

COLONEL JOKES WHEN OLD HURT HALTS ACTIVITY

Coughing Spell, Laid to Rib Once Broken, Attacks Him on Way to Greet Son.

DOCTOR ORDERS X-RAY, BUT IS NOT ALARMED

Col. Roosevelt was taken ill in town yesterday and was forced to postpone his return to C. ster Bay. A coughing spell which developed is believed to have been caused by his left side when he fell from a horse at Sagamore Hill a year ago.

The Colonel had X-ray photographs taken of him late yesterday afternoon and decided to stay in the city over night. The physician says that his condition is not serious and the Colonel himself deems it of no consequence. He got a lot of fun out of it by quoting from the Bible and from Punch.

When riding to Pier 2, North River, yesterday morning to meet his son and daughter-in-law, who arrived aboard the Kiplpatrick from Colon, Panama, he had a coughing spell and then felt a sudden pain in his left side. Mrs. Roosevelt and John W. McElrath, his secretary, were riding with him. Mrs. Roosevelt asked the ex-President what was the matter, and he replied that it was only his broken rib, he guessed.

After the Kiplpatrick docked and the Colonel had greeted Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt he went uptown to see a doctor. Then he went back to the Hotel Langdon, Fifth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, for lunch with Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive convention, and Harold L. Ickes, Progressive national committeeman from Illinois. Later he had an hour's conference with Gov. Hiram Johnson of California.

An X-ray Photograph is Taken. He went to the office of Dr. E. W. Caldwell, 450 Park avenue, shortly before 6 o'clock, and underwent X-ray photography. The plates will not be dry until this morning, so that no announcement will be made until the evening except that the Colonel's condition was not serious and that he would suffer no grave discomforts.

Besides conferring with Robins and Progressive leaders during the day, and coming down into the dining room of the hotel to eat with his family, the Colonel did not permit his illness to interfere with his activities in any greater extent than staying indoors. In the afternoon he made a statement that a year ago he broke a rib, that he had been having coughing spells for several months, and that an unusually severe one had probably strained one of two ligaments of his left side. He deprecates the making of any fuss over it.

"Take King Asa, I now mark my neck and walk lightly," he said. Last evening Mr. Roosevelt said that his Biblical quotation has created the greatest commotion since he was able to find it anywhere, he said, and he had informed this visitor that the mention of King Asa could be found in one of the small books which he was a very good correspondent.

"I came up to the requirements of a picture I once saw in Punch," he said, trying to modulate his voice in a way that would be heard by the picture taker. "I know Asa, I now mark my neck and walk lightly," he said. "He's pretty quiet," the groom replied. "He's pretty quiet," the groom replied. "He's pretty quiet," the groom replied.

"Can't Even Cough or Sneeze." "That's the way it is with me," said the Colonel, frowning himself and bringing his fist down hard on the arm of his chair. "It pains me if I cough or sneeze or touch my hat. Really, though, it's not so bad."

Col. Roosevelt has suffered from a bad cough ever since he came back from Trinidad three months ago, as a matter of fact. He never lightly the Colonel may treat his illness, it may be that it will be severe enough to keep him from making any speeches during the coming campaign. He said, however, that he would make any speeches. At present all that can be said regarding his political attitude is that he is marking time, and probably not until the Progressive National Committee meets on June 28.

It is definitely known whether or not he will support Justice Hughes. He has been supposed that Mr. Roosevelt is not changed. He is being argued by the Progressive leaders, in addition to which there is a report that efforts will be made outside the city of New York to get Roosevelt together at the Union League Club within a short time.

No Hughes Decision Yet. Raymond Robins was asked, after his talk with the Colonel, if he would support Mr. Hughes. He replied that it was up to the Colonel.

Francis Hendricks Injured. Ex-State Senator and Wife Thrown From Auto. Structure N. Y. June 14.—Ex-State Senator Francis Hendricks, banker and Republican leader of Onondaga county, was seriously hurt when his automobile overturned on a country road near this city late tonight.

Hendricks was conscious when removed from the wreckage and was hurried to his residence here. He has a scalp wound, his right wrist was fractured and his right leg is broken. He is suffering from internal pains and shock.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING FOR BUKOVINA CAPITAL

Russians Take Town Twenty Miles Northwest of Czernowitz and Threaten to Cut Off Garrison of That Place.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 14.—On the whole 250 mile front from the northern line of Volhynia to the Rumanian frontier the armies of Gen. Brusiloff have made marked progress during the past twenty-four hours, despite the fact that, according to Petrograd's admission, the Austro-German resistance has become extremely stubborn.

A furious battle is raging for the possession of the bridgehead at Czernowitz, the Bukovina capital. The Russian War Office announced to-night the capture of the city of Sniatyn, twenty miles northwest of Czernowitz. Vienna admitted last night the appearance of Russian forces in the region of Czernowitz. The capture of the city by infantry forces makes the defence of Czernowitz extremely perilous, as the Russians are now in a position to sweep southward and cut off the defenders of the Bukovina capital should they hold out to the last. The entire Austro-Hungarian army in the Bukovina is in the same peril.

Important progress was also made by the Russians in Volhynia.

6,000 More Prisoners. Six thousand men and twenty officers were added yesterday to the number of prisoners taken since the offensive began. The total number is now 121,720, including 1,720 officers.

The first massed attack against Von Hindenburg's lines since the offensive on the southern front was delivered today, when after a systematic artillery preparation by heaviest guns at the Russian disposal troops in dense formation struck the Austro-German positions north of Baranovitch. The attack was repeated six times, but according to both the German and Austrian reports, each time the Teuton line with serious losses to the attackers, who in their retreat were placed under the fire of their own artillery.

The attacks marked the initiation, it is believed, of a general Russian offensive in the north aimed at crushing the Teuton front to remove the danger of a flanking movement against Gen. Brusiloff's army.

Baranovitch is an important railway intersection of great strategic value and saw some of the fiercest fighting during the Russian retreat last autumn. It is the converging point of the Best-Litovsk-Moscow and Wilna-Rovno railways. Sixty-one miles to the west lies Lida, one of the commanding points of the entire railway systems of western Russia.

The Russian War Office report follows: On the whole front south of the Polesia (Polesje) to the Rumanian frontier we continue to drive back the enemy.

Yesterday twenty officers and 6,000 men, six cannon, ten machine guns and many ammunition wagons were captured. The total number of prisoners and booty taken during the operations amounts to nearly 120,000 men and 1,720 officers, 130 cannon and 260 machine guns.

The enemy abandoned immense quantities of material, including rails for thirty versts (twenty miles) of railway. The enemy is stubbornly resisting west of Zaturzi, half way between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynsk. Cassacks destroyed an enemy squadron.

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HUGHES WILL MEET LEADERS ON MONDAY

Sub-Committee of National Body to Learn Nominee's Campaign Ideas Then.

MEYER OFFERS SUPPORT Roosevelt Republicans See Success on Platform of Americanism.

Further assurance of support from intimate friends of Col. Roosevelt was conveyed to Charles E. Hughes at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The Roosevelt Republican Committee, whose chairman is ex-Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, urged every citizen who believes in Americanism and preparedness to help Mr. Hughes. The candidate is informed that Gen. Leonard Wood, as well as Senator Lodge, the Colonel's compromise candidate at Chicago, was for the Republican nominee. Mr. Hughes also had a long talk with George W. Wickersham, which may have been in reference to a possible meeting of the candidate and Col. Roosevelt.

To Meet Committee on Monday. The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee will hold its first meeting with Mr. Hughes Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday afternoon, following a conference of twenty minutes between the Presidential nominee and former Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts.

Pending the meeting of the sub-committee, which is vested with power to name the executive committee and all officers of the national committee, both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Crane said no action would be taken toward the selection of a chairman to conduct the campaign.

Mr. Crane is chairman of the sub-committee and the other members are Ralph E. Williams, Oregon; Alva H. Martin, Virginia; Charles H. Warren, Virginia; John T. Adams, Iowa; Senator Reed Smoot, Utah; Senator Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; and James A. Hemenway, Indiana.

Both the candidate and Mr. Crane said also that the date for officially nominating Mr. Hughes of his nomination has yet to be selected. Mr. Crane said probably not until the middle of the next several days and "might possibly" see Mr. Hughes again. While Mr. Crane was talking with the newspaper men, assuring them that he was in the best of health, a very young man reported to be from a school of journalism, approached him and asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but are you the publisher here?" Mr. Crane replied: "No, I am not." The unintentional joke will be appreciated by every man who understands the persistence with which the former Massachusetts senator has pursued the subject. The inquiry was directed toward the inner rooms of the temporary Hughes headquarters, where Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, Major Frederick M. Crosssett and Walter Arnold are in charge.

Pro-Roosevelt Men to Aid. The news Mr. Hughes considered most gratifying came in a letter signed by his advocacy of Americanism and preparedness to unite the Republican party upon him as its candidate because of his leadership in the presentation of these principles. The Republican chairman, who has strongly enunciated these principles in its platform and the committee feels that the chief purpose of its existence has been achieved.

Charles E. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican party, stands upon this platform, and the committee therefore urges every loyal Republican and every citizen who believes in Americanism and preparedness to support him.

The committee has finished its work, and its individual members will give their earnest support to Mr. Hughes. The committee expresses its complete confidence that Mr. Hughes will be elected to the Presidency in November.

George H. Alger, another member of the Roosevelt Republican Committee, also dropped in to assure Mr. Hughes that he is now enthusiastically for the Republican nominee. Mr. Alger was a member of the Senate when Mr. Hughes was Governor.

Some significance was attached to the call of Miss Frances Keller, head of the social service department of the Progressive party, who had an office at Progressive headquarters until recently. Miss Keller telephoned to Mr. Hughes's temporary office from the hotel desk and was waiting in the car outside at 115 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, assistant rector of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Throop avenue and Thornton street, Brooklyn, and Anton Walden, a hotel proprietor living at Myrtle and Jamaica avenues, Richmond Hill. All the passengers, who were thrown out of the cars, were taken to St. Mary's Hospital and from there went to their homes.

The point where the crash occurred lies between Central and Locust avenues, where the highway narrows. The road, which is being repaired, is being torn up around this spot, and it was in order to avoid a depression that young Holmes, who was driving in a southerly direction toward Long Beach, turned into the path of Stroehlein's machine, headed in the opposite direction.

According to the police, there was no reason why each driver should not have seen the car coming toward him. From what could be gathered by Coroner Carl Voegel, the drivers misjudged the distance between Central and Locust avenues, where the highway narrows. The road, which is being repaired, is being torn up around this spot, and it was in order to avoid a depression that young Holmes, who was driving in a southerly direction toward Long Beach, turned into the path of Stroehlein's machine, headed in the opposite direction.

When the wheels locked Stroehlein's car was practically wrecked, but four wheels being torn off. One wheel was broken from the other machine. The broker was picked up with his left arm torn off at the shoulder and his skull fractured. It was placed in a passing automobile and rushed to the Jamaica Hospital, where he died before he could be placed on the operating table.

Meatless Days for Russians. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, via London, June 14.—The Duma passed to-day a bill decreeing four meatless days weekly.

WILSON CHARGES ALIENS PLOT TO DEBASE AMERICAN POLITICS

Accuses Citizens of Divided Allegiance of Species of Blackmail.

"HITS FROM SHOULDER"



President Says They Threaten to Wreak Vengeance on Officials at Polls.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson issued his challenge to divided Americanism today. In a flag day address delivered at the foot of the Washington Monument he declared that a conspiracy was afoot to debase American politics to the uses of foreign intrigues.

The President did not mention specifically the Teutonic-American alliances. But no secret is made of the fact that the shaft was aimed at them or some of their members. His declaration is also construed as a reply to the Hughes declaration for "undivided Americanism."

The President spoke "straight from the shoulder." An effort is being made, he said, to levy a species of political blackmail by men who are threatening to wreak their vengeance at the polls upon those public officials who will not bow to foreign sentiment.

The speech was an exhortation of any man who will temporize with the situation which he described. The nation is being tested now, he said, in a manner which closely approaches the test put upon the nation by the civil war. The President declared his confidence as to the way in which the nation would meet the test and that it would prove to the world that it was indivisible.

His Most Emphatic Utterance. It was the most emphatic utterance that has come from the President on the subject of divided citizenship. Administration officials said the speech was a forecast of what the Democratic platform, formulated with the approval of the President, will have to say on this subject. It was indicated that the party program will go to even greater lengths of bitterness and frankness in dealing with the issue which the President considers the most vital now before the nation.

The political significance of the President's speech was frankly avowed by his advisers. The President delivered a warning to the nation in general, it was said, of the threat being made against its unity, but it was construed as a challenge to ex-Judge Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, as well.

Mr. Wilson's advisers assert that Mr. Hughes's utterances on the subject of Americanism are inadequate. They contend that because of what they characterize as the temperate attitude of the Republican candidate he seems assured of the great majority of the German American vote in the present national campaign.

Mr. Wilson and his campaign advisers have resolved to draw this issue upon Mr. Hughes and to force from him, if possible, a more complete statement of his views on Americanism. They declare that the President by his policy toward Germany in the present war has gained the enmity of those German Americans who place the interests of their fatherland against the interests of the United States. This support has come to Mr. Hughes, they declare, because Mr. Hughes never has offended the voters of this class.

Object of Conspiracy. They will picture the President as the object of a conspiracy to accomplish his political destruction because of his policy toward Germany and will point to the candidacy of Justice Hughes as the instrumentality through which the vengeance is to be accomplished. President Wilson's advisers assert that Mr. Hughes's utterances on the subject of Americanism are inadequate. They contend that because of what they characterize as the temperate attitude of the Republican candidate he seems assured of the great majority of the German American vote in the present national campaign.

While it seemed a time of terror, it has turned out a proof of the validity of the test.

WILSON TIRES DELEGATES BY HIS DICTATION

Chafing at Delay, They Clamor to Nominate by Midnight To-morrow.

MANY THREATENING TO BOLT FOR HOMES

Sullivan Keeps Up Boom; Looks for Aid From Tammany.

1916 KEYNOTE: "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR"

President May Have Fight to Stop Platform Attack on Hughes.

St. Louis, June 14.—The managers of the Democratic convention show will be lucky if they succeed in keeping the delegates here until the President and Vice-President have been nominated. Many are threatening to leave for home and some actually turned their duties over to substitutes and left St. Louis.

To be sure, the delegates came expecting a cut and dried programme. They knew it was going to be a mere ratification meeting, that the convention was to be run from Washington, not St. Louis.

But they didn't expect the performance would be prolonged unnecessarily. They were ready when they got here to renominate Wilson and Marshall without any further ado and accept whatever the White House gave them in the way of a platform. They are therefore resentful of the plans which the leaders had made for extending the convention until Saturday at least.

Ex-Governor Glynn's keynote speech to-day made a highly favorable impression upon the Democratic leaders. It was taken as showing clearly that the chief issue on which the Democrats will appeal for support is President Wilson's record in having kept the country out of the war. That thought ran through the entire speech.

Many delegates insist the entire programme of the convention could have been carried out in a single day if the leaders had desired it. The rank and file of the Democrats are all but a stampede to make of St. Louis an entertainment. They acknowledge frankly that they never attended a convention where so many social shindies have been provided. But the fact is that many of the official visitors are rapidly coming around to the view that it is not a convention at all, but a Democratic picnic, and they would prefer to stop their picnicking at home.

One of the leaders acknowledged to-day that the managers would have great difficulty in holding the crowd in St. Louis, and he was urging that the business of nominating the President be undertaken late Friday night so as to permit the delegates to leave, if they desired, early the next morning.

That the threatened revolt among the delegates had assumed serious proportions was evidenced tonight by the announcement that the managers have pressed immediately to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Such a plan was discussed to-night by members of the committee.

At a meeting of the resolutions committee which is drafting the platform, ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Louisiana said that many of the delegates were insisting on finishing the convention and going home without any further delay. He doubted whether they could be held here beyond tomorrow night.

Members of the resolutions committee who are fighting for delay contended that the convention would have the pluck to carry the matter through. The desire of the leaders to delay the proceeding is due chiefly to the necessity of keeping faith with the citizens of St. Louis, many of whom are here at the expense of the convention. The party chiefs promised at least a four days convention. Now they are considering the possibility of easing their consciences and at the same time pocketing the \$100,000 by bringing about the nominations after Friday midnight.

Hope to Impress People. There is another reason, however, that has been advanced by the Democratic leaders in holding back on the plans of the convention proceedings. They feel that the Democratic show already has too much of a lull in its progress, and they are trying to offset this by dragging out the session.

The incident being pointed to as indicative of the lack of interest shown by the delegates is the absence of two of New York State's four delegates at large, Senator O'Connor and Samuel E. Estlin, who are expected to be here at large from New York. It is regarded as an honor much to be desired, and the absence of both O'Connor and Estlin has caused considerable comment here.

Resentment has been smoldering for several days under the surface against the appointment of President Wilson to run the entire St. Louis show. From Washington, this became more marked to-day among members of the resolutions committee, which will draft the platform.

They objected to the open way in which Secretary of War Baker made known that he had brought certain planks from Washington to the delegates. The Democratic leaders were