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REGANTING T. R. WANTS IN FOLD

Reasons Are Assigned For Declining Nomination

Will Support Hughes But Sticks To Progressivism

Chicago, June 26.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to the Progressive national committee, which convened here today, communicated his reasons for declining the Progressive nomination for president of the United States.

The high spots in the colonel's letter are the writer's expressed adherence to Progressive principles, the condemnation of the Wilson administration and endorsement of Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for president. Mr. Roosevelt also took occasion to rap the German-American alliance.

The Progressive committeemen are in session to act on the declination of Roosevelt to head the national ticket.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the national convention; John M. Parker of New Orleans, the vice presidential nominee; John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary; Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, L. O. Egan of North Dakota, William Flinn of Pittsburgh, Dr. E. M. Harris of Rhode Island and groups of others from the east and south are attending the meeting.

Mr. Roosevelt in his letter said: "The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. No finer effort was ever made to serve the American people, in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in the American tradition. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare. Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party."

Nomination of Hughes.
It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sink because our leadership is rejected.

In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive national committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straight-out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be president than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe

that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for nomination. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern reprobation of these professional German-American alliances, and the similar bodies, which have in the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American, but a thoroughly anti-American part.

Mr. Hughes' character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public actions before or after election. His entire public life is a guarantee of this.

Mr. Roosevelt then attacks the Democratic administration's foreign policies. He charged the administration had been guilty of shortcomings "more signal than those of any administration since the days of Buchanan." He assailed Wilson's attitude in both the European war and the Mexican troubles, alleging feebleness on the part of the president.

The colonel expresses opposition to a third party ticket at this time and adds:

I do not believe that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public decency and efficiency which the Progressive party has waged during the past four years. Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force.

WILSON WON'T DISCUSS MEDIATION PROPOSAL

Call For Volunteers Anticipated at National Capital.

Washington, June 26.—President Wilson had a lengthy conference with Chairman Stone of the senate committee on foreign relations and Chairman Flood of the house committee on foreign affairs. He gave the congress leaders a complete description of the course which the government may be expected to follow in the next few days. The salient points in the president's policy are:

The United States will not discuss proposals for mediation of the difficulties between the United States and Mexico so long as the relations between the two republics remain in their present status. The president considers affairs have reached the stage where the honor and dignity of the United States are widely involved.

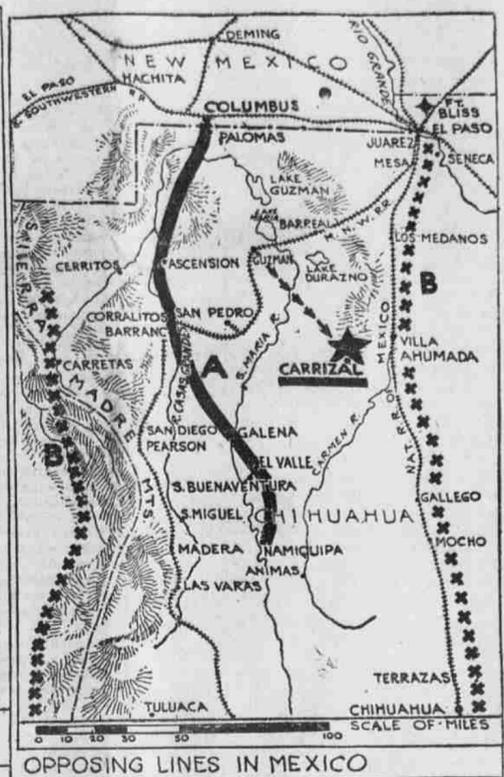
The president does not intend to go before congress before a declaration of war appears to be next logical step for this government. He considers that he has acted entirely within the limitations of his executive prerogatives in making the unconditional demand upon Carranza for the release of the seventeen soldiers imprisoned at Chihuahua City. He will ask authority of congress to call for an adequate number of volunteers as soon as diplomatic means of keeping the peace with Mexico have been exhausted. Many officials believe that this eventually will have to be faced before the week-end and they have every reason to believe that the president is mentally prepared for it.

Aviator Niles Fatally Hurt.
Oshkosh, Wis., June 26.—In full view of 10,000 people, whom he had just thrilled by looping the loop, Aviator Charles P. Niles of San Francisco fell from his monoplane and was probably fatally injured. His wife witnessed the accident.

WHERE BATTLE OCCURED IN MEXICO; "GOODBY" TO THEIR SOLDIER BOYS



PARTING FROM THEIR SOLDIERS



The large black star on the accompanying map indicates Carrizal, the point where American and Carranzista forces clashed. The solid black line (A) indicates General Pershing's line stretching from Columbus, N. M., south to Namiquipa. (BB) indicates Carranzista lines. The small grows mark the route of the American forces from Guzman to the scene of the battle at Carrizal. The photograph reproduces a scene at the departure from New York city of the 22d corps of engineers, New York national guard, when the womenfolk of the soldiers bade farewell to them.

MEXICANS FIRED FIRST; CAPT. MOREY LEFT TO DIE

San Antonio, Tex., June 26.—General Funston received a report from General Pershing stating he had received a letter from Captain Lewis Morey, stating the Mexicans fired first at Carrizal. Captain Morey wrote from a cave, where he hid with several un wounded. Three troopers brought in the message. Morey was so severely wounded, the men said after they had reached General Pershing, that after they had carried him two miles from the cave Captain Morey ordered them to leave him on the desert to die of his wounds and thirst. They believed him dying and obeyed.

Captain Morey Safe.
San Antonio, Tex., June 26.—Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, wife of Captain Morey, received a wireless message from her husband somewhere in Mexico saying he was safe and back in the American lines.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.
Columbus, June 26.—Miss W. Gustie Platt, fifty-one, died as a result of a bullet wound in her brain, received when a revolver was accidentally discharged in a dresser drawer when she was cleaning.

JOY RIDE FATAL FOR A COLUMBUS BROKER

Columbus, June 26.—John H. Parsons, thirty-four, married, a stock broker, was killed in an automobile accident at Eighteenth street and Bryant Road. He received a broken neck and died instantly, following a collision of his car with a Ford delivery car.

His companion in the automobile, Hazel Coach, twenty-five, unmarried, was injured about the head and received a sprained ankle. The driver of the Ford machine, Todd Harper, colored, is in Grant hospital with a fractured collarbone, broken leg and hand bruised. The cars were demolished.

Rough Riders Reorganizing.
Milwaukee, June 26.—The Rough Riders are reorganizing to enter the Mexican war at the first call for volunteers. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is himself back of the plan.

MURDER AND ONE DEAD IN ACCIDENT

Cincinnati, June 26.—Patrolman Jacob Kuenzel, attached to the Broadway police station, was shot and killed by his wife, Kate, at their home. Kuenzel was shot with his own revolver and died instantly. The woman then took poison and fell across the body of her husband. At the hospital it was reported that she would not survive.

Marysville O. June 26.—In an automobile accident near Ostrander Willis Decker, a wealthy farmer, was instantly killed and his son Clarence was seriously injured. Mr. Decker was learning to drive. The machine struck a rat, turned turtle and went over a fence, falling on both its occupants.

MOTOR CAR OVERTURNS

Cleveland, June 26.—Anton Karlinger was killed and his three companions in an automobile were badly injured when the machine overturned. The machine, swerving on a corner, tipped over.

HEART IS PIERCED

Marion, O., June 26.—Michael Clucus, forty-eight, a Swede, was found shot through the heart, near the Columbus, Delaware and Marion car barn. An Italian with whom Clucus had quarreled is missing.

AUTOMOBILE OVERTURNS

Dayton, O., June 26.—Seven members of a pleasure party were injured when the auto truck in which they were returning to this city skidded and overturned into a ditch. All of the injured were removed to a hospital.

TEACHERS AT CEDAR POINT

Sandusky, O., June 26.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Ohio Teachers' association, which will be held at Cedar Point this week, arrived today. The sessions will continue until Friday night.

BUCKOWINA IN HANDS OF SLAVS

Whole of the Austrian Crownland Reported Conquered.

TEUTONS STILL RETREATING

French Claim Recapture From the Germans of Trenches Northeast of Verdun — Bombardment On Both Sides of the Meuse Continues. Turks and Russians Engaged in Mesopotamia.

London, June 26.—According to Petrograd dispatches, the Russians have conquered the whole of the Austrian crownland of Bukowina. The Austro-Hungarians are now making their way toward the Carpathian passes.

Kimpong, in the southern part of the Bukowina, has been occupied by the Russians and the Austrians have fallen back between that town and Jokobeny and to the northwest have evacuated the heights south of Betro-metti and Wiznic.

Along the River Pruth, in their drive toward Kolomea, the Russians have captured Willschoff and Toulou-noff. The Austrians lost heavily in men taken prisoners and in war stores left behind in the retreat.

In Volhynia Petrograd records the capture of a redoubt near Czartorysk, the repulse of attacks southwest of Lutsk and an advance north of Radzi-wiloff, while Berlin reports the putting down of Russian attacks to the east of Vladimir-Volynski and west of Dubno. Heavy fighting continues throughout this entire region.

The French, during attacks Saturday night, recaptured from the German trenches west of the Thiaumont redoubt northeast of Verdun and also made some progress in the village of Fleury, according to the war office communication.

The bombardment on both sides of the Meuse continued without interruption. There also was pronounced artillery activity between the British and Germans on the British portion of the Franco-Belgian line.

In the Posina region and south of Arserio, in the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians have attacked and driven back the Austrians at several points. In the Adige and Brenta sectors the Austrians again have increased in volume their artillery fire.

In fighting between the Turks and Russians the Ottoman forces drove out the Russians from a convent in the region of Djivizlyk, but later were compelled, under a violent counter attack to withdraw.

Family Away; Buildings Burn.
Chardon, O., June 26.—Fire destroyed the residence and two large barns on the farm of J. J. Curt, near here; loss \$5,000. No one was at home. It is believed the buildings were set afire.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, June 26.
Cattle—Shipping, \$9@11 40; butchers, \$5@10 25; heifers, \$7 50@10; cows, \$4 50 @8; bulls, \$5 50@8 25; fresh cows and springers, \$50@60; calves, \$4 10@12.
Hogs—Heavy, \$10 05@10 10; mixed, \$10 @10 10; Yorkers, \$9 50@10 05; pigs, \$3 50 @6 50; roughs, \$5 50@6 50; stags, \$4 50 @7 25.
Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5 50@9 10 40; wethers, \$4@5 25; ewes, \$4@7 50; mixed sheep, \$7 50@7 75; lambs, \$7@12.
CHICAGO, June 26.
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7 50@11 20; stockers and feeders, \$5 25@7 75; cows and heifers, \$5 75@8 75; calves, \$5 50@12.
Hogs—Light, \$9 10@9 75; mixed, \$9 35 @9 50; heavy, \$9 25@9 50; roughs, \$9 25 @9 40; pigs, \$7 50@9 10.
Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7@9; lambs, \$7 50@11 60.
CLEVELAND, June 26.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9 50@10 10; butcher steers, \$9@9 75; heifers, \$7 50@8 50; bulls, \$6@7; cows, \$4@7; calves, \$12@12 25.
Hogs—Yorkers, heavies and mediums, \$7 75; pigs, \$8 25; roughs, \$8 65; stags, \$7 50.
Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$6 75@7; ewes, \$6@6 50; lambs, \$9 50@11.
PITTSBURGH, June 26.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9@10 50; butcher steers, \$7@8 40; heifers, \$5@6 25; cows, \$5 75@6; bulls, \$4 75@9; calves, top 12.
Hogs—Heavy, \$9 50@9 55; heavy Yorkers, \$9 50@9 55; light Yorkers, \$9 70 @9 80; pigs, \$9 50@9 75.
Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, \$7 75; top lambs, \$9 50.
CINCINNATI, June 26.
Cattle—Steers, \$6@10 25; heifers, \$5 75 @7 75; cows, \$4 50@7 25; calves, \$5@11 25.
Hogs—Packers and butchers, \$9 40 @9 60; common to choice, \$6 75@8 75; pigs and lights, \$6 50@9 60; stags, \$6@7.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$13@7; lambs, \$7@11 25.
ECSTON, June 26.
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine washed, \$7@8 50; half blood combing, \$7@8 50; three-quarter blood combing, \$6@7 50; delaine unwashed, \$4@5 50.
TOLEDO, June 26.
Wheat, \$1 07 1/2; corn, 76 1/2; oats, 41 1/2; clover seed, \$3 75.

NOTES ARE EXCHANGED

By United States With Carranza Government

Latter Assumes Responsibility For Attack at Carrizal.

RELEASE OF AMERICANS SOUGHT

Secretary Lansing Demands Early Statement From the Head of the De Facto Government as to the Course of Action He Has Determined Upon. Aggressive Action Delayed by Lack of Troops On the Border.

Washington, June 26.—Full responsibility for the attack on the American forces at Carrizal has been assumed by the Carranza government.

Demand for the immediate release of the American troops captured in the engagement has been made by the American government with a further demand for an early statement from Carranza as to the course of action he has determined upon.

These are the outstanding features of communications exchanged between the two governments made public by Secretary of State Lansing.

Representative of the Latin-American republic in Washington are conferring with a view to preparing a combined proposal for mediation as a means of preventing a break. The Mexican embassy has been unofficially advised that General Carranza has accepted "in principle" a tentative proposal to this end received by him from other Latin-American republics. The United States is still to be approached formally on the subject. Officials here intimate that the proposal would be rejected.

The course followed up to this time compels the conclusion that the administration, finding its hands more or less tied by the slowness with which the national guard is mobilizing for muster, is endeavoring to play for time. This was indicated in signal fashion in the reply sent to the Carranza note accepting full responsibility for the Carrizal affair.

Lansing's Note.
At the receipt of the reply Secretary Lansing instructed James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the United States at Mexico City, to inform the Mexican foreign office that "the government of the United States can put no other construction on the Carranza communication, other than it was intended for a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico."

Then, after demanding the release of the prisoners held at Chihuahua, Secretary Lansing directs Mr. Rodgers to inform the Mexican foreign office that "the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

There is no suggestion in the American communication as to the course of action the United States has determined upon in view of Carranza's admission of responsibility for the attack on the American troops.

Inasmuch as any aggressive action determined upon would require the release of all the regular army forces now held on the border for use in Mexico, no move can be initiated until a sufficient number of national guardsmen is sent to take up the border patrol work. While this serious aspect of the problem is believed to be the occasion in great measure for the hesitation of the president, the possibility that Carranza may at any time order his forces to attack Pershing is becoming a matter of growing concern to army officers, particularly in view of the persistent reports that General Trevino, the Mexican commander, is concentrating a force of 30,000 at points commanding Pershing's headquarters and line of communications.

Unofficial reports reached here that Pershing's main force was engaged in battle with a Carranza army.

It developed that Secretary Baker has sent out urgent orders to the departmental commanders to redouble their efforts to muster in the national guard and to rush organizations to the border as rapidly as possible. The department was informed that the militia of Kansas, Missouri and California were mustered in Saturday.

KILLED WHILE SLEEPING

Painesville, O., June 26.—William Proper, twenty-one, and his sister, Addie Proper, twenty-nine, were shot and killed as they slept in their home on a farm near Berry, five miles from here. A sheriff's posse is searching for Emery Bowen, a cousin of the Proper, who is missing. Bowen slept with William Proper. He had been released from a sanitarium recently and it is believed became insane and committed the deed.