WEATHER
PROBABLY FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW; LIGHT VARIABLE WINDS.
Full Report on Page 14

New York Tribune

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VOL. LXXVI No. 25,413. [Copyright 1916—The Tribune Ass'n.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916. * * * ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Democrats Bid for Progressives' Aid

RUSSIANS WIN FORTRESS LINE ON DNIESTER

Push On to Pruth as Important Stronghold Is Evacuated.

SWEEP FORWARD WEST OF LUTSK

Czar's Troops Are Driven Back North of Buczacz.

Petrograd, June 13.—The great struggle in Bukowina and Galicia has reached a critical point for the Austrians. Important Russian victories to-day on the outskirts of Czernowitz and along the Dniester, southeast of Buczacz, have added greatly to the menace against Lemberg, have virtually assured the fall of the fortress capital of Bukowina, and threaten to open the rich Galician plains to the swiftly moving forces of the Czar.

General Brusiloff's troops have swept across the Dniester and have captured practically every fortified position in their path, including Zale Szczyky, one of the most important positions on that line of fortifications. In this region and to the north the disorganized Austrian forces are retreating as swiftly as the Russians are advancing.

The result is that fewer prisoners are falling into the hands of the Russians than in the first days of the offensive, though the amount of booty left behind by the fleeing Austrians appears to be increasing rather than diminishing. The addition of 1,000 Austrian prisoners to-day brought the total of the great drive up to 115,700.

Austrians Resist Furiously.

At several points in Galicia, notably northwest of Buczacz and of Tarnopol, and along the Stripa between these two points, furious Austrian counter attacks have temporarily checked the Russian advance. Russian forces moving northwest from Buczacz were driven back by German-reinforced Austrian regiments, 1,300 Russians being taken captive.

On the Stripa, west of Przewloka, General von Bothmer brought his German troops into action and repulsed a strong Russian attack. In another part of this same district, however, the village of Zarvanitza fell before the Russian onslaught, despite defences hastily erected by the Teutons.

West and northwest of Lutsk the Russians are advancing slowly toward Kovel, and are now within twenty-five miles of the stronghold. West of Kolki and south of Lutsk violent struggles are continuing for the possession of important points in the Volhynian line of defence.

Lemberg's Fate in Balance.

On the outcome of the fighting around Tarnopol and Czernowitz, which has been more sustained and more furious than that at any point along the whole eastern battle line, hinges the safety, not only of Lemberg and Przemysl, but of the rich Galician provinces of 30,000 square miles, which lie just outside the Carpathian barrier. Here, as at other points along the European fronts, history is constantly repeating itself.

At the outbreak of the war the Russian armies swept down into Galicia, captured Czernowitz, Lemberg and Przemysl, and pressed forward over the plains to the 7,000-foot spiked wall that protects Hungary from the north.

With their backs to the Carpathian wall the Austrians called on their allies to save their armies and their lands. The Kaiser's response was the complete repulse of the invading forces, the recapture of the Galician strongholds and the great campaign on Russian territory that resulted in the conquest of Poland and Courland.

Russian Chances of Success.

General Brusiloff is now repeating the Russian drive of the early months of the war, with this difference—he has several chances of success where before he and his fellow commanders had but one. The Austrian army is worn out and depleted and without reserves to fall back upon. It is unable to resist any great offensive by itself.

Nor can Austria now turn to Germany for help with any prospect of success, as Germany's forces are so situated that any weakening of their lines would open the way for a serious offensive movement by the opposing armies. The German lines at Verdun and to the west must be kept intact.

Report Torgovitza Taken.

Rumors are current that the most important Austrian position on the Ikwa front, the Torgovitza fortification, has been evacuated. The reports say

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DECLARE KITCHENER WAS U-BOAT VICTIM

German Papers Say Submarine Sank the Hampshire.

London, June 14.—German newspapers, according to a Berne dispatch to "The Morning Post," state that the British cruiser Hampshire was sunk by a German submarine. It was on the Hampshire that Kitchener and his staff were going to Russia.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe declared in his official report of the sinking of the Hampshire, that the vessel was mined.

GERMANS TAKE TWO SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS

One Captured in North Sea and Another in the Sound.

London, June 14.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish steamer Askoe has been captured by a German warship in the North Sea and taken to Hamburg.

The Swedish schooner Svea, on her way to England with pit props, has been captured in the Sound by a German warship and taken to Swinemuende.

Denmark will demand the release of the Danish steamer Guldborg, captured by a German warship a fortnight ago and taken to Swinemuende, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. This was decided after the return of the crew, when the captain declared that the capture was made in Swedish waters.

MAYOR TAKES UP CASE OF FINGERPRINTED BOYS

McAdoo Absolves Magistrate Simms from Blame.

Mayor Mitchel began an inquiry yesterday into the case of the three boys, Walter Sharpe, John Mahrtens and Ulrich Hofel, whose finger prints were taken by order of Magistrate Charles E. Simms following their arrest and fine for playing baseball in the street. While declaring that such a practice of fingerprinting boys for trivial offences would seem unnecessary, the Mayor said he would not criticise the action of the magistrate before knowing all the facts. He asked Chief Magistrate McAdoo for a statement.

Magistrate McAdoo absolved Magistrate Simms from all blame. He said the magistrate had no alternative than to take the boys' finger prints, which the new parole law required in all disorderly conduct cases. Prior to the passage of the new law, he continued, the magistrates exercised their own discretion. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board of Magistrates to determine if it is possible for the magistrates again to use their discretion.

Commenting on the case, the Mayor said:

"This action seems to carry with it the sense of putting one in the criminal class. No one regards playing ball as a real crime, morally or legally."

BRAVES FIRE TO GET BABY BOY FROM CRIB

Patrolman Haerle's Hand Kissed by Joyous Mother.

Through corridors that belched flame and smoke Patrolman Florent V. Haerle, of the Fifth Street station, plunged yesterday morning into 102 Second Street, and, making his way to the second floor apartment of Mrs. Sophie Gluckman, picked a baby boy from his crib and brought him down to the hysterical mother.

Mrs. Gluckman, overjoyed at the rescue of the child she never thought to see again, knelt and kissed the patrolman's hand. Firemen speedily put out the fire, as the alarm was given before the flames got well under way.

Patrolman Haerle was congratulated and hugged by Mrs. Gluckman's relatives. He is a brother of Lieutenant George Haerle, of the Detective Bureau, who received a medal in 1914 for bravery in entering the room in which his comrade, Joseph Guarnieri, had just been shot by William Horgan. Under fire of the murderer's gun he killed him.

DROWNS TAKING WAVES IN MAYFLOWER'S WAKE

Steward Strikes Float, Bobbing in President's Yacht's Swell.

As the President's yacht, the Mayflower, steamed past Tarrytown yesterday afternoon on its way from West Point to New York, Charles Bystrom, steward of the Tarrytown Boat Club, dived into the river to "take the waves" in the yacht's wake. He came up near the club float, which was bobbing in the swell. A corner of the float struck his head and he went down.

The shock and the cold water are believed to have caused cramps, for Bystrom did not rise. An hour later his body was taken from the water. He was twenty-four, married and had one child.

MRS. T. J. PRESTON HERE FOR OPERATION

Former Mrs. Cleveland Brought from Princeton Yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, who was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from her home in Princeton, N. J., to undergo an operation this morning, if her condition is satisfactory. It was said late last night at the hospital that she was resting comfortably.

Prof. Preston came here with Mrs. Preston and remained at the hospital until late last night.

ARMY TO STAY IS U. S. REPLY TO CARRANZA

Wilson to Deny Demand and Reprove the First Chief.

CAPITAL FEARS RESULT OF NOTE

Steps Taken by Administration Officials to Meet Any Emergency.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 13.—The final draft of the note to Mexico was completed to-day and will be submitted to President Wilson to-morrow. It will not be sent at once, but will be held up until the Democratic convention has adjourned.

The note will reject flatly Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of the American forces, and will give only partial satisfaction to his demand for an explanation of the purposes of the expedition. Carranza will be rebuked for what the Administration considers impertinent observations on its motives in Mexico, and certain statements of fact in the Carranza note will be disputed vigorously.

Officials fear that the note will inflame public sentiment in Mexico further, with an open break between the two governments as the possible outcome. Pressure is already strong on Carranza to oppose the American expedition by arms, and he may be obliged to yield to the increased demand expected to follow the American note.

The principal argument of the Administration is that Carranza has failed to demonstrate his control of the bandit infested area in Chihuahua, as shown by the repeated raids into American territory. The expedition will remain, therefore, until this situation improves.

Nothing Done by Carranza.

The State Department understands that General Obregon promised General Scott an effective patrol of the border and a relentless campaign against the bandits. Instead of this, it is alleged, the Mexican government has done nothing except send troops to watch the Pershing expedition, and the bandits have been allowed to roam over the country and invade the United States unmolested. It is declared that if the Carranza government had coöperated the expedition would have been withdrawn long ago.

The Carranza government insists that General Obregon made no such promise. He suggested, it contends, a mutual patrol of the border, and obtained a promise from General Scott that no more troops would be sent into Mexico, which promise was violated by the Glenn Springs expedition and the later pursuits across the boundary.

It is apparent that the Scott-Obregon conference produced only delay and misunderstandings. The two governments are entirely at odds as to what agreement was reached.

Announcement that the Carranza note would be answered in detail was received here with satisfaction, as it is generally considered that Carranza thus far has the better of the argument. Administration officials have refused, even privately, to answer Carranza's principal charges. These are:

That the Pershing expedition was undertaken without the consent of the Mexican government, and was, therefore, an invasion of Mexican sovereignty.

Claims of Carranza.

That if the Pershing expedition was believed, as the Administration alleges, to have been approved by Carranza, no such position is tenable with regard to the Glenn Springs expedition.

That General Scott admitted to General Obregon a month ago that the purpose of the Pershing expedition had been accomplished.

That the Administration has, by devious means, prevented shipments of arms and munitions to the Carranza government.

That the Pershing expedition is being kept in Mexico for political effect.

Whatever exception the Administration may take to Carranza's language, it is convinced by reports from its agents in Mexico that the Mexican people accept these statements as accurate, and that they believe Carranza should take immediate steps to repel the American "invasion." The Pershing expedition, from the standpoint of the Mexican government and people, is merely occupying a portion of Mexican territory, and, as no reason has been assigned by the United States for this occupation, it is regarded as an act of aggression.

Preparing for Emergency.

Pending the sending of the reply, steps have been in progress for several days toward meeting any emergency that may arise. Conferences between State and Navy Department officials have resulted in the formulation of definite plans for the removal of Americans, who would

Continued on page 4, column 4

Wears Out Her Life at 13 to Get Invalid Mother Food

East New York Neighbors Give Their Mites to Buy Grave for Girl Worker Who Died as She Told Children Stories.

For more than a year thirteen-year-old Alice Nessel had overworked herself to support her paralytic mother, her invalid brother and herself. They lived in one room at 115 Hinsdale Street, East New York. Mrs. Nessel was called janitress of the big tenement house, but it was a pathetic subterfuge. Her tenants had to do all the chores.

When the father, a sweatshop worker, died five years ago neighbors took care of the family. Last year Alice quit school to support the family and went to work in a knitting mill. The $5 she earned every week maintained the household. Alice was pitifully overtaxed, but she helped her mother and was satisfied.

Yesterday, all through the hot forenoon, a soapbox stood on the street corner just beneath Alice's window. On the box was a plate. And in the plate were coins that neighbors dropped. But Alice knew nothing about it. For she was lying inside the room dead, and the money was being publicly collected to bury her.

She had been the pet and pride of the neighborhood, with her remarkably pretty face, her great dark eyes and her magnificent black hair. The neighborhood, which had helped to raise Alice, appreciated her.

One by one passersby dropped the coins; one by one and then in crowds came mourners, moaning for a moment at the box with its funeral plate, then walking the four or five steps into the room on the first floor where the girl lay on a wretched straw pallet. At last enough money was collected.

As the contributors gave they learned how Alice had died. Monday night, after the girl had washed the super dishes, she went across the street to a friend's house and sat on the stoop telling stories to other children for an hour. Suddenly she stood up and, without a word, fell. An artery had burst in her tired brain.

Only when the undertaker, procured by charity, closed the lid of a rough board box over Alice's face yesterday afternoon did her mother and brothers understand what had happened. Past the four burning candles, a pile of Alice's still open books, and her picture, turned with its face to the wall, they followed the pallbearers into the street. But the mother and boy did not enter the carriage. On foot, watched by crowds, they followed the hearse that was taking their breadwinner away from them forever.

TRAIN HALF YEAR, NEW ARMY PLAN

Chamberlain's Redrafted Bill Calls for Drill of Youths of 18.

Washington, June 13.—The Chamberlain army bill, providing for universal compulsory military training, has been completely redrafted so as to require every able bodied male citizen of the country to serve a six months' course of military training during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18.

In the case of young men who have attended military academies approved by the War or Navy departments, credits up to a maximum of two months' exemption will be allowed against the six months' required course.

The redraft of the measure was made by Captain George Van Horn Moseley, of the General Staff of the War Department, at the instance of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, the author of the bill. It provides for a fine or imprisonment, or both, for any individual, firm or corporation who employs any young man above the age of eighteen who is unable to show a certificate from the Federal government that he has taken the course or has been exempted.

The bill provides that the President shall decide annually which of the number of recruits under the new system shall be trained for the army and which for the navy, and in his discretion the President may, as the number of trained men in reserve or active training increases, cut down the strength of the standing army and assign commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regulars to the work of training the civilian force.

It is provided that, after taking the prescribed course, the trained citizens shall be liable for seven years to mobilization and service in the field only in the event of a national emergency. In the event of such emergency, the youngest classes would be called first, leaving the older men who have married and assumed responsibilities until the last.

E. M. HOPKINS NAMED AS DARTMOUTH HEAD

Former Secretary Appointed to Succeed E. F. Nichols.

Boston, June 13.—The election of Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Newton, as president of Dartmouth College, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ernest Fox Nichols, was announced to-night by Homer E. Keyes, business director of the college.

Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Dartmouth and was formerly its secretary.

PERKINS URGES MOOSE TO WAIT

Leader Sees T. R. Here—Advises Delay Until After Chicago Meeting.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spent yesterday in town and saw several Progressive leaders, among them George W. Perkins, but made no announcement of his intentions. Perkins he met at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby. Hiram Johnson and Chester Rowell, the California Progressive leaders, and Oscar Straus he saw in the evening.

Following his conference with Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Perkins telegraphed an appeal to the members of the Progressive National Committee and the chairmen of the state organizations to take no action as individuals or as organizations pending the meeting of the committee in Chicago on June 26. This, it was explained, meant nothing more than a desire to obtain concerted action by the party.

These telegrams were substantially the same as a public statement given out last night, in which he said:

"All members of the Progressive party and its organizations should remember that at the close of the Progressive Convention in Chicago a meeting of the national committe was called to be held in Chicago on June 26, a week from Monday next. This will be after the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, and the results of that convention will be known. Sufficient time will have elapsed after the Progressive, Republican and Democratic conventions to allow our national committeemen in each of the states to learn in a general way the public sentiment in each state and to bring this information to the meeting of our national committee.

"The action which will then be taken by our national convention on June 26 should be awaited by Progressives as individuals and by the various local and state organizations, and no action should be taken by individual Progressives or by the various organizations until the action of the national committee has been made public.

Colonel Roosevelt will this morning meet his son Kermit and his wife on their return from Panama, and later see Raymond Robins, who presided at the Progressive Convention, and Harold L. Ickes, the Progressive national committeeman from Illinois, motoring to his Oyster Bay home in the afternoon.

A New Slant on Preparedness

Instead of doing things by halves, people do them now by from one and five-eighths up to sixes. So Zapp says to Birsky that this here Preparedness business has been overdone.

Montague Glass continues his delightful series in The Tribune magazine next Sunday. It is one of the entertaining features of a most entertaining section. Get it by telling your newsdealer to deliver The Sunday Tribune regularly—tell him also where to have it delivered when you go away.

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MOOSE CHIEFS VISIT HUGHES TO PLEDGE AID

T. R.'s Nephew, Straus, Vanderlip, E. Colby, Greet Nominee.

HE CONFERS WITH CRANE

"Undiluted Americanism" Ex-Justice's Reply to Call of Hyphen.

The drift of the Bull Moose party to the standard of Charles Evans Hughes began yesterday. Letters and telegrams pledging unflinching support from Progressives throughout the country began pouring in on the Republican candidate early. One of the first visitors to the Hughes headquarters was Everett Colby, the New Jersey Progressive leader.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt and former chairman of the New York State Progressive Committee, also called on Mr. Hughes to pledge his support, and soon after Oscar S. Straus, a delegate-at-large to the Progressive National Convention, announced that he would also ally himself with the former associate justice.

Crane Discusses Chairmanship.

Mr. Hughes had a two hours' conference last night with W. Murray Crane, former Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the subcommittee which will select the chairman of the National Republican Committee, and all the officers and employes of the campaign headquarters throughout the country.

After it was over Governor Hughes said he had nothing to say, but Mr. Crane took occasion to deny a Chicago dispatch which credited the "old guard" with trying to retain a hold on the national organization through the appointive power of the sub-committee.

"There will be no appointments made by the sub-committee until after Mr. Hughes has been consulted. Mr. Hughes and myself talked over the situation and discussed those eligible for the two big positions to be filled, that of national chairman and campaign manager, but anything on that score must come from Mr. Hughes."

Hughes's Election Predicted.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who placed Elihu Root in nomination at the Chicago convention, also visited Mr. Hughes. Later Dr. Butler said:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Hughes will be elected, and he will receive a surprisingly large vote from the Democrats, and practically the entire Progressive vote. I am satisfied to have him as leader, and he will make a vigorous campaign."

This was the opinion of all who called on him, and that he would make a vigorous campaign was evident to those who heard from him yesterday morning that his attitude in the campaign would be one of "undiluted Americanism," and that any one who supported him supported an "out and out American" and and "out and out American policy, and nothing else."

Mr. Hughes was in the midst of a talk with the newspaper men when one asked:

"Will you make a statement or comment on the German-American vote?"

Mr. Hughes dropped the smile that is part and parcel of him and with voice quavering and fists clenched said:

"I stated my position very clearly in my telegram to the convention. My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism, and anybody who supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy, and nothing else."

Henry Clews Says "Bravo!"

Henry Clews, the banker, who was standing in the room, clapped his hands and cried "Bravo!" as Mr. Hughes uttered the phrase "undiluted Americanism," and when Mr. Hughes finished he exclaimed:

"That's it! That's fine!"

As he spoke it was obvious that Mr. Hughes felt the seriousness and gravity of the situation he has been placed in by the indorsement of the German-American Alliance. It was also obvious to those who heard him that the hyphens will find cold comfort in his nomination, to borrow a phrase of former United States Attorney General Wickersham.

And after this declaration Mr. Hughes made it plain that he would not make any other comments on big questions, but would deal with them broadly in public speeches or formal statements, when he could discuss them from every angle.

That Mr. Hughes may take advantage of his visit to Brown University next week, where he will make an address at the commencement exercises and discuss some of the questions of the campaign, is the belief of some of his friends.

"Americanism" His Watchword.

Others do not believe he will talk politics until he has received the official notification of his nomination. There are hints that this may be deferred for two or three weeks. Mr.

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WILSON DEFINES AMERICANISM

Following is President Wilson's definition of Americanism as given in his speech at West Point yesterday:

"Americanism consists in utterly believing in the principles of America and putting them first as above everything that might by chance come into competition with it. And I, for my part, believe that the American test is a spiritual test. If a man has to make excuses for what he has done as an American I doubt his Americanism."

The text of the President's speech will be found on Page 6.

U. S. AMENDMENT FAVORED IN NEW SUFFRAGE PLANK

Daniels and Other Leading Democrats Submit Plan to Women.

St. Louis, June 13.—Suffrage leaders to-night received for approval a tentative draft of a suffrage plank for the Democratic platform drawn by Secretary Daniels and other leading Democrats. The plank declares unequivocally for the passage by Congress of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Leaders of the woman's party immediately approved the form of the plank. Their contention, however, has been that Congress should pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment without delay, and their leaders are expected to press for such action. The plank, it is believed, will be satisfactory to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been contending only for an indorsement of suffrage.

The proposed plank follows:

"The Constitution provides that when any considerable number of people desire to have an issue referred to the people the Congress may submit the constitutional amendment to the legislatures of the separate states for ratification.

Demand Recognized.

"Now that there are more than 4,000,000 women voters in the country and the issue has been ratified by the legislative action of twelve separate states, and, as there is a recognized demand for equal suffrage among a large number of citizens, we favor the passage by the Congress of a Federal amendment to the Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women, in order that the separate states may, by legislative act, decide whether they wish such amendment adopted."

Joy filled the suffrage camps here to-night because to-day Secretary of the Navy Daniels publicly indorsed the equal rights movement, and on every hand suffragists declared they believed the Democratic platform would favor their cause.

The Secretary made it plain that he spoke only as an individual, but suffragists believed his words might have influence with the resolutions committee when it passes on the proposed suffrage plank of the platform.

"I believe," Mr. Daniels said, "that women should have equal rights with men. In so far as I can help you as an individual I will. I am not speaking for any one except myself, however, and I am not a delegate to the convention, so I cannot consistently take up the fight for you here. But I am in hearty accord with you and wish you the greatest success."

Same to Both Parties.

Virtually the same message was given by the Secretary to both the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Women's party representatives. He declined to take part in the suffrage parade to-morrow, pleading a previous engagement.

Secretary Houston also talked with the Women's party workers during the day.

"What is the least you will take?" he inquired.

"Immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment," was the answer.

One leading Democrat declared his party scarcely could do less than write as favorable an indorsement of the issue into the platform as the Repub-

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$60,000 Offered On Hughes at 6 to 5

Chester Thompson, stakeholder in the financial district, announced yesterday that he had $60,000 to bet at odds of 6 to 5 that Hughes would be elected President over Wilson.

This, he said, was the largest offer ever made in Wall Street.

WILSON BACKS MARSHALL FOR SECOND PLACE

Baker Brings Word to Convention—Many Booms Burst.

PLANKS PLANNED TO WIN MOOSE

Cabinet Officials Will Take Stump in Campaign Across Country.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

St. Louis, June 13.—An open invitation to all Progressives to support President Wilson will be extended when the Democratic National Convention meets to-morrow. Approval of this course was received to-night when Secretary of War Baker, who is to be Wilson's personal representative among the delegates, arrived here from Washington.

Secretary Baker's statement regarding the Progressives, coupled with the telegram Chairman McCombs sent to Bainbridge Colby, a Moose leader in New York, inviting him to join the Democratic party, are believed to indicate the chief Democratic strategy during the week. Its main features have not yet been indicated, but they are believed to include substantial revisions of the platform, besides other recognition of the Progressives.

Mr. Baker announced himself as opposed to any plan for direct overtures.

"The Progressives are a group of men," the Secretary declared, "who are earnestly and decididly trying to serve a set of deep-rooted political beliefs. They don't want a piece of engraved stationery which they can call an invitation, but evidence that the Democrats and Progressives are trying to serve the same cause.

Record Should Satisfy Moose.

"The record of the Democratic Administration contrasted with the Republican platform ought to satisfy any Progressive that his opportunity lies with the Democratic party.

"There couldn't be any direct invitation to the Progressives in the Democratic platform. We can only hope to get Progressive support by drawing a platform so that it will meet their approval. I think that a great many Progressives will feel deeply disappointed with the meaningless Republican platform and outraged at the betrayal of their own party. They will realize that the Democratic platform and candidates will more nearly represento their own ideals, and they will vote for President Wilson."

These moves to-day followed the sending of a telegram to Bainbridge Colby by Chairman McCombs, saying:

"I have read your statement. It appears that Colonel Roosevelt has attempted to send his former enthusiastic followers stumbling to destruction. The progressive Democracy cordially and sincerely offers them safety."

Trying to Win Progressives.

Conferences all day have been discussing ways and means of winning over the Progressive vote. Many leaders are desirous of heading off any strong Moose movement in the South, which might shake Democratic strongholds. Some of them feel, as does Secretary Baker, that to issue a direct appeal would reveal Democratic weakness.

Such platform revisions as are most talked of to attract the Progressives include a diluted form of "social justice." Probably some reference may be made to child labor, though many Southern mill owner delegates are opposed to the interjection of any such issue. There also is talk of the amplification of the suffrage plank. It is doubtful, however, that this will go much beyond the Repuolican declaration.

Secretary Baker effectually disposed of various Vice-Presidential booms, including his own, which have been growing in the belief that President Wilson would prefer a stronger man in Marshall's place.

Says Wilson Wants Marshall.

"The President is for the renomination of Vice-President Marshall," Secretary Baker emphatically declared. "So far as I know he has never considered any other candidate.

"As to the movement started in my behalf, I am for Marshall. I am here as a delegate from Ohio. I ran in a popular primary pledged to support Mr. Marshall, and obviously could not allow myself to be considered."

Secretary Baker also brought with him the complete draft of the platform. This is declared to have been typewritten by President Wilson himself. It will be delivered to Senator Stone, of Missouri, who is to be chairman of the resolutions committee.

The principal planks will dwell on "peace, preparedness for peace, and