

Carranza Threatens War if Army Moves

RUSSIANS PUSH AHEAD, TAKING 14,000 TEUTONS

Move on Stanislaw as Foe Falls Back in South.

AUSTRIANS GET GERMAN HELP

Stiffen Resistance Near Buczacz—Bulgars Move Troops.

London, June 16.—The Russians have continued their great offensive from the Kovel region to the River Pruth and have captured 14,000 more prisoners. West of Czernowitz they are driving toward Stanislaw in an effort to cut the Austrian communications between Lemberg and all southern parts of the line. The Austrians are retreating toward the Carpathians and further Russian successes in the south will force them down upon the plains of Hungary.

Once the Russian forces cross the Carpathians they will be able to strike a serious blow at both Austria and Germany by occupying the rich farming country of the Hungarian plains. The Central Powers are virtually dependent on the coming harvest for enough food to enable them to continue the war.

The Russian advance along the line of the Rovno-Kovel railroad continues steadily and the capture of the great railway centre of Kovel is expected within a week. Germans are making their appearance among the Austrian troops in growing numbers as General Brusiloff moves westward toward Vladimir Volynsky.

Opposition to the Russian advance is developing in this sector and the Teuton forces are expected to make a last desperate stand at Vladimir Volynsky, which was the base for the Austro-German operations on the Stry during the winter and which is reported to be fortifiably fortified.

Fierce Fighting Along Strips.

Along the Strips the fighting is still intense, the Austrians resisting furiously every attempt made by the Russians to advance. On the west bank the Austrians were overthrown yesterday near Gouvoronka, but north of Buczacz and in the hills north of Tarnopol some of the bloodiest fighting of the whole offensive has resulted in a temporary stalemate between the opposing forces. It is at these points that practically the only fighting on the entire southeastern line is being waged. In other regions the Russian advance has been so swift and so sudden that the enemy's forces when not paralyzed by fear and taken prisoners, have fled precipitately, without any attempt to throw up fortifications to stem the Russian tide.

In an action on the Pluciechka River, southeast of Lutsk, more than five thousand men were captured after the attacking Russians had forced the Austrians.

Berlin reports the capture of four hundred Russians during an attack on a German position north of Przewloka.

Aim at Austrian Armies.

A semi-official commentary published in Petrograd yesterday says:

"The absence from the official communications of the names of places captured by our forces taken by General Brusiloff's army does not mean any retardation in his advance. On the contrary, his progress continues without interruption. The broad corridor formed by our breakthrough in the direction of Lutsk continues to widen, and is assuming an enveloping character in relation to the enemy's flank.

"The advances, however, cannot go on indefinitely at the present speed, for the element of unexpectedness to which was due much of its early success cannot be maintained for the period of a fortnight. Stops must be made for removing the wounded and prisoners, for bringing up fresh supplies and for other work necessary in the freshly elongated lines of communication.

"Moreover, the immediate aim of the Russian aggression is not to recapture certain towns or areas, but has in view the destruction of the vital organs of the enemy's military power, which are his armies. Our success in this respect could not have a more eloquent expression than the growing list of prisoners."

Evacuation of Czernowitz.

Details of the reported evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians are given in a dispatch from Bukowina, by way of Petrograd.

The dispatch says that before abandoning the city the Austrian authorities arrested a number of persons, who were forced to accompany the retreating troops. The railway rolling stock was sent to Iiskani and the tracks about the city were destroyed. Trainloads of wounded were dispatched to Dornavatra, seventy-seven miles southeast of Czernowitz.

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says that much of the effect of the Russian artillery in the great Galician drive is due to the use of big Japanese guns. These guns are said to be more powerful than any that the Russians have had heretofore and use shells filled with a new explosive of the destructive power of which is terrific.

The Russian drive through Buko-

BULGAR FORCES MOVED TO RUMANIAN FRONTIER

Athens, June 16.—It was reported in Athens to-day that the Bulgarians were withdrawing the majority of their forces from Salonica to the Rumanian frontier.

After Austro-German and Bulgarian forces in December last had cleared Serbia of Serbian and Allied soldiers Bulgaria concentrated a great part of her army along the Greek frontier. Here the Bulgarians were faced by the large force composed of the French, British and Serbian troops which had been landed and organized at Salonica.

PLANS BANK OF NATIONS FOR ALLIED TRADE WAR

Britain Seeking Co-operation of France and Russia in Project.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 16.—I learn from high authority that the British Government is contemplating a project which is likely to have enormous effect on trade after the war. With the cooperation it is hoped of France and Russia, the government intends to establish an international bank with branches throughout the world for the sole purpose of increasing and facilitating allied trade. Originally the British intention was to establish the institution as a bank of affairs, taking deposits from private banks and joint stock banks, but no private deposits.

The committee of which Sir Edward Holden was to be the chief member, already has been designated for establishing the institution, but this is now temporarily suspended until the intentions of the French and Russian governments should be ascertained at the Paris conference. Authorities here hope every branch will be supplied with skilled British, Russian and French assistants, with the hope that each branch may act not merely as an information bureau, but as a unit actively to finance new trade relations.

ALLIES ARE AGREED ON BLOCKADE POLICY

Expect Neutral Misconceptions To Be Decreased.

London, June 16.—As a result of the discussion of the blockade at the recent Allied conference in Paris, conclusions were reached which will remove many misconceptions on the part of neutrals, according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, who was one of the speakers. What these conclusions were Lord Robert would not state.

Asked if there would be a tightening of the blockade, Lord Robert paused, and then replied with a laugh:

"There will be no slackening."

He declared both the British and French governments were completely agreed, and reiterated that the Allies did not wish to interfere with neutral trade except such as was to the benefit of hostile countries.

KISSES AND PROMISES NO FOOD FOR A WIFE

Didn't Dislike Caresses, but She Had to Eat.

Mrs. Marie Kleiss, of Yonkers, doesn't exactly object to her husband kissing her pretty often, but she finds that kisses as a steady diet, with no more substantial food mixed in, sadly interferes with her digestion. So she yesterday obtained a summons requiring his presence in court.

"He hasn't supported me for four years," she told Domestic Relations Officer Lesnick. "Oh, yes—he was kind to me all right. Often he would kiss me, pat me on the shoulder, and tell me to be patient, and that he would share his pay envelope with me 'some day.' There were lots and lots of kisses, but pay day never came for me."

"Do you object to your husband's kisses?" she was asked.

"Not at all. But they are a poor substitute for dollars."

CALLS FOR CARPENTER WHEN HE BREAKS LEG

Victim's Wooden Limb Fails to Deceive Surgeon.

John Dwyer, who has no home, slipped and fell in Chatham Square last night and broke his leg. Patrolman Schneider, attracted by his cries, felt the limb and found it was shattered. When an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital arrived, Dr. Denehy took one look and laughed.

"Get a carpenter," he told Schneider. "Hub" ejaculated the policeman.

"Sure," said the surgeon. "It's a wooden one."

But Dwyer was pretty cold and wet, and the doctor decided a night's rest in the hospital would do him good. So off he went, holding his leg in his arms.

REBELS FIGHT WILSON RULE; MEET DEFEAT

Resent Not Being Consulted in Choice of McCormick.

PASS PLANKS OF PRESIDENT

Delegates Adjourn After Adopting the Platform Without Change.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
St. Louis, June 17.—The "harmony" gathering which ended here yesterday afternoon already has its undertow. Although the Democratic convention adjourned with all factions seemingly in accord, behind the scenes last night there was a battle not at all in accordance with the "peaceful" platform adopted earlier in the day.

Great bitterness was manifest at the meeting of the national committee summoned to ratify the President's choice of Vance McCormick as national chairman. Although the Pennsylvania leader was finally elected by a vote of 48 to 2, sparks were struck that may lead to further fires.

What the leaders particularly resent is the way in which Wilson rode roughshod over them in the conduct of the convention and the choice of the campaign heads. After they had been asked to "advise" the President their suggestions were entirely ignored—"treated like office boys," as one committee man put it.

Hit at McCormick.

The two men most prominently expressing their objection to the President's course were Colonel John J. McGraw, of West Virginia, and E. H. Moore, of Ohio. No sooner had the contests for national committee been disposed of than Judge Moore started his fight. He introduced a resolution providing that the President be entrusted with sole charge of the campaign and that the committee select its chairman from its own number. This, of course, was a direct slap at McCormick.

A. Mitchell Palmer, a warm friend of the President, tried to block Judge Moore's plan, when the latter cried out: "I protest against the gag rule in this committee," and he protested so forcefully that Chairman McCombs yielded the floor. He read a quotation from one of the President's speeches, in which Mr. Wilson said: "We do not take orders from anybody," and he added: "Those are my sentiments."

"Under my resolution," Judge Moore continued, "we turn over to the President the entire conduct of the campaign, and do not hamper him in the slightest."

The committeeman referred to the use of the committee as "rubber stamps registering their consent," and continued:

"I do not believe we ought to intrust to the President, with all his patronage, power that no American ought to have. I know it makes me persona non grata, but my resolution is a mere expression of what I think is due my own self-respect. The orders of the President will establish a precedent that may never be overridden. I do not want to put it in the power of any man to create a Presidential dynasty."

Can't Help Strong Language.

Judge Moore stopped to calm himself. "I am so hot over this thing," he explained, "that I may use strong language, but I can't help it. It is in the interest of the self-esteem of every member of this committee. I think its members should be consulted."

No personal affront to the President, Judge Moore said, was intended in his resolution, but he thought that the members of the committee owed something to themselves.

Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, tried to smooth the ruffled feeling of Judge Moore, but was unsuccessful. He said the President had made suggestions, but had given no orders, and that the suggestions had been sent to him by the President.

After a sharp debate Judge Moore's resolution was voted down, and the committee proceeded with its regular business.

Homer S. Cummings was re-elected vice-chairman; Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, was chosen secretary, and John L. Martin, sergeant-at-arms. Fred B. Lynch, of Minnesota, was re-elected chairman of the executive committee.

President's Platform Passed Without Change

St. Louis, June 16.—The Democratic National Convention closed to-day after adopting the Wilson platform. Outwardly there was evidence of increased confidence as a result of the three days' session, but inwardly there was much soreness and divided opinion as to the chance of reelecting the President. There was general satisfaction with the work of the convention, except among the oldtimers, who resent the

COLONEL HAS SLIGHT ATTACK OF PLEURISY

Expected to Support Hughes When Stand Is Made Clear.

MEETS CRANE AND PERKINS

Callers Silent on Conference—Roosevelt to Go to Oyster Bay To-day.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's ailment was diagnosed last night as pleurisy. His condition was not serious enough to prevent his dining with his family and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy at the Hotel Langdon, and it is not expected to prevent his returning to Oyster Bay this afternoon.

Neither did the Colonel's illness prevent him from receiving several persons of political prominence, among them ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, the "old guard" commander in chief, nor from twice conferring with George W. Perkins, who also had several conferences with Governor Charles S. Whitman.

Expect Colonel's Indorsement.

Perkins frankly declared that his talks with Governor Whitman were purely political, but would not tell what was discussed or what progress was made. Neither would Governor Whitman. But from sources close to Whitman it was learned that immediately following Mr. Hughes' formal notification that he had been nominated and his acceptance, Colonel Roosevelt would declare for him.

So far as it goes, this Whitman opinion is correct. It does not, however, cover the case completely, according to some of the Colonel's closest friends, who said last night that while there had never been any doubt that he would indorse Mr. Hughes, the warmth of that indorsement would be in direct ratio to the strength of the declaration Mr. Hughes might make of his position of preparedness and the hyphenates.

On this and other political subjects Colonel Roosevelt was silent yesterday. The nearest thing approaching a statement on politics from him was a hard and fast declaration that he would have nothing to say until after the Progressive National Committee met in Chicago next Monday, to take action on his letter to the convention which nominated him.

He did, however, say as he left the hotel in the morning that he wished the newspapers would treat him as a private citizen, especially requesting that groups of reporters be not assigned to duty at his hotel. Old friends among the writing fraternity he would be glad to see as friends, and on a purely social basis, but not otherwise.

"Not Easy to Knock Me Out."

Being out of politics, Mr. Roosevelt maintained that there should be no public interest in what he might do.

Reports that Colonel Roosevelt was seriously ill began to circulate early yesterday, immediately following the visit of Dr. Hubert V. Guile, to the Langdon.

Soon after calling, Dr. Guile and Colonel Roosevelt came downstairs and went to the office of Dr. Arthur B. Duell, two blocks distant. The Colonel appeared to be in pain and the rumor at once arose that he was going to a hospital. This was disposed of when he returned to the hotel on foot.

"How are you, Colonel?" asked Matt Cunningham, a big policeman on post near the hotel.

"Not too bad," he answered. "It is not so easy to knock me out."

Freedom of Speech

Another attempt to muzzle the press has failed. The courts of Alabama, like those of New York in the Greenhut's case, have sustained a newspaper's right to publish the truth.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, in to-morrow's Tribune, tells how The New York Tribune's namesake and emulor, the Mobile Tribune, has won out in its fight against Tanlac, the patent medicine whose methods have already been exposed in these columns. Read the article—it shows you the trend of the times, times that are becoming better for the honest advertiser and the average reader.

Your newsdealer will see that you get The Sunday Tribune to-morrow—and all through the summer—if you speak to him now.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News-Editorials-Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

TROOPS WILL STAY IN MEXICO UNTIL RAIDS CEASE, SAYS PLATFORM

The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state.

Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue.

Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort.

—From the Democratic Platform.

Pershing's Thin Line Menaced by 25,000

Trevino's Threat Anticipated and Ammunition Ordered—Few Truck Trains Supply Long Column.

By W. O. M'GEEHAN.

The threat of General Trevino to attack the American punitive expedition in Chihuahua the moment troops are moved in any direction excepting toward the north was anticipated by General Pershing two weeks ago. I left Columbus, N. M., the day after General Pershing returned from Namiquipa on his inspection of his lines of communication.

General Pershing as the result of his tour of inspection indicated that he regarded the attitude of the Carranza forces as menacing.

The present position of the punitive expedition is far from secure. It is strung along a line 350 miles long. At present all its provisions and ordnance are hauled by motor trucks over roads in atrocious condition. The rainy season for that district is due any time now, and one downpour would render the roads absolutely impassable even for pack trains.

Under Pershing's command at present there are nearly 15,000 troops, about one-half of the entire mobile army of the United States. The remainder is strung along the 3,000 miles of Mexican border.

The length of the line from Namiquipa and the topography of the surrounding country make the present position of the American troops in Mexico a particularly hard one to maintain. There are many points along the side where a surprise attack would cut the advance guard off from the base at Columbus. The force under command of General Trevino is estimated at 25,000 men.

The guard at the base in Columbus is made up chiefly of the New Mexico infantry regiment, which has been in the service only a few days; the New Mexico battery of light artillery, and detached troops from the cavalry at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, there are four regiments of regulars.

For supplies and munitions the punitive expedition has to depend upon the auto truck trains, which must pass through a country particularly adapted to ambushes. The Carranza forces at some points are thirty and fifty

MORGAN LOSES FIGHT TO GUARD MURRAY HILL

Court Permits Business House at Madison Ave and 38th Street.

J. P. Morgan, Charles A. Peabody, William Church Osborn and other residents of the area protected from the encroachment of trade by the Murray Hill agreement were defeated in the Court of Appeals yesterday in their effort to restrain August Heckscher, mine owner and real estate investor, from erecting a sixteen story steel business building at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Ex-Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, first decided in favor of Mr. Heckscher, holding that the site of the proposed building, which formerly was the site of the Havemeyer residence, was not within the restricted area. The Appellate Division sustained this view, and now the highest court of the state, without opinion, has also decided against Mr. Morgan and the other plaintiffs.

U. S. TROOPS ROUT MEXICANS, KILL 3

Bandits Near San Benito, Tex., Scattered in Night Fight.

Brownsville, Tex., June 16.—United States troops came upon a band of between twenty-five and thirty Mexican bandits about ten miles east of San Benito, Tex., late to-night, and after exchanging a few shots the Mexicans scattered.

It is reported three Mexicans were killed. So far as known, there were no American casualties.

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ADVANCE BY PERSHING WILL BE HOSTILE ACT

Must Not Shift East, West or South, Declares Gen. Trevino, Chihuahua Commander.

TROOPS AT EL PASO HELD IN READINESS FOR ATTACK

Major Gray's Cavalry Crosses Border in Search for Raiders, but Returns in Two Hours.

El Paso, Tex., June 16.—General Jacinto Trevino, commanding fifty thousand Mexican troops in Chihuahua, acting upon specific instructions from President Carranza, sent an ultimatum to-day to General John J. Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition in Mexico.

Trevino's dispatch to the commander of the American forces says:

Any movement of troops of the American forces now in Mexico in any of the directions of south, east or west, will be considered an overt act against the sovereignty of the Republic of Mexico and will be the signal for a general attack by the Carranza forces.

News of the ultimatum reached El Paso late this afternoon in the form of a telegraph dispatch which was permitted to pass uncensored over the Carranza military wires between Chihuahua City and Juarez. With apparent eagerness, Carranza officials in Juarez forwarded the dispatch across the river.

TREVINO THREAT WILL BE IGNORED

Orders to Pershing to Do What He Thinks Best Still Stand.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 16.—Any threat to attack made by General Trevino or any other Carranza officer in Mexico will not in any way affect General Pershing's orders as to the movements of his troops. These orders are to take any steps to suppress Mexican bandits that he may deem necessary. He has been instructed, however, not to advance his lines further, except in pursuit of outlaws or in defense of his own men.

Neither the State Department nor the War Department has received confirmation of the Chihuahua statement that Trevino has notified General Pershing that any further advance by the American troops in Mexico will be resisted by the Carranza forces.

The fact that Trevino threatens less than Carranza did in his recent note, in that he makes no objection to the troops remaining where they are, convinces officials that his threat is meant for home consumption. Reports to the State Department from all parts of Mexico, particularly from Chihuahua, show that there is a demand on Carranza for resistance that is rapidly growing alarming, and may force Carranza's hand at any moment. For this reason it is supposed that Trevino put off his proclamation to quiet the popular excitement.

Coincident with the alarming developments of the international situation have come reports of decided improvement in the internal affairs of Mexico. The Mexican Embassy announced to-day that a crushing blow had been dealt to the Zapatistas in a battle south of Mexico City, which lasted twenty hours and in which 200 railroad cars and locomotives, several printing outfits and ammunition machines were taken. The Zapata movement is believed to be broken up, and scattered remnants of the bands have taken to the mountains.

The Zapata brothers have controlled the state of Morelos for years and have been a constant menace to the peace of Mexico City. Even Diaz was unable to stamp out their activities, and Carranza's victory is therefore regarded as the most important since his decisive defeat of Villa.

Mexican Elections Called.

The Embassy announced also that municipal elections had been called for the first Sunday in September, and would be followed by national elections for Representatives, Senators and President. Votes will be denied to persons who held office under Huertista.

These announcements, particularly the latter, are regarded as refuting the repeated rumors that Carranza's power is waning and that he may be compelled to abdicate. Many of these rumors are believed to be started by interventionist interests or by overzealous friends of the Administration, anxious to justify intervention in the event that it may prove expedient to intervene.

It is known that some Administration officials not directly concerned with the handling of international affairs have urged the President to intervene in Mexico, and, to remove the principal argument against it, have spread the report that Latin-America

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI THREATEN AMERICANS

Two Dominicans Raising Money in Cuba for Military Coup.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Havana, June 16.—Two Dominicans are in Cuba raising money to finance a military effort in San Domingo to drive the Americans away. They say that General Desiderio is organizing the movement and that the government has furnished Haytian rebels with ammunition on the promise that Hayti also will join the anti-American movement. The uprising is scheduled to start June 26.

SENATOR BURLEIGH DIES AT HIS HOME IN MAINE

Proprietor of Newspaper and Long in Public Office.

Augusta, Me., June 16.—United States Senator Edwin C. Burleigh died to-night at his residence here.

Edwin C. Burleigh was born in Linneus, Me., in 1843. He was educated at Houlton Academy, and in 1870 became a clerk in the State Land Office at Bangor. From 1876 to 1879 he was State Land Agent and Assistant Clerk of the House. He was appointed State Treasurer in 1885 and was reelected in 1887.

In 1888 Mr. Burleigh was chosen Governor of Maine, and was reelected in 1890. In 1897 he was elected to Congress to fill out the unexpired term of Seth L. Milliken, and was reelected the following year.

In 1913 he was elected to the United States Senate from Maine. He was one of the proprietors of "The Kennebec (Me.) Journal."

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