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66th YEAR RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 9 UNSETTLED PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## PERSHING WARNED AGAINST FURTHER TROOP MOVEMENT

Would Be Considered Hostile Act and Signal to Commence Warfare.

## AMERICAN COMMANDER GETS WORD FROM TREVINO

Head of Army of North Acts on Specific Instructions From Carranza.

## CAUSES NO CHANGE IN ORDERS

National Guardsmen May Be Ordered to Border if Story Is Confirmed.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, MEXICO, June 16.—General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north, today advised General Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present lines to the south, east or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare. General Trevino acted upon specific instructions from Carranza.

## THREAT WILL CAUSE NO CHANGE IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST BANDITS

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There were no indications here tonight that the administration's determination to continue the campaign against the bandits in Mexico would in any way be altered by General Trevino's reported threat to begin hostilities if the American troops move from their present positions in any direction except toward the border.

General Pershing's orders authorizing him to move in any direction he finds necessary. Secretary Baker is in St. Louis, but the general impression prevailed that these orders would not be changed. There is no fear of an immediate clash, however, for officials believe General Pershing would avoid taking any steps that might lead to serious consequences until he had communicated with Washington. Last night the War Department had no word from him or any other source to confirm the report of General Trevino's action.

Recent troop movements in Chihuahua State have led officials here to fear that the de facto commanders were preparing for some hostile move. The Mexican forces now are distributed in detachments of considerable strength on two lines, converging from points near the border, east and west of General Pershing's line and meeting at a point south of a field base at Namiquipa. The effect has been to enclose the American troops in a gigantic V.

## DISPOSITION OF FORCES ONE OF BASES OF SUSPICION

This disposition of Carranza's forces has been one of the bases of suspicion here as to his friendly intent. While the Mexicans are so positioned, officials declare they cannot be in any good faith conducting a campaign against bandits. The breaking up of these forces in small parties is one of the conditions which would be demanded by the United States before the American expeditions would be recalled.

Army officers have no fears for the safety of General Pershing's forces, no matter what develops. The expedition is amply supplied, and General Pershing recently inspected in person the disposition of his troops. The strategic points at the base camps and along the line of communication are protected by intrenchments.

The report of General Trevino's action gave rise to renewed speculation as to the course to be taken by President Wilson to make certain the safety of the border. The entire National Guard has been under orders for several weeks, and some officials thought it possible a strong force of guardsmen would be promptly ordered to the border if official dispatches confirmed the Chihuahua City story.

## TROOPS AT EL PASO HELD UNDER ARMS

EL PASO, June 16.—All American troops stationed in El Paso and its environs were ordered to quarters to-night, to be held under arms until further notice. The orders followed orders to military quarters that placards printed in Spanish had been posted in Juarez instructing citizens to gather at designated points daily to receive military instructions, that they may be prepared to repel possible invasion. The notice was signed by Jesus Valvez, a private citizen, who said he wished his people to be prepared in the event of a break with the United States.

A statement issued to-day by Mayor Lea after an investigation into the recent firing of shots at two municipal officials of El Paso from the Mexican side, said that if any further shots were fired at policemen or officials, they would be returned.

As a further precaution, street-car traffic from El Paso to Juarez was stopped to-night.

Reports of a Mexican raid near Canutillo, about fifteen miles north of here, caused some excitement this evening locally, until it developed that the trouble was a private affair between Mexican ranch hands.

## THREE MEXICANS KILLED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., June 16.—United States troops late to-night engaged a band of between twenty-five and thirty Mexican bandits ten miles east of San Benito, Tex., and after exchanging a few shots, the Mexicans were scattered. It is reported three Mexicans were killed. So far as known there were no American casualties.

## RUSSIAN ADVANCE NOT YET CHECKED

Drive Along Austrian Front Continues With Undiminished Successes.

## ALMOST 170,000 MEN TAKEN

Around Verdun, French and German Armies Are Inactive During Day.

The forward drive of the Russian army along the Austrian front continues with apparently undiminished successes. From the Pripiet marshes southward to Czernowitz the forces of General Brusiloff, according to reports from Petrograd, are throwing back counterattacks and are advancing steadily. In thirteen days the Russians have taken prisoner almost 170,000 men, and have captured immense stores of war booty, says the Russian War office.

Battles southeast of Lutsk, between Koshin and Tarnovka and northwest of Bucacz, have brought further successes to the Russian arms. In an action on the Bluchievka River, south-east of Lutsk, more than 5,000 men were captured, after the attacking Russians had forded the river. The fighting continues northwest of Bucacz, where the Germans are co-operating with the Austro-Hungarians, but the Russians report the capture here this far of 6,000 men from the Teutonic allies.

## REPULSE OF ATTACKS CLAIMED BY RUSSIANS

Attempts of the Austrians and Germans to take the offensive on many sectors of the long front were repulsed, according to Petrograd. The Russian War Office also chronicles the repulse of attacks in the region of Sokul, southeast of Kovul, one of the objectives of the present Russian drive. Berlin reports the capture of 400 Russians during an attack on a German position north of Przewioka.

Around Verdun the French and German armies were inactive during the day, there having been only intermittent artillery bombardments. Paris says it has been confirmed that the French attack of Thursday on the slope south of Le Mort Homme resulted in the capture of German trenches on a front of about two-thirds of a mile.

While London claims further advances for the British forces in Mesopotamia, in the region of Kut-el-Amara, Constantinople asserts the British have retired from within the range of the Turkish guns. The occupancy of Imam Mansura, on the south bank of the Tigris River, and the pushing back of British trenches to within 200 yards of the Turks at Samnayyat, on the north bank of the Tigris, are claimed by London. On the other hand, the Turks say the British camp has been removed from Felahie, on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara, owing to the activity of the Turkish guns against it.

British forces operating in the eastern part of German East Africa have made further advances, and have occupied two villages. Near the coast a British force has taken Korogwe, and also have seized positions in the Victorian sector.

## POWERFUL GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL UNDER FRENCH FIRE

PARIS, June 16.—Powerful German attacks made last night on the French position southeast of Thiaumont farm, on the Verdun front, broke down under the French machine-gun and infantry fire, according to to-day's statement by the War Office.

The statement says the Germans began their assault at 6 o'clock in the evening on the right bank of the Meuse from hill No. 321 to the edge of hill No. 320. At the same time, another attack was launched at the southern edge of the Callette wood. All attacks were repulsed.

The trench captured by the French yesterday on the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill was also the object of several German counterattacks during the night, all of which failed. It is announced that the total number of prisoners taken by the French at the time of the capture of the trench is five officers and 150 soldiers.

The statement follows: "On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans last night delivered several counterattacks upon the trenches on the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill, which were occupied by us yesterday. All their endeavors failed under the French fire. The total number of German prisoners taken at this point reaches five officers and 150 men."

"On the right bank of the river the enemy at 6 o'clock yesterday evening directed a powerful offensive movement against our positions north of Thiaumont fortifications from hill No. 321 as far as the sides of hill No. 320. "The successive attacks of this movement broke down under the fire of our machine guns and our infantry, and it resulted in heavy losses to our assailants."

"Further east, following a violent bombardment with large-caliber shells, the Germans undertook an attack at about 10 P. M. upon our trenches on the southern side of the Callette wood. Our curtain of fire, at once brought into play, prevented the enemy from coming out of his trenches.

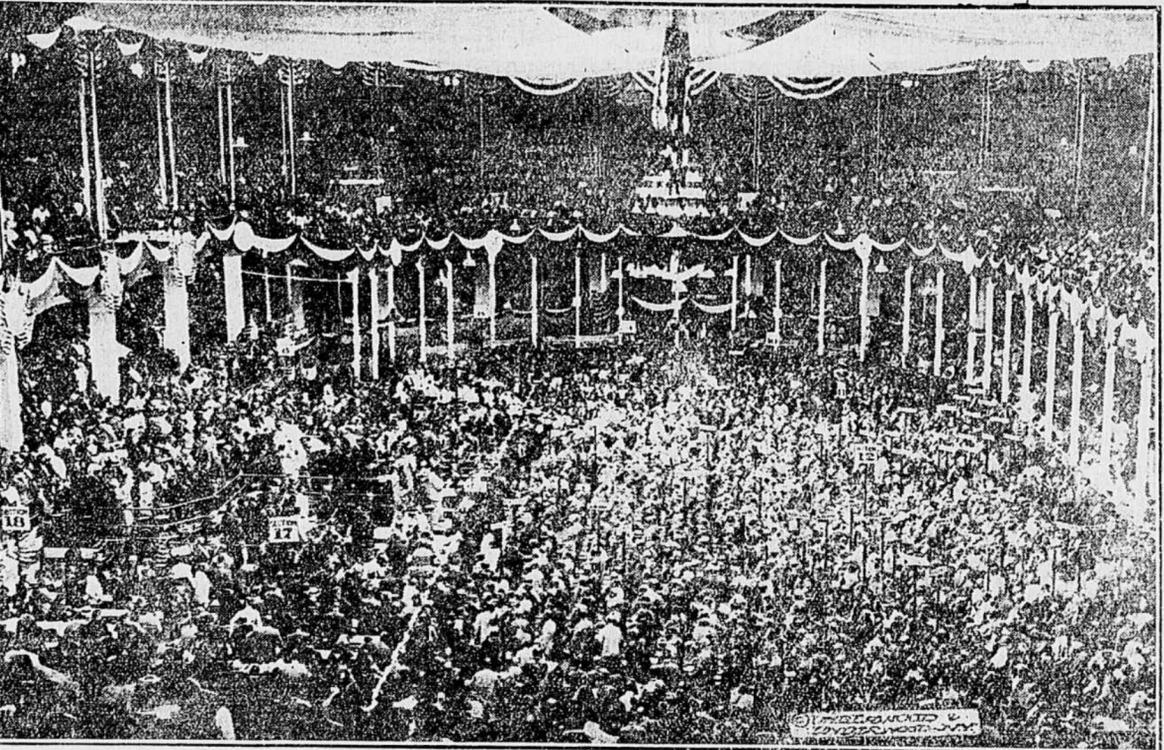
"On the remainder of the front there have been intermittent artillery exchanges."

## UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON DEAD MAN'S HILL

BERLIN, June 16 (via London).—Two attacks delivered by the French yesterday and last night on the German line along the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill (Verdun front) were unsuccessful. The War Office announced to-day. In the first attack the French temporarily

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# ROW OVER SUFFRAGE PLANK ONLY DISTURBER OF HARMONY



Scene at Opening of Democratic National Convention.

## PLAN TO UNITE PARTIES ANNOUNCED BY PERKINS

Reports Negotiations Under Way to Bring Republicans and Progressives Together.

## SEES ROOSEVELT AND WHITMAN

Talks With Governor Just After He Had Called Upon Hughes—Colonel Appears to Be Surprised When Told of Statement.

NEW YORK, June 16.—George W. Perkins, after a series of conferences to-day with Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman, announced that negotiations were under way looking for a "restoration of the good feeling" between the Progressive and Republican parties.

Mr. Perkins saw Governor Whitman yesterday after the Governor had called upon Charles E. Hughes. The Progressive leader then returned to call upon Roosevelt. He had long talks with both.

W. Murray Crane, chairman of the subcommittee of the Republican National Committee, which has authority to select a manager for the Hughes campaign, called on Colonel Roosevelt at his hotel late to-day. Both declined to discuss their conference. Colonel Roosevelt appeared to be surprised when told of Mr. Perkins's statement.

## HUGHES NOT QUESTIONED ABOUT PEACE PLANS

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Charles E. Hughes, weary from a week of strenuous political activity in New York, returned to his home here to-night for the week-end. He retired before hearing of George W. Perkins's announcement regarding peace negotiations. The nominee's apparent desire to bring Progressives and Republicans into accord is understood to have been discussed at several conferences between Mr. Hughes and some of the Progressive leaders.

The desirability of bringing the Progressives under the Republican standard again was discussed also, it is understood, in the long conference on Tuesday night between Mr. Hughes and W. Murray Crane, chairman of the Republican national subcommittee on organization, who is said to have conferred with other party leaders on the subject since then. No one would authorize the statement that such a movement was on foot, but indications have not been lacking that peace overtures were imminent.

## PROGRESSIVES URGE LOEB FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP

It became known to-night that some Progressive leaders have a candidate for the chairmanship in William Loeb, Jr., who was secretary to President Roosevelt. His advisers, however, are almost unanimously of the belief that he will virtually be his own campaign

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Democratic Platform Adopted Exactly as Approved by President

Only Fight Is on Suffrage Plank—Vigorous Declarations on Americanism.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Democratic National Convention at its final session early this afternoon adopted the party platform by acclamation exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee. The only fight was on the suffrage plank, but it was finally voted to the platform without any change.

The platform was as follows: "The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration, and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

"We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. . . . It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. "We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time. "We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws, and an ineffectual currency. . . . The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

"Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administration, long the refuge of the money trust, has been supplanted by the Federal reserve act, a true Democracy of credit under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry, and making a currency panic impossible. "We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the antitrust laws, so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth, and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

"We have effected an adjustment of the tariff. . . . fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. "Labor. "We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching two and one-half millions additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the post-office system on a self-sustaining basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

"Economic Freedom. "It is declared that reforms needed to clear away privilege, and prevent unfair discrimination, have been effected by recent legislation, and that, as far as possible, the party must restore every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America. "Tariff. "We affirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. "Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially endorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts, rather than in accordance with trade demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them. "Americanism. "The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. "This is an issue of patriotism. To faint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the element of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation. "Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard to our own country's welfare, or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people, is an enemy of the nation. (Continued on Third Page.)

## SUFFRAGE LEADERS WILL CARRY FIGHT TO CONGRESS

They Denounce as Inadequate Plank Adopted in Democratic Platform.

## WEAKER THAN REPUBLICAN

If Constitutional Amendment Is Not Passed, War Will Follow, Miss Martin Declares—Mrs. Catt Wires President Asking His Position.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Leaders of both the Woman's party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association united to-night in denouncing as inadequate the suffrage plank of the Democratic platform, and declared they would immediately resume their fight in Congress for national recognition. "We shall return to Washington as quickly as possible," Miss Ann Martin, chairman of the Woman's party, said. "We are going to give the Democratic Congress one more chance to make good before adjournment. If it does not see fit to pass a constitutional amendment, war will follow."

"I regard the Democratic plank weaker than the Republican. The preamble of the latter, at least, is regarded by some as giving national indorsement to suffrage. "Thus far we have not worked out details of our plans for fighting the Democratic party this fall, for we have hopes that the congressional leaders will see the light; but if they continue to oppose us, we will fight them. And it will be a good fight, too. We have 4,000,000 woman voters, \$500,000 in cash, a good cause, and a determined spirit. With all of these we cannot help but win."

## MRS. CATT CALLS SPECIAL MEETING OF HER BOARD

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, called a special meeting of her national board, and later issued the following official statement: "No suffragist who was present at the convention to-day could misinterpret either the speeches or the action taken by the Democratic party in adopting the alleged woman suffrage plank in its national platform. "The Democrats admitted freely in their speeches that 'political expediency' demanded 'some kind of a suffrage plank,' and they thought to hoodwink the women by a jumble of words that were designed to meet the situation, but in no sense succeeded. "The so-called suffrage plank which they adopted, after bursts of eloquence that were far more frank than intelligent, cannot be expected to win the presidential campaign for them. But it may well be expected to win the antagonism of millions of men and women voters in all parts of the country. "If the plank adopted to-day is the President's choice, the world may justly accuse him of descending to the tricks of the cheapest politician in order to bid for votes by flouting a plank that may be interpreted in as many ways as there are people."

## TELEGRAM ASKS WILSON TO STATE HIS POSITION

Mrs. Catt also sent the following telegram to President Wilson: "Inasmuch as Governor Ferguson, of Texas, and Senator Walsh, of Montana, made diametrically opposite statements in the Democratic convention to-day with regard to your attitude toward the suffrage plank adopted by the convention, we apply to you directly to state your position on the plank and give your precise interpretation of its meaning."

## ENTIRE PLATFORM FINALLY ADOPTED WITHOUT CHANGE

No Voice Raised Against Vigorous Declarations on Americanism.

## WOMEN LEADERS FEEL SOME ADVANCE IS MADE

Walsh Quotes Wilson as Considering It Vital That Suffrage Declaration Be Made.

## SUBSTITUTE BADLY DEFEATED

Democratic Convention Then Finally Adjourns Sine Die at 3:11 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Democratic National Convention finished its work early this afternoon by adopting the party platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee, including the plank on Americanism and that favoring woman suffrage, but not until the harmony of its three days' session had been disturbed with a row over the suffrage plank. "No voice was raised against the vigorous declarations of the Americanism plank, but at one time it looked as if the suffrage plank had been lost. After Senator Walsh, of Montana, had told the convention that President Wilson himself considered it vital to party success, however, it was voted into the platform by a ballot of 883-13 to 81-13. The entire platform then was adopted without roll call. "As it went into the platform the suffrage plank stands: "We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men. "The woman suffrage leaders considered it a much more favorable declaration than they got from the Republican convention at Chicago; they threw all their force behind it and won the support of the administration leaders, who were found fighting for them when danger threatened. "Haggard and worn from an all-night session, the platform makers were not ready with their report until after noon, when Senator Stone, sleepless for more than thirty hours, took the speakers' stand and, explaining that he was too tired to read the document, gave over this task to Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, who took turns reading the long declaration. "EVERYBODY KEPT UP "FOR SUFFRAGE FIGHT "The fight on the suffrage plank was in the air. Everybody was keyed up to it. The real fight broke when Governor Ferguson, of Texas, who headed the minority report against the administration plank, was given thirty minutes in which to present it. "The plank offered by the minority was: "The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several States in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard, and favor the continuance of that position which vests in the several States of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors. "Besides Governor Ferguson, the report was signed by former Representative Bartlett, of Georgia; James R. Nugent, of New Jersey, and Stephen B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind. "In an impassioned speech Senator Walsh swept aside the smaller questions which had been injected into the plank, and declared that the plank was in the platform, and considered it essential for party victory. "MUST SURRENDER SOMETIMES "TO WISDOM OF MAJORITY "Whatever your opinions may be," he said, "we shall never be anything but a discordant and divided party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the wisdom of a majority. Here you are confronted, as one of our famous leaders said, with a condition of a theory. The twelve suffrage States have represented ninety-one votes in the electoral college. Every political party has made this declaration in some form or other. It becomes a simple question of whether you will incur the enmity of these women. There is no possibility of losing a single vote if you adopt this majority plank, because every other party has done the same. "I ask you," he cried, "if you are going to put a resolution in here that's a lie. You can't adopt this minority report without stultifying yourselves."

Senator Walsh then explained that the President knew about the suffrage plank, and added: "He believes it vital to his success that it stay there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being, who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?" "While the fight had been going on a thunderstorm burst, and when the row on the convention floor was at its height the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed with the roaring shouts on the floor and the clatter caused by the rain on the roof, almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as

porting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916. "Economic Freedom. "It is declared that reforms needed to clear away privilege, and prevent unfair discrimination, have been effected by recent legislation, and that, as far as possible, the party must restore every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America. "Tariff. "We affirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. "Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially endorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts, rather than in accordance with trade demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them. "Americanism. "The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. "This is an issue of patriotism. To faint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the element of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation. "Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard to our own country's welfare, or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people, is an enemy of the nation. (Continued on Third Page.)

Special train will leave Lexington 9:30 A. M., June 17, via R. & O. Staunton and C. & O., arriving Richmond 3:00 P. M.