

Carranza Demands Army Withdraw

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES WILSON "WEASEL WORDS"

Tells St. Louis They Suck Meat from Lofty Phrases.

HITS HARD AT ALL HYPHENATES

Colonel Accuses German-American Alliance of "Moral Treason."

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
St. Louis, May 31.—Colonel Roosevelt wound up his Western tour here to-day—in the city called the home of the hyphen—with the hardest blows he has yet struck at President Wilson, at hyphenism and at half-way preparedness. He was cheered to the echo on all three issues.

The attack on the President was such as to make Roosevelt stand out once more as the one man who had voiced the opposition to the Administration's policies. In his previous speeches he had outlined his platform. To-day's speeches, both against Wilson and against hyphenism, were like those at the beginning of a campaign, not for nomination, but for election.

Taking up the address made by the President yesterday, the Colonel made the issues on which the campaign against Wilson must be fought concrete and definite. He pointed out the "weasel words" by which the President had "sucked the meat" from utterances that sounded much lofty, matched his phrases about his results to small nations against his inaction in the case of Belgium, and refuted the statement that the acid test of patriotism could come through asking employers to let their men enlist—"through letting some one else prepare to do their fighting for them."

Assails Voluntary Training.

"When Mr. Wilson speaks of 'universal voluntary training,' he asserted, 'he draws a parallel to a truancy law which would make universal attendance by children at school obligatory to all except those who wanted to keep away.'

Mr. Roosevelt averred that he thought well of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford. "I like them in private life," he added. "They are nice, amiable men. But I cannot join them in any wild mental jay rides, which is what I should be compelled to do if I should take their ideas seriously."

Hits Hard at Hyphenism.

Colonel Roosevelt also hit divided loyalty squarely; and his attack on the strongest German-American organization on the continent had its attitude unmistakable. He declared that he would be as emphatically opposed to any English-American alliance as he was to the German-American Alliance, and pointed out that as President he had played no favorites. Then he denounced the German-American Alliance as "traitorous," and in his attack on the President he declared again that this country should have taken action when Belgium was invaded.

Even the men of Teutonic blood cheered and there were many such who heard him. There was less applause for the Colonel's statements about Belgium than for any other of his remarks, but these were vigorously applauded. The biggest response he got during the day was when, after denouncing the German-American Alliance, he remarked, as an aside: "I would like to remind the gentlemen that next fall our business is to elect an American President, not a viceregent of the Kaiser in America." It was fully three minutes before he could resume his speech.

ANNE MORGAN COMES OUT AGAINST WILSON

Voices Family's Objection to President's Renomination.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
St. Louis, May 31.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, has selected the Missouri Women's Woodrow Wilson Democratic Club as the medium through which to make known her opposition to the renomination of President Wilson.

In a letter dated New York, May 15, Miss Morgan declines to become an honorary member of the club, because "her political opinions neither support President Wilson nor the Democratic party, and accepting membership in the club would place her in an anomalous position."

ODDS AGAINST T. R. 6 TO 5 IN WALL ST.

The betting odds against Colonel Roosevelt receiving the Republican nomination shortened materially yesterday, 6 to 5 being the best price quoted in Wall Street. On Saturday the quoted price was 7 to 2. Justice Hughes was quoted at even money. Against the favorite sons almost any odds could be had if one wanted to bet real money, but none seemed to be so disposed.

"I AM FOR T. R.," SAYS VANDERLIP

Banker Declares Colonel Voices Wall Street's View on Preparedness.

Sentiment of a large number of the largest bankers in Wall Street, which up to a few weeks ago was hostile to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republican party for the Presidency, now favors the Colonel. The outspoken and unquestionably sincere utterances of Mr. Roosevelt on the need of adequate preparedness have swung many to his side.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank and chairman of the \$50,000,000 American International Corporation, publicly announced yesterday his determination to support Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Vanderlip admitted that he had not agreed with Mr. Roosevelt on many subjects in the past, but he said he felt that the matter of preparedness was such a vital one that the Colonel was undoubtedly the man to carry out a programme that would prevent the country from being invaded by a foreign power.

"I am for Mr. Roosevelt," declared Mr. Vanderlip in an emphatic manner, while sitting at his desk in the National City Bank. "I admit I was not a few months ago. I think Roosevelt voices the most important principles that politics has to deal with at this time."

"His utterances on business on the whole have been satisfactory, but what good is business if the country is open to invasion? I am not alone in my swing to the Roosevelt camp. Many of my friends and business associates have done likewise."

MEYER ASSAILS HUGHES BOOM; T. R. GAINING

Favorite Sons Unite Forces Against Colonel.

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[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Chicago, May 31.—Heavy artillery for next Wednesday's battle began to arrive here to-day and was brought rapidly into action along "Candidates' Row."

First came George von L. Meyer, to take charge of the Roosevelt forces. He was followed by Senator Weeks and a score of leaders from Middle Western states.

The Roosevelt shots fired yesterday in Kansas City and to-day in St. Louis continue to register a strong percentage of long-distance hits here. So perceptible was this that a hasty conference of favorite sons is declared to have been called this afternoon to devise emergency measures. An offensive and defensive alliance against the Colonel is said to have been drawn up.

The floundering in the Hughes camp that has been going on since the arrival of Frank H. Hitchcock as its self-appointed head continued to-day with the ex-Postmaster General's efforts to extricate himself from his boomerang statement. Between his denial that he had ever asserted that Justice Hughes would accept the nomination and the bombardment which Mr. Meyer opened on him, Hughes delegates began to wonder whether there was such a thing, after all, as a boom for the justice.

Representatives from the various favorite son candidates also joined in adding to Hitchcock's discomfiture. The Root managers refuted the ex-Postmaster General's claim that fourteen delegates from the State of Washington were for the justice. Kansas delegates also denied that they were in the Hughes column. They were still maintaining an "open mind," they declared, which means, according to Roosevelt leaders, that they had an ear to the ground for all reverberations of the Colonel's Western trip.

Perhaps the greatest bomb to be left on the Hitchcock dozer, however, was an old Hughes statement dug from the newspaper files back in 1912. In a statement Rabbi Wise, printed on June 21, 1912, during the progress of the convention that robbed Roosevelt of the nomination, Hughes said:

"A judge of the Supreme Court should not be available, although he should be nominally eligible for elective office. The moment he assumes the judicial office he ceases to be a partisan and knows or should know, no-party obligations. The moment he accepts the party nomination, one or more things happen and happen expectably."

Concerning the activity for Justice Hughes, Mr. Meyer spoke with a great deal of heat.

"I was asked about Frank Hitchcock's intimation," Mr. Meyer said, "that he is managing the movement. I want to say that it is my belief that he is representing Justice Hughes. If he isn't, who is? After he went to Washington last week he saw Governor Whitman, and then announced that he was for Hughes. As far as the Southern delegates are concerned our information is that no candidate will be able to control them anything like solidly. Our information is that not over fifteen are with Hitchcock and that he probably doesn't control more than half a dozen of these."

DU PONT COMPANY CUTS \$15,630,000 MELON

Special and Quarterly Dividends Aggregate 25 Per Cent.

Wilmington, Del., May 31.—The directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., powder manufacturers, to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock and a special dividend of 23 3/4, a total of 25 per cent, payable 5.8 in cash and 19.2 in Anglo-French bonds at 98. On the debenture stock a regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was declared.

PENN. STUDENTS BAN GERMAN OPERA STARS

Rappold and Matzenauer, in "Aida," Cause Patriot Protest.

Philadelphia, May 31.—The University of Pennsylvania was jolted out of spring lethargy to-day by a series of bombs which exploded on the campus in the form of letters protesting against the appearance of Mmes. Marie Rappold and Margarete Matzenauer in the open-air production of "Aida," to be given on Franklin Field, under university auspices, on Tuesday evening.

\$190,000,000 MORE BY TAXATION IS PLAN

Three Bills Drafted—Personal Revenues To Be Hit.

Washington, May 31.—Work on general revenue legislation was taken up in earnest to-day by the House Ways and Means Committee Democrats. Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the income tax law, submitted drafts of three bills for the committee's consideration.

FORD FACTOTUM SAILS; DENIES PEACE MISSION

Inventor May Go to Europe After Convention.

Gaston Plantiff, business manager of the Ford Automobile Company and general factotum of Mr. Ford's peace army last winter, sailed for Copenhagen yesterday on the Frederik VIII. He said his trip was for business, although he admitted that he might look on the peace delegates at Stockholm.

Mr. Plantiff denied that his voyage was to be the forerunner of another Ford peace junket. Ford, he said, might make another trip abroad after the Chicago convention.

Among the other passengers was Dr. W. C. Huntington, of Chicago, recently appointed commercial attaché of the American Embassy at Petrograd to replace Henry D. Baker.

SHACKLETON SAFE AFTER SHIP'S LOSS

Antarctic Explorer Arrives at Falkland Islands.

DRIFTED MONTHS IN WEDDELL SEA

Men of His Party Left on Elephant Island in Need of Help.

London, June 1.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has arrived safely at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

News that Lieutenant Shackleton was safe reached London soon after midnight. The message was from the explorer, and announced his arrival at Port Stanley.

Shackleton's message said that his ship, the Endurance, had been "crushed" in a Weddell Sea ice flow last October, but that it drifted until midwinter, when he and his party landed on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group.

The explorer left in a small boat with five men a week later to summon help, leaving twenty-two men behind. All of them were well, but in a situation which demands the quickest possible help.

The text of Lieutenant Shackleton's message to "The Chronicle" is as follows: "I have arrived here. The Endurance was crushed in middle Weddell Sea, October 27, 1915.

"She drifted seven hundred miles in ice until April 9, this year. We landed Elephant Island April 16. I left April 24, leaving twenty-two men in hole in ice cliffs there.

"Proceeded for help toward South Georgia with five men in 22-foot boat. At the time of leaving the island all were well, but in urgent need of rescue.

"The gravest fears had been entertained for the explorer during the last two weeks, owing to the absence of news from the Endurance, and in the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith said that the government had approved of a committee appointed by the Admiralty to give advice regarding a relief expedition.

News of the safety of Sir Ernest and the small party with him has not lessened the necessity for relief, which is even more pressing now in behalf of the men left behind on the ice on Elephant Island, probably scantily provided with provisions and other necessities, as well as in behalf of the Ross sea party, which was stranded on the Great Barrier through ship breaking away of the relief ship Aurora, which returned to New Zealand early in the year.

The Shackleton expedition to cross the Antarctic continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea started from England in August, 1914.

Early this year the steamer Aurora, with a section of the party aboard, returned to Port Chalmers, N. Z., having broken adrift in the ice in Ross Sea on May 6, 1915. Eight of her men were ashore, and nothing had been heard from Sir Ernest and his companions, until the fact that the section of the expedition headed by Shackleton returned to its virtual point of departure means that the expedition failed in its primary object. This might have been due to difficulties encountered on the journey to the pole, or the return of Shackleton to the South Atlantic may have resulted from failure to meet the second section of the expedition proceeding from the opposite direction.

Owing to the drifting away of the Aurora, it would have been impossible for Shackleton to complete his journey by way of the Australasian route.

U. S. BROKE FAITH, CHARGE MADE IN SHARP PROTEST

LATEST EXPEDITION IS VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY, SAYS CARRANZA

"This government must consider this last act [the Langhorne expedition] a violation of its sovereignty, and thus asks in the most urgent manner that the Washington government consider with care the case, and once for all define with exactitude the policy it intends to pursue with respect to the Mexican nation."

"The explanation given by the American government in regard to the crossing of troops at Columbus has never been satisfactory to the Mexican government, but the new invasion of our territory is no longer an isolated act, and tends to convince the Mexican government that something more than a mere error is involved.

"The Mexican government understands that in the face of the unwillingness of the American government to withdraw the above forces it would be left no other resource than to procure the defence of its territory by means of arms. But it understands at the same time its duty to avoid as far as possible an armed conflict between the two countries, and, acting in accordance with the treaty of 1848, it considers it its duty to resort to all means of a peaceful character to find a solution of the international conflict in which both countries are involved."

KAISER TIGHTENS GRIP AT VERDUN

Le Mort Homme Nearly Surrounded—Chattancourt Menaced.

London, May 31.—The German coil has been drawn tighter about Le Mort Homme and the fate of the position to-night hangs by a thread. Further to the south the Germans have penetrated nearly to Chattancourt, almost at the base of the Chamney ridge itself, at the base of the Chamney ridge itself. Desperate French counter assaults have sought to relieve the increasing pressure on Le Mort Homme. They have been only partly successful. A valiant charge this afternoon did succeed in wrenching loose one of the bands on the southwest slopes of the hill. But other attacks on the Cumieres side last night failed to break their grip.

The situation at Le Mort Homme does not worry the French as much as the new developments near Chattancourt. The evacuation of the former has already been discounted. The breaking through to the Ennes Road has not. Paris's guarded admission that German troops "in a fog" succeeded in approaching the Chattancourt station reveals results for the German blows that are portentous. It asserts, however, that they were driven back to the outskirts of Cumieres.

Fresh Crescendo in Attack.

Last night's assaults, in which most of these gains were made, almost cancelled in violence even the past crescendo of this ferocious battle in history.

If the Germans succeed in entering Chattancourt, except for the French salient at Le Mort Homme and Hill 304, they will hold practically the whole territory north of the Chamney Ridge. At Avocourt they already hold the other end of the road cutting across the sector, like a cord, to the Meuse. They have progressed down this to the vicinity of Ennes, midway between Avocourt and Chattancourt.

Each day makes it increasingly evident that, cost what it may, the Germans are resolved on the capture of Verdun. Irrespective of its military value, they have concentrated men and guns there on an overwhelming scale.

It is known, also, that the Germans have postponed the offensive against Riga and the Dvinsk, which von Hindenburg was anxious to launch this spring. The troops and artillery concentrated for their purpose have largely been withdrawn and sent to the French front. Thus, too, the troops massed opposite the British for months, either in anticipation of General Haig's advance or to prepare for one of their own, have been transferred. Many of these have been summoned in such haste to replenish the ranks at Verdun that the whole trip of more than two hundred miles was made by motor transport.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," says the French statement, "there was a violent bombardment with shells of large calibre in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304.

"In the afternoon, in a spirited attack, our troops gained possession of a German work strongly organized on the slopes to the southwest of Le Mort Homme. We took 250 prisoners, including five officers, and captured seven machine guns.

"On the slopes southeast of Le Mort Homme a surprise attack last night enabled us to capture twenty-five prisoners.

"On the right bank there was great activity of the two artillery forces between the Meuse and Fort Vaux, but no infantry action."

"On the left bank of the River Meuse a ferocious battle took place yesterday and last night between Dead Man Hill and the Meuse. The enemy, at the conclusion of a bombardment of unheard-of violence which had been going on for two days, delivered repeated and

Mexican Sovereignty Violated, Declares First Chief.

THREAT TO USE ARMED FORCE

Trouble Blamed on Plotting in United States Against De Facto Rule.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 31.—General Carranza demands the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on threat of armed resistance. In a sharp note, presented at the State Department to-day by Ambassador Arredondo, he accused the American government of bad faith and insincerity.

General Carranza, however, promises to use every available means to prevent an armed conflict, mindful of the treaties between the two governments, but charges that the presence of the expedition in Mexico can be construed only as an act of invasion, inasmuch as General Scott admitted to General Obregon and to sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Amador that the Villa bands had been dispersed and the purpose of the expedition accomplished.

The note is bitter in tone throughout, and is a caustic indictment of the alleged hypocrisy of the American government in its professions of respect for the sovereignty of Mexico. Reference is made to the effect that this government's attitude may have in other Latin-American countries, to which the President recently proposed an alliance guaranteeing the integrity of territory.

Says Promises Are Belied.

General Carranza demands that the American government declare frankly its policy and purposes toward Mexico. He declares that every act of this government belies the promises and protestations of President Wilson that Mexico's territory and sovereignty would be respected.

Government officials to-day say they would make no comment on the note until President Wilson had had time to examine it. It is admitted that the document has placed the President in an embarrassing position, with the Republican convention preparing to adopt a plank on the Mexican situation next week. The note alleges that President Wilson, in keeping the expedition in Mexico after its purpose is accomplished, is guided by political considerations.

The note declares also that the United States has shown throughout a distrust of the Mexican government, demonstrated by the inclusion in the expedition of artillery and infantry, which are useless against bandits and obviously for the purpose of resisting possible aggression by the Carranza forces.

The extension of the arms embargo to shipments for the de facto government is declared to be unwarranted, and dictated by an unfriendly and distrustful feeling. General Carranza summons President Wilson to announce the real reason for his embargo, and not to conceal it by pretending that the policy is dictated by the fear that the shipments might reach Villa or other hands.

Aggression Purpose Shown.

The real reason, which Carranza urges the President to confess, is declared to be the fear that these arms and supplies might be used against the American troops by the Carranzistas.

The note asserts also that the present American attitude may be interpreted as indicating a purpose of aggression contrary to President Wilson's protestations, and that to dispel this suspicion the President should declare his purposes and withdraw the troops.

Regarding the arms embargo, the note says that a recent shipment for Vera Cruz was held up by the New York port authorities for humanitarian reasons "at the behest of a certain peace society." Attention is called to the fact that no such humanitarian considerations impel the United States government to stop exports of arms to Europe.

The fact that General Scott personally, as well as the State Department for a long time encouraged and aided Villa, is referred to in the charge that the United States has been a real enemy of peace in Mexico, and prolonged the revolution beyond its normal time.

It charges President Wilson with professing friendship and a willingness to help the Carranza government while using every means at his disposal to obstruct that government's progress. The note asks how the work of pacify-

The Yellow Peril

The real yellow peril is the yellow press. So says Adachi Kinnosuke in The Tribune Magazine next Sunday.

It is a remarkable article on American Preparedness as seen through the Japanese eye, an eye that would welcome the sight of a formidable American Navy on the Pacific for the peace that it would insure. Read it by all means—it is illuminative. And by all means tell your newsdealer to-day to reserve your copy. It is the only way to insure delivery to you on Sunday of the cleverest Sunday paper in New York.

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