

# President Rejects Mediation Proposal

## MOOSE OBEY CALL OF T. R. FOR HUGHES

Leaders Vote 32 to 6  
to Indorse Republican Nominee.

## 5-HOUR FIGHT IN COMMITTEE

Nine Members Refuse to  
Vote—Parker Left on  
Headless Ticket.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Chicago, June 26.—By a vote of 32 to 6—nine not voting and three absent—the Progressive National Committee indorsed to-night the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes for President, following the advice given in a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, which was read by Secretary Oscar K. Davis.

The vacancy at the head of the Moose ticket caused by the declination of Colonel Roosevelt was not filled and will not be filled. To clinch the matter, the committee, after committing its leaders to Hughes without any strings, directed the executive committee to ally itself with Mr. Hughes's campaign and do all in its power to aid in his election.

The committee adjourned sine die and departed, leaving Colonel John M. Parker, of Louisiana, the candidate for Vice-President, to follow whatever course he thinks best. He is still on the Progressive ticket, but it has no head and will not have one. Whether he will resign or decide to go on and do what damage he can to Charles W. Fairbanks will be determined after he has returned to Louisiana and had time to think it over.

An effort to name Victor Murdock, of Kansas, for President was overwhelmingly voted down.

Hughes Strong in Committee.

The Hughes strength in the committee was greater than the vote indicated. Irwin Kirkwood, committeeman for Missouri, refused to vote on the final roll call, stating that he took this action from personal reasons, but that he probably would enlist under the Hughes banner when the campaign opened.

Judge Norton, of St. Louis, who held the proxy of North Carolina, voted against the Hughes indorsement on all questions that came up, as he is a candidate for United States Senator on the Moose ticket in his home state. He stated, however, that he might yet be found in the Hughes ranks.

Raymond Robins, chairman of the recent Progressive convention, announced that if he had to decide right now he probably would join the Wilson forces. He will not make his decision, however, until after Mr. Hughes has made his response to the notification committee.

The Moose party of Illinois went into the Hughes camp with a bang. Harold L. Jukes, Illinois committeeman, declared himself for Hughes without reservation, and declared that 70 per cent of the Illinois Progressives were for Hughes because they believed he represented the highest aims of the Progressive party pronouncements.

It is the present plan of the Illinois leaders, however, to nominate a full state ticket to be held in reserve for a campaign in the event of the Republican and Democratic nominees proving unsatisfactory. If they measure up to the standard tolerably well the plan is to withdraw the Moose ticket.

The final action of the committee was not taken until after five solid hours of oratory in which a small but determined minority fought every inch of the way. This faction was led by Henry Cochems, of Wisconsin; Bainbridge Colby, of New Jersey; Dr. E. P. Harris, of Rhode Island; Austin E. Griffiths, of Washington; Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; Colonel Parker, of Louisiana; Judge Vance, of Kentucky, and Colonel I. M. Ingersoll, of Idaho.

On the ballot indorsing Hughes all these except Colonel Ingersoll, declined to vote, on the ground that the national committee had no right to turn the party over to Hughes. Colonel Ingersoll voted a loud "No."

Some bitter words were spoken. Raymond Robins accused Bainbridge Colby of being there in the interest of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Colby, looking Robins straight in the eye, replied: "If you say I am here in that capacity, you lie!"

"I say it was my belief," retorted Robins.

"Then, if that is your belief, you are liar," Colby shot back.

Half of the committeemen were on their feet calling "Gentlemen!" "Gentlemen!" and demanding order.

Then Comes Retraction.

William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, shook his finger at Chairman Hale, who presided in the absence of Victor Murdock, and declared there would be no

## HUGHES BLAMES WILSON FOR PERIL IN MEXICO

These are the most important  
declarations in letters written by  
Charles E. Hughes yesterday:

**HYPHENISM.**—"We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the Administration."

**THE LUSITANIA.**—"I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action (on the part of the Administration) the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented."

**MEXICO.**—"Unpreparedness in the midst of perils and after the experiences of three years, is a demonstration of an unpardonable neglect for which the Administration is responsible."

**TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT.**—"No one is more sensible than I of the lasting indebtedness of the nation to you for the quickening of the national spirit, for the demand for an out-and-out—100 per cent—Americanism, and for the insistence upon the immediate necessity of a thoroughgoing preparedness, spiritual, military and economic. You have sounded forth the trumpet that never knows retreat. I wish to have all the aid that you are able and willing to give."

Full text of Justice Hughes's letters on page 6.

## SHACKLETON FORCED TO POSTPONE RESCUE

Ice Too Heavy—Has Hopes 22  
Still May Be Saved.

London, June 27.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton has been unable to rescue the men, numbering twenty-two and comprising the main body of his Antarctic expedition, who were left on Elephant Island. This information was received in a dispatch sent by Shackleton from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The explorer has evidently returned on the steamer which had been placed at his disposal by the Uruguayan government for the rescue. According to his dispatch, the ice conditions had no increased in severity that he was unable to get nearer than twenty miles to the island. He thinks, however, that there is an excellent chance that the men will be able to survive until another rescue party, provided with an ice-breaker, can reach them.

## FRENCH AIR REPRISAL KILLS 110 IN KARLSRUHE

## 147 Injured—Most of Victims Women and Children.

Berlin, June 26.—A report of the aeroplane raid on Karlsruhe, June 22, shows that 110 persons, including five women and seventy-five children, were killed and 147 injured, including twenty women and seventy-nine children. Many of the injured are expected to die.

The streets were crowded at the time of the raid because of the Corpus Christi feast.

The French official communication issued on the night of June 22 said that in reprisal for successive bombardments carried out by the Germans on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunville French aerial squadrons had bombed Treves and Karlsruhe.

## SAY CONNAUGHT WILL TAKE HOME RULE POST

## Ottawa Advances Hint Duke May Represent King in Ireland.

Ottawa, June 26.—Confidential advices reaching the Canadian capital from England intimate that the proclamation of Home Rule for all Ireland outside the six Ulster counties will be accompanied by the announcement that the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada and an uncle of King George, will be the representative of royal authority in the self-governing portion of the country.

The Governor General to-day began a farewell inspection tour of Canadian units training for overseas service. He will leave Canada for London in October.

## GAS BOMBS MADE FOR THE U. S. ARMY

## Frankford Armory Also Putting Out Aerial Missiles.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Gas bombs, incendiary bombs, aerial bombs and hand grenades are being made and experimented on at the Frankford Arsenal for use of the United States army. This announcement was made to-day by Colonel George Montgomery.

Experiments are now being conducted with a new gas bomb. This bomb will contain a combination of sulphur dioxide, a deadly gas, and several other poisonous gases.

An aerial bomb, which tests show to be satisfactory in a high degree, are on a new principle. Instead of being dependent on atmospheric pressure, the fuse depends solely on a clock-like arrangement.

After many attempts a successful hand grenade is now being made.

It has been arranged so that the mere explosion of the missile will result in no dropping of the rapid hurling through the air and the impact that set it alive.

## ALLIED ARMIES 4 REGIMENTS ASSAIL TEUTON ON 3 FRONTS

## Italians and British Begin Assaults on Teuton Lines.

## GERMANS STORM CZAR'S TRENCHES

Rome Announces Gain on  
Twenty-Mile Front  
in Trentino.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, June 26.—The long-heralded and much-delayed grand offensive of the Allies seems to be at hand. Indeed, if events rather than official announcements mark its opening, it is already well under way.

Paris and London have said nothing regarding the important operations now developing. It has been left to admissions from the Central Powers to establish their existence. Thus, as against the silence of the British War Office, Berlin this morning chronicled the opening of "important battles" on the sector held by Sir Douglas Haig.

Vienna supplements this to-night with the admission of a twenty-mile retirement in the Trentino. "To retain our freedom of action" is the tribute the Austrian War Office pays to General Cadorna's offensive, which observers expect to spread rapidly to the Isonzo front.

Russians Near Kolomea.

In the east the Russians, while still held up in their advance on Kovel by the Germans, are continuing their progress against the Austrians in the south. Their flank now protected by the Carpathians, they have turned northward in their sweep through Bukowina and are approaching Kolomea. They are already within ten miles of the town.

Thus, though the Germans do succeed in preventing progress from the north, they may still force the evacuation of Lemberg and Tarnopol from the south. Similar tactics were successful when the Russians took the city before.

To stem the Russian tide the Germans have taken over the defence of the whole sector from Kovel down to Brody. They have replaced the shattered ranks of the Archduke Frederick with fresh regiments from the West front, who are called upon here to undergo the same artillery hell they experienced at Verdun.

General Brusiloff's main efforts are now being devoted to overthrowing the Germans in these positions. He has brought his batteries which routed the Austrians to bear here. And, despite being pushed back by six German assaults over a two-mile front yesterday, he has driven a wedge so far in the German line as to menace Brody.

Briand Visits Haig.

The semi-official Paris "Temps" also voices the view that the Allies' offensive is at hand. Its military expert, regarded as one of the most competent in Europe, declares that "the hour of action for the Allies is here. Attack succeeds defence on many fronts." It sees especial significance in the visit of Premier Briand to the headquarters of Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, on Saturday and Sunday.

The Allies' plan, as it is understood here by military men, is not for any combined assault on all fronts at once. Instead, they are perfectly content to allow events to take their course, and as weak links in the Teuton defence disclose themselves, strike with overwhelming might.

This strategy was agreed upon at the Allied conference in Paris and was subsequently developed in greater detail by General Joffre in his recent conferences here with Sir William Robertson, British chief of staff. To aid in coordinating it with Russian plans is believed to have been the mission of Lord Kitchener when he lost his life in the sinking of the Hampshire on the way to Archangel.

The weakening of the Austrian lines in Galicia for their assault in the Trentino gave the Russians the first opportunity to take the offensive. With their successes here, the Teutons were forced to withdraw troops from the Italian and Western fronts. Now the Italians, in turn, have resumed the attack.

The Germans have been slower in withdrawing men from the French front because they know of the formidable massing of troops that has been going on behind the Anglo-French lines. Military observers declare that the Verdun assault has been prolonged in order to forestall any Allied offensive. Against the British portion of the front alone it is estimated that the Germans have maintained in reserve no less than 700,000 men.

That these at last are being withdrawn, either to throw into the final effort on the Meuse or to stay the Russian drive, seems to be the meaning of the "important battles" which Berlin records as developing from the Yser to the Somme.

## OF N. Y. GUARD LEAVE TO-DAY

## 7th, 71st, 14th and 47th Ready to Entrain for the Border.

## LAY DELAY TO CAR SHORTAGE

Railroads Say Troops Can  
Be Moved Swiftly at  
Any Moment.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Units of the New York National Guard scheduled to depart for the Mexican border some time yesterday did not leave. Instead, the 7th Infantry will quit its army at 11 o'clock this morning and go to Jersey City, where it will entrain in four sections at the Pennsylvania terminal. The 71st will entrain at noon at the Sixth Street yards of the New York Central, and the 14th Infantry, of Brooklyn, now at Peekskill, will leave there on the New York Central at 8 o'clock this morning. The 47th of Brooklyn will entrain at noon.

Just what caused the delay has not definitely been announced. General O'Ryan last night said that the troops had been held up by the railroads, while the railroads declared they were ready to transport the men as soon as they could board the trains.

"The National Guard cannot commandeer the railroads," General O'Ryan said. "The rushing of men to the border is not as urgent as the rushing of men to the battle front in Europe was at the opening of the war."

"It is not necessary for us to over-throw all the railroad companies' regular schedules and upset the business of the nation. We must figure on connecting with other shipments of men and equipment that other states are sending South."

Sleeper Supply Limited.

"I understand there are only 300 tourist sleepers in the United States, and it has taken the railroads some time to make up trains large enough to carry our troops. Then, too, making the schedule takes a long time, and railroad officials may have work with the quartermaster's department many hours before a definite hour for the departure of the 7th and the 71st is announced."

Pennsylvania Railroad officials said last night:

"We could entrain the troops within half an hour, for the cars are all ready for them now. As soon as they are aboard we can start them on their way to Brownsville."

"The New York Central Railroad made practically the same statement."

Owing to lack of sufficient steel equipment to handle such a large number of men the 7th will be taken to the Jersey City terminal on ferryboats and will there be entrained on wooden cars. The law prohibits the use of wooden equipment in the tube under the North River.

All Go to Brownsville.

All of the first contingent will go to Brownsville, Tex. Although they start out over different routes, the last lap of their journey will be made over the same roads. Each division will go first to San Antonio. From there they will be followed to Sinton. From Sinton the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico route leads to Brownsville.

Although the trip to San Antonio can be made in three days, owing to the heavy equipment and the stock aboard the transport trains the New York camp in Brownsville may not be pitched until Saturday or Sunday.

It's a long way to get CAROLINA.

It's a long way to get ARIZONA.

It's a long way to get CALIFORNIA.

It's a long way to get TEXAS.

It's a long way to get MEXICO.

It's a long way to get BROWNVILLE.

It's a long way to get THE BORDER.

It's a long way to get THE GREAT WAR.

It's a long way to get THE FUTURE.

It's a long way to get THE END.

## GUARDSMEN OF THE EAST NOW OFF FOR BORDER

## Troops Already on Way:

Batteries A and B, 1st Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey.

9th Infantry, National Guard of Massachusetts.

## NEW YORK TROOPS TO START TO-DAY:

1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry,  
1st Battalion Field Artillery,  
1st Field Hospital,  
3d Ambulance Corps,  
1st Battalion Engineers.

## U. S. OFFICERS ACCUSE GOMEZ ON PERSHING

Boyd on "Peaceful and  
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Field Headquarters, June 26 (via wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—It was both a peaceful and permissible mission in which the two troops of the 10th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Charles Boyd, were engaged upon when they fought Carranza troops at Carrizal last Wednesday, according to the view expressed to-day by officers with General Pershing's column.

It was peaceful, they declared, because all the United States troops' campaigning had been done in expectation of cooperation by Carranza soldiers, and permissible because no limitations had been agreed upon by the two governments which would restrict patrolling by the Americans.

When General Jacinto Trevino's warning that his men would fire upon American troops moving in any direction except north reached the expeditionary forces they were moving north gradually, in expectation that Carranza forces would occupy the territory evacuated and police it.

In the mean time patrols were sent out on either side of the American columns for protective and observatory purposes. They moved in whatever direction their immediate duties required. The Carrizal patrol was one of them.

Captain Morey's Story.

The American negro troops faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds, is the story told by Captain Lewis S. Morey, when he arrived at field headquarters to-day.

"For 45 minutes the men fought, joking among themselves all the while, even though they realized we had been trapped and had little chance of getting out alive," he said.

Captain Morey said he had never seen such valor as was displayed by Captain Charles T. Boyd in leading a handful of dismounted skirmishers through the machine gun fire and into the ambush of death. He added that it was not until their ammunition was exhausted that the troops were finally cut to pieces, and told of the heroic death of Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, of Portland, Ore., in an attempt to replenish it.

Lieutenant Adair died fighting, his last words being, "Go on, sergeant," to a non-commissioned officer at his side, Captain Morey said. The two were on their way to the pack animals carrying the ammunition when they were intercepted near a small irrigation ditch by a detail of the Mexicans.

Fought Until Killed.

Lieutenant Adair had already been wounded and had lost his pistol in the previous fighting, but he had borrowed another and was fighting a hand-to-hand battle when he was killed. He fell unconscious and was caught by the negro sergeant as he slid toward the ditch, which was deeply filled with water. The sergeant held Adair in his arms, his face above the water, until he died, the wounded officer reviving only long enough to whisper orders to leave him and finish the mission.

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## LATIN AMERICANS NOW URGE CARRANZA TO YIELD

## Granting Demands of United States Only Way to Avert War, Diplomats Believe.

## ARMY PLANS RUSHED AS REPLY IS AWAITED

American Note Reaches Mexico City, but  
Delivery to the First Chief Is De-  
layed, U. S. Agent Reports.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 26.—No mediation—nor any other move to preserve peace with Mexico—is possible until Carranza has replied to Secretary Lansing's note of Sunday, released the prisoners taken at Carrizal and retracted or explained, if he can, the hostile orders given to General Trevino.

This is the conviction among Latin-American diplomats here to-night, following the conference of Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, with Secretary Lansing. They have not relaxed their efforts, however, and since they still hope that mediation of the general situation is possible if the immediate crisis is passed safely, are bringing heavy pressure to bear on Carranza to meet the American demands.

The Administration is marking time, awaiting the First Chief's reply, but is continuing to strain every nerve in preparation for possible eventualities. No new orders have gone to the militia, but the order to go as soon as ready has been interpreted in a way to hasten the movement of troops.

## BRYAN SAYS IT'S NOT TIME TO TALK PEACE

## Mexico Conference Inopportune Unless Sanctioned by Wilson.

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Mr. Bryan's first public statement on the invitation to attend the proposed El Paso conference with Dr. David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh was made over the telephone from Lake City to-night.

"While anxious to do what I can, and I would go anywhere gladly, I have not thought or said it would be wise for me to attempt to do anything in the present situation, unless President Wilson is sympathetic toward the action to be taken. For this reason I haven't done anything or set any time."

"I am very anxious, indeed, to see the matter settled without resorting to arms, but I think it inopportune to discuss a conference on the situation."

## FOLLOWER SHOT VILLA, ASSERTS DESERTER

## Bandit Chief Badly Frightened After Defeat at Guerrero.

Field Headquarters, June 26 (by courier to Columbus, N. M., June 26).—Francisco Villa was shot from the rear by a Mexican he had impressed into his gang during the battle with Carranza troops at Guerrero, but his fate still is unknown.

This information was contained in a semi-official account obtained by Major Robert L. Howe, who was close on Villa's train last April, and given out here to-day.

Major Howe learned the details of the wounding of the bandit chieftain from one of the Mexicans Villa drafted and who afterward deserted.

The details of the story agreed with facts American officers obtained in their pursuit of Villa and by their independent Secret Service work, but the account does not say whether the bandit died or recovered.

Villa, the Mexican deserter said, exhibited every evidence of terror during the early stages of his flight, after the Americans had defeated his men at Guerrero. The informant said he believed Villa was dead, but if he still were alive, he was in the State of Durango, for which point he was heading in his flight from General Pershing's men.

## GERMANY DENIES INTRIGUE IN MEXICO

## Only Keeping on Good Terms with Carranza, Says Official.

Berlin, June 26.—From a highly competent source The Associated Press to-day received authority to deny completely tales which have reached here from the United States intimating that the German Legation in Mexico City is inspiring General Carranza to hostility to the United States.

"That is an unmitigated lie," said an official, when these reports were called to his attention. "We recognized Carranza because the United States asked us to, and have no further interest in the question. Once he was recognized, it was natural that our representative should keep on good terms with the head of the government and maintain friendly relations with him, but that is the limit of our activities in Mexico as border command."

## Report of Fight Unconfirmed.

A report was current at Columbus to-day that another clash of American and Carranza troops had occurred in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada. Army officers there have not confirmed it.

Mexican officials in El Paso and Juarez said they had heard nothing of fighting at Villa Ahumada or any other point.

Reports that General Alfredo Ricaut, commander of the Matamoros garrison, had been replaced by General E. P. Nafarrate were not credited to-day by Mexican Consul Jose Garza, at Columbus. Consul Garza pointed out that General Nafarrate, as commander of the State of Tamaulipas, had a more important position than General Ricaut as border command.

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## A New Slant

The East Side isn't all pushcarts and bearded men in skull caps. It isn't all poverty and squalor and pathos. But that's about all impression-seeking cartoonists ever show you.

W. E. Hill has drawn something different. In The Tribune Magazine next Sunday there is a page of pictures of what goes on among the bright lights of the East Side. It is the sort of page you'd expect to find in The Tribune Magazine—nothing stereotyped, but a new slant on everything.

Are you getting this fascinating section regularly? Speak to your newsdealer to-day!

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