representatives of the employes were approving the President's plan by a large majority and soon after the railroad officials left the White House the four heads of the railroad brotherhoods notified the President of the vote. The employes' committee will remain here at the President's call.

The railroad officials revealed clearly their opposition to Mr. Wilson's plan and indicated that they would press further their offer to arbitrate. It was reported, however, the officials might suggest a counter proposal based on the acceptance of the eight-hour day and arbitration of all other points instead of the investigation by a federal commission proposed under the President's plan. It was stated positively that the officials had reached no definite decision.

In case the President finds no hope of settlement tomorrow he will probably summon to Washington some of the powerful financiers of the country serving as directors of the railroads. Administration officials said tonight the President was determined a settlement should be reached if possible before the representatives of both sides now here leave Washington.

STATEMENT OF ROADS

In their formal statements the railroad officials insisted on arbitration on the ground that if they gave in this time it would mean the abandonment of the principle of arbitration and because they feared if they granted the eight-hour day with its consequent added expenses without resort to arbitration it would prejudice any appeal they might make later to the interstate commerce commission for higher freight rates.

On the surface the threatened strike appeared nearer today than at any time since the negotiations at the White House began, but administration officials continued to believe that eventually there would be an agreement.

The railroad presidents and officials who came here in answer to invitation from the President conferred with him less than an hour. After Mr. Wilson had explained his plan Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, acting as spokesman, informed the President that the officials present could speak only for their individual roads, and that the conference committee of managers was the only body with power to accept or reject proposals.

BACKING MANAGERS

It was indicated plainly that the officials were inclined to stand behind the previous attitude of the managers' committee in refusing to accept the eight-hour day, and that the proposal was believed to be impracticable. The President was told, however, that the plan would be given further consideration, and a report made to him tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson explained to the railroad officials that he had drawn up the plan because he thought it fair and because he believed a way must be found for averting a strike. He urged them to demonstrate a spirit of concession and to

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MOTHERS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS

One of the most pathetic incident[illegible]ected with the infantile paralysis scourge transpired when the parents of the babies in the isolatio[illegible] of the City hospital in Newark, N. J., were permitted to gather on the lawn when their afflicted youn[illegible] were carried to a window and exhibited to their view. Here are shown the mothers waving to their [illegible]en. Some of the children, only slightly affected and some recovering, were able to wave a greetin[illegible]eir parents. These brought hope to the hearts to some, and then there were many parents who wa[illegible] vain.

Library of Congress WASHINGTON D. C.

TERRIFIC TROPICAL STORM STRIKES TEXAS COAST AND BORDER TOWNS WITH FURY

Nine Lives Are Already Reported Lost, and This Was Before Gale Had Reached Its Power. Army Camps Demolished and Thirty Thousand Soldiers Seek Shelter in Neighboring Houses. Corpus Christi is in Center of Hurricane—Wind Reached 120 Miles An Hour, and All Wires Are Down

CAMPS DEMOLISHED

San Antonio, Tex., August 18. Fort Sam Houston at 11 p. m., reported the following message from a field wireless station erected at McAllen, Tex., via the big radio at Brownsville:

"Half of New York National Guardsmen tents down and nearly that many at Llano Grande, Mercedes and Mission. Thirty thousand soldiers sleeping in public buildings. Four and one-half inches of rain fell here. There is lull now but new storm is reported coming from the east."

Corpus Christi, Tex., a town of about 20,000 population and a popular coast resort, probably will receive the brunt of the tropical hurricane which last night was approaching the Texas coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Corpus Christi is 200 miles south of Galveston and 125 miles north of Brownsville and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Wire communication with Corpus Christi was interrupted shortly after 7 o'clock last night. At that hour the wind had reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour and warning had been given by the weather bureau that a 120-mile wind might be expected when the storm reached its crest, which was expected about midnight.

ARMY CAMPS DAMAGED

While the storm was reported early yesterday to be headed for some point near the mouth of the Rio Grande, Brownsville reported last night over the army wireless at Fort Brown that only broken windows, leveled fences and trees and the razing of tents in the military camps near Brownsville had resulted. United States soldiers and national guardsmen from Illinois, Iowa and Virginia were forced to take refuge in the city hall, courthouse and warehouses. Communication by telegraph and telephone was lost from Brownsville early in the day. The wind velocity there reached a maximum of 60 miles an hour.

Point Isabel, a gulf coast resort, 20 miles from Brownsville, was not seriously damaged by the wind.

WIDE SCOPE OF STORM

The scope of the storm extended from Corpus Christi on the north to Tampico, Mexico, on the south. While comprehensive communication with the latter place was impossible Friday, a wireless message was received from a coastwise steamer, reporting heavy seas in Tampico harbor.

Corpus Christi was without electricity or other conveniences Friday night. The fury of the wind at that place had stripped the city of electric light and power facilities. While a 70-mile wind at 7 o'clock threatened serious damage, residents were forced to await the night's developments in darkness. Up to the time wire communication with Corpus Christi was interrupted the damage done there was mainly to cottages and other structures along the beach front, which were demolished by heavy seas and a strong wind. Not a business house in the city

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ALABAMIANS FEEL SATISFIED AS TO STATE ROAD FUND

Conference on Method of Expending Bankhead Bill Allotment Comes to End in Washington

By HUGH W. ROBERTS

Washington, August 18.—(Special.)—Representatives of the state government of Alabama, W. S. Keller, R. E. Spragins, George N. Mitcham and John Craft, after two days' conference with federal officials, are satisfied regarding the manner in which Alabama's allotment of the good road fund under the Bankhead bill, will be expended.

Fears that the director of public roads and the Secretary of Agriculture were to urge the construction of trunk line roads as a part of a national highway, are said to be groundless. According to Mr. Keller, Alabama's highway engineer, a definite plan has been agreed upon whereby road building in each state will be an individual proposition, the only requirement being that within the states the roads to be constructed through state and federal co-operation, shall be main line highways, and not scattered and disconnected projects.

HOW TO GET MONEY

The first step that must be taken to secure Alabama's share in the fund is for the state highway commissioner to submit to the Secretary of Agriculture and director of roads a project statement for the proposed road improvement. The Secretary of Agriculture will then assure himself that the proposed project is in the nature of a substantial improvement, and a main line highway within the state.

Following approval by federal authorities the state highway commission must prepare and submit to Washington authorities detailed plans and specifications of the road to be built, forms of contracts, and other similar information and data. The construction must conform to the standard best suited to the needs of the state, though no requirement is exacted as to the type of road to be built, its width, depth of surfacing, or material of surfacing. That is left to the discretion of the state highway engineer and the director of public roads as each project is outlined.

THE OTHER DETAILS

The letting of contracts, according to the agreement reached, will be directed by the state highway department or an individual county acting through that department. When the actual work of construction begins, the government will exercise a general supervision through occasional inspection.

The state highway commissions will have to provide for the detailed surveys and engineering work—and thus, it is stated, the expense on the part of the states will be greater than was originally contemplated.

The highway commissions in each state, according to the agreement, will determine the localities for new road building. It is anticipated that there will be more applications than can be granted. From the applications, the commission will se-

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HEALTH EXPERTS ADMIT IGNORANCE EPIDEMIC CAUSE

The National Conference in Washington Comes to End With Plans Outlined to Fight Scourge

Washington, August 18.—With a warning that unless measures are found for its suppression, the infantile paralysis epidemic may advance next summer to states not now appreciably affected, the national conference of health officers adjourned today, after adopting recommendations for control of the plague and naming a standing committee to study its causes.

Co-operation among federal, state and local health authorities toward curbing the epidemic was emphasized as imperative in resolutions adopted and regulations were recommended to control travel from epidemic zones of children 16 years of age and under by issuance of uniform travel permits and notification of their destinations, but without an interstate quarantine.

Delegates to the conference, who included health officers from 40 states, and many experts of the public health service, expressed confidence tonight that the two days' exchange of views upon all aspects of the baffling disease would result in vitalizing the campaign against it.

RUCKER'S STATEMENT

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker, who presided over the conference, made the following statement tonight:

"We have admitted frankly and freely to the public that we have

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Summary of the News

GENERAL NEWS

1—Trainmen willing to accept Wilson's settlement plan, but railroads are not.
Terrific tropical storm strikes coast and border towns with fury.
Hay's whim is vetoed by Wilson when the army bill is killed.
Fierce battle is raging on west front on lines near Hardecourt.
Alabamians feel satisfied as to state road fund.
One Alabamian "taken care of."
Hughes speaks in far west.
Health experts admit ignorance of epidemic cause.
Deutschland reachers her home port is story to newspaper in Switzerland.
French and British are storming lines on Somme front.
2—Turkish losses on Suez placed at 9000 in report.
Senators oppose island purchase.
England replies to inquiry about cable censorship.
Child labor bill goes to President.
3—Facing death, railroad yardman directs own rescue from wreckage.
9—Bitter struggle on shipping bill ends by passage.
12—Alabama health report system very efficient.
Convicted chief makes good witness against others.

LOCAL NEWS

2—Excitement caused by auto accident.
5—Barber replies to statment of insurance men.
Only one troop to be enlisted in Birmingham.
Car men may agree to present demands.
$100,000 damage to country roads by recent floods.
Federal court restrains Shelby county treasurer from paying out funds.
Gasoline prices cause of comment.
Chamber to oppose removal parcel post railroad terminal.
7—Farm life institute at Huffman yesterday.

FEATURES

2—Footlights and Screen.
3—Holland's letter.
4—Editorial comment.
6—Society and Dolly Dalrymple.
11—Markets.

SPORTS

8—Barons required 11 sessions to win.
Fifth straight win put Barons in first division.
Jap star to meet Johnson.
Hagen makes best score in western tournament.

HAY'S WHIM VETOED BY WILSON WHEN THE ARMY BILL IS KILLED

Measure Now Goes Back for Passage With Objectionable Feature Eliminated

OFFICERS "AT OUTS" MUST OBEY RULES

Chief Executive Puts End to Plan to Please Some "Politicians" Who Wear Uniforms and Want to Criticize Department

Washington, August 18.—The army appropriation bill was unexpectedly vetoed today by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war, forced into the bill by the House conferees and commonly said in army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs" with the army.

Chairman Hay of the House military committee at once reintroduced the bill with the entire section revising the articles of war stricken out, and the declaration that no revilson at all would go through with the bill in this Congress.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military affairs committee announced that the Senate would reinsert the revision approved by the President and the war department, but stricken out in the House, and that the situation had resolved itself into a contest between the Senate and House on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

TANGLE THREATENS DELAY

The tangle threatens to delay the adjournment of Congress and incidentally completion of the preparedness programme, as well as to hold up appropriations for the army increases and all the extra expenses involved in the Mexican service.

The bill as reintroduced now is in the House military committee, and there is an agreement to take it up and to expedite passage Tuesday. The fight, if one develops, will come when the Senate puts in a revision of the articles of war and sends it back to the House.

The President's veto, one of the few he has exercised, marks another stage in the long fight between the army and Chairman Hay. The army charges Hay with defeat of the continental army and universal training plans and the substitution of National Guard reorganization which it opposed. Army officers also say certain features of the bill were injected in conference and never were debated on the floor of either House.

REVISION IS NEEDED

The articles of war have not been revised in a hundred years and are said to be sadly deficient for dealing with conditions which growth of the army and development of the nation require. The war department is especially anxious for changes to enable army officers to deal adequately with problems arising during the present Mexican service. Included in the revision marked out by Congress, over the objection of the President and the war department, was a provision exempting retired officers from courtmartial and army discipline, if not actually from army control, and placed them under the jurisdiction of the civil courts. It is common understanding among army officers that the section covered the case of a certain retired officer, formerly regarded as a power in shaping military legislation, who was preparing to write a book and hesitated to do it while liable to discipline.

The President in his veto, however, made no reference to this phase of the situation.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE

President Wilson's veto message follows:

"To the House of Representatives: I have carefully considered the bill entitled, 'An act making appropriations, for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917,' and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval.

"The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of the country and wisely and ggenerously provides for the reorganization of the agencies of our national defence, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the articles of war which has been added to it.

"The existing articles of war are undoubtedly archaic. They have not undergone comprehensive revision for more than 100 years. They do not always furnish the means of meeting

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FIERCE BATTLE IS RAGING ON WEST FRONT ON LINES NEAR HARDECOURT

French Report Progress Made in the Villages of Maurepas and Clery

BRITISH ARE FORCING BACK GERMANS ON SECTOR ALONG SOMME

Austrians Are Bombarding Italian Position on Trentino Theatre and Russians Are Pressing Forward in Galicia Campaign in East

Assaults by British and French forces against German positions north of the Somme in France have resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to the British and French war office. The French advance was in and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the last few weeks, and the British gain was in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont, near the southern end of their section of of the Somme front.

The Anglo-French attack, London says, took place along the whole line from Pozieres to the Somme.

The gains reported by Paris and London were in the center of the German positions on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Combles. French troops gained more ground in the village of Maurepas, after the stopping of German counter attacks near the village. Cavalry Hill, southeast of the village, was carried by assault and the French position on the Maurepas-Clery road was also extended.

OTHER GAINS REPORTED

British troops advanced successfully in the reigion of Ginchy and Guillemont and seized more German positions. London mentions no gain on any other part of this front. The Anglo-French forces captured more than 400 prisoners in their advance.

The French offensive continues on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, and Paris chronicles the capture of two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont work. Progress also is reported for the French east of the Vaux Chapitre wood.

Berlin reports attacks by the French and British forces north of the Somme but says all of them were repulsed except one by the British in the direction of Martinpuich. A French gain around Fleury in the Verdun region is admitted.

EAST FRONT QUIET

There has been little activity on the eastern front, according to the official reports.

Petrograd says the Austro-Germans are attacking in Galicia, but with no success.

The Teutonic allies have taken the offensive on the Graeco-Servian frontier, north of Saloniki, and Berlin reports the capture of the Greek town of Florina from Servian troops. This movement probably is in an swer to the recent entente allied activity on the same front.

Artillery bombardments are taking place on the Austro-Italian front around Gorizia. Rome claims an advance for the Italians in the Trentino.

Paris, August 18.—The French forces have made further progress in the village of Maurepas and also along the road from Maurepas to Clery, according to the official communication issued this evening. On the remainder of the front during Friday there was the usual bombardment.

The communication says:

"North of the Somme our attack, directed on a part of Maurepas, occupied by the Germans, enabled us in the course of a brilliant assault to carry a notable portion of the village, together with Calvary hill, situated to the southeast. In this operation we took 200 unwounded prisoners.

"Between Maurepas and the Somme we extended our position to the east of Maurepas-Clery road.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we continued our offensive, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont work, taking 500 unwounded Germans, including five officers and also three machine guns.

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ONE ALABAMIAN "TAKEN CARE OF"

Penrose Publishes List of Those Contributing to Wilson Campaign Fund

By HUGH W. ROBERTS

Washington, August 18.—(Special.) Senator Penrose, in attempts to prove that President Wilson took care of those who contributed to his campaign expenses, publishes the campaign contributers, and announces those from among them who received office.

Of Alabama contributers only one, according to Senator Penrose, was complimented by appointment. That one was Judge Henry D. Clayton.

According to Penrose, Alabama contributers were as follows: Thomas C. McClellan, Montgomery, $100; Charles B. Teasley, Montgomery, $100; E. J. Buck, Mobile, $100; Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, $100; Robert E. Spragins, Huntsville, $101; Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula, $100; B. B. Comer, Birmingham, $200; S. H. Dent, Jr., Montgomery, $100; L. K. Studstill, Andalusia, $106; John B. Knox, Anniston, $100; W. T. Underwood, Birmingham, $100; J. H. Bankhead, Jasper, $100; A. O. Lane, Birmingham, $100; F. P. Glass, Birmingham, $100; William Vizard, Mobile, $200; R. P. Hobson, Greensboro, $100; E. J. Buck, as treasurer, Mobile, $275; D. F. Suggs, as chairman, Ensley, $119.50; C. B. Smith, as chairman, Montgomery, $226.40; L. B. Musgrove, Jasper, $100.

Lincoln's Birthplace Accepted

Washington, August 18.—President Wilson today formally accepted for the United States the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln at Hodgensville, Ky., authorized by a recent act of Congress. Formal ceremonies transferring the property to the government will be held at Hodgensville September 4, with the President as the chief speaker.

HUGHES SPEAKS IN "FARTHEST WEST"

Tells San Francisco Audiences His Views on Preparedness and Tariff

Sen Francisco, August 18.—Charles E. Hughes reached his farthest west here today. Before three audiences here he spoke of dominant Americanism, preparedness and his belief in the need for a protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes reached San Francisco at 1 o'clock and addressed the Union League club at 3 o'clock. He hurried to his hotel and there spoke to a meeting of women voters. Tonight he addressed a mass meeting in the civic auditorium.

Between addresses Mr. Hughes conferred with republican and progressive leaders here in the interest of party harmony.

Before the Union League club Mr. Hughes spoke chiefly of the protective tariff.

To the women voters Mr. Hughes repeated his conviction that the suffrage issues should be speedily decided and the vote granted to women throughout the country by amendment to the federal constitution.

Mrs. Hughes was introduced by her husband to a crowd at the station at Benicia, a town near San Francisco, where the train stopped today to allow the presidential candidate to speak.

Mr. Hughes told an audience here tonight that he had no concern with local differences in politics, that "the great national aims" he had in view transcended all possible local difficulties and that he regarded the republican party as "reunited, inspired by lofty traditions," and devoted to the accomplishment of great achievements.

Deutschland Reaches Her Home Port, Is Story to Paper In Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland, August 18. (Via Paris.)—A private telegram received today from Berlin by the Neue Zurichev-Zeitung says that the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely yesterday at Bremen from the United States.

Newport News, Va., August 18.—The captain of a Norwegian steamer which arrived in Hampton Roads for bunker coal, stated today that he passed the German merchant submarine Deutschland August 10, then eight days out of the Virginia capes. The captain said he spoke to the Deutschland, and that she was under full sail. He said he was very close to the submarine.

The captain said when he sighted the Deutschland he took her for a sailing ship in distress. He went toward her and then spoke. Much to his surprise, he received a reply which said it was the Deutschland.

Foreign Loan Oversubscribed

New York, August 18.—Syndicate participations in the new British $250,000,000 loan were so large, according to the statements of managers, as to cause a closing of the subscription books today. The books for public subscriptions will not be opened until next week, but it is stated that applications in large numbers have already been received.

Gasoline Price Lowered

Columbus, O., August 18.—The Standard Oil company lowered the price of gasoline in Ohio today from 23 to 22 cents.

Continuous Clouds Ascend From Thundering Cannon Along Entire Somme Front

With the British Army in France, August 18.—(Via London, August 19.)—The English and French attacked the German lines this afternoon along the entire front from the Ancre to the Somme, where their blows during the past six weeks have been broken the German first line everywhere and the second line at many points.

From the ridge above Pozieres, where the battered stone ruins of a windmill stand to the highest point on the horizon, along the edges of bloody Highwood and thence along Delville or Devil's wood to the lower levels of the river valley, where there has been no cessation in the fighting or the pounding of the guns day after day, there was a continuous cloud of smoke from the bursting shells as the British and French guns united in their thunders.

The British made gains on either side of Guillemont, where the Germans still hold the fortifications of their old second line and have their heaviest concentration of guns.

The fighting still is in progress as this writing.

From Prattville to Russia

Marbury, August 18.—(Special.)—The gin factory at Prattville is now running overtime on filling a large order for machines which are to be shipped to Russia.