wanting. His party, because of its devo-tion to the outworn theory of State rights and because of its reliance upon purely

sectional support, stands against that spiri

They have brought us to impotence abroau

and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of Government

illed by incompetent men appointed only or reasons of partisan politics. They have

have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonor and indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above

the welfare of others, is to be put above the stern and unflinching performance of duty, whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant.

Yet in Mexico they have falled even to secure the peace which they thus sought; and they have falled in spite of the most ample warning to prepara in any real fashing to prepare the could which their own.

n to meet the crisis which their ow) dicy invited. They have taught us to pu-afety first," safety before duty and hon-

"safety first," safety before duty and honor, to put that materialism which expresses
itself in more moneymaking, and in the
fatted ease of life, above all spiritual
things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us
to accept adroit elecution as a substitute for
straightforward and efficient action. They
have raised indecision, hesitancy and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the
instinct of efficiency which will guarantee

instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the Government will once

mere work with vigor and force. He pos-cesses that habit of straightforward think-

elated with his deeds and translated into

His past career is the warrant for our seller that he will be the unfaltering op-sonent of that system of invisible govern-

ent which finds expression in the domina

His past career is a guarantee

chatever he says before election will be

ally, his public record shows him to be a man of unlending integrity; intellectually. It shows him to be a man of original and

rained ability. We have the alternative

of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or

of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and

honor of our people. I earnestly bespeak

from my fellow Progressives their ungrudg-ing support of Mr. Hughes. Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ABSURD, SAY GERMANS,

ABOUT BACKING MEXICO

Friend of Chancellor Declares

"Big Empire Can't Dignify"

Such Folly

BERLIAN. June 26.—Reports received see from America that the German lega-ion in Mexico City was actively impiring inernal Carranga, head of the Constitu-ionalist Government of Mexico. In hostility of the United States, have been brought to be attention of the mountain transculor.

he attention of the imperial Unancellor, or, you Bethmann-Hollweg.

The Chancellor asked to be excused from ammenting on the report, feeling that such umors were unworthy of his attention. A lose friend of the Chancellor, however, had

"Certain circles in the United States are

sever tired of ascribing responsibility for exceptibing, no matter how far-fetched, to Germany. If a house burns down or a avorite loses a race, or crop prospects seem

with a cry of Those wicked Germans! It is obviously impossible for the highest offi-cial in a big Empire to dignify every idictions detail of such a campaign with a

personal denial. Any one, however, knows as I do that such reports are ridiculous and unfounded."

Colonel Colesberry's Funeral

Funeral services for Colonel Alexander P olesberry, Civil War veteran and forme

Inited States Marshal, who died Thursday were held this afternoon in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, 21st and Christian streets. Colonel Colesberry re-

ted at agree Pine street and was a

Beautiful mo

tion pictures of Colorado scen-

ver will be

shown in the

following the-atres: At the Palace Theatre,

1214 Market, to-day, Tuesday and Wednes-day; at the Victoria The-

atre, 9th and Market, today and Tuesday.

these protagonists are sure to arise a cry of Those wicked Germans! It

Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

ulled the moral sense of the people.

BACK HUGHES, COLONEL ROOSEVELT URGES PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Continued from Page One

support of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt says he believed their attitude is due "not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me."

Most Americans of German ancestry are loyal citizens, he asserts, but the professional German-Americans "are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany."

In his televis of Mr. Hughes the Colonel

In his tribute to Mr. Hughes the Colonel

"We have the alternative of continuing in office an Administration which has proved a famentable failure or of putting into office an Administration which we have every fenson to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people."

COLONEL'S LETTER

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows: To the Progressive National Committee:

Gentlemen-In accordance with the mes mage I sent to the Progressive National Con vention as soon as I had received the noti-scation that it had nominated me for Presi-Scatlon that it had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for decling the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between 2000 and 2000 letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the contesty of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such

Before speaking of anything else. I wish to express my heartlest and most unstitted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1918. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 Joined at Chicago to found the Progressive party. These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose, and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoin and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the Civil War. PLATFORM OF 1912

The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first effort on a large scale to translate abstract formulas of economic and social justice in-to concrete American nationalism; the ef-fort to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the need of the United States in the 29th century. 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.

Events have shown that the Progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic party. Moreover, these events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The results of the terrible world war of the last two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and indus-trial preparedness, along the lines of effielency, of loyal service to the nation and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper. Fur-thermore, it is no less evident, that this preparedness for the tasks of peace forms the only sound basis for that indispensable military preparedness which rests on uni-versal military training, and which finds expression in universal obligatory service in time of war. Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary com-plements of universal suffrage, and represent the realization of the true America democratic, ideal in both peace and

Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence. 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; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental, ideals which the

name.

The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and indistrial welfare. dstrial welfare.

Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party.

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 sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course ws advocated was in the bigi-est interest of the American people is aside from the question. It is unpatriotic to refrom the question. It is unpartiate to re-fuse to do the best possible merely because the people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good-humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and en-deavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

ASSAILS WILSON ADMINISTRATION. This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the Presidential election would result in the choice of either the Republican or the Democratic nomines. The present Administration, during its three years of life, had been guilty ing its three years of life, had been mulity of shortcomings more signal than those of any Administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the Administration of Buchanan. No Administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience. Within the Republican party conflicting forces were at work.

There were men among the organization

party conflicting forces were at work.

There were men among the organization leaders who advocated b course of action such as offered no improvement upon the Democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement upon the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson. If such a course were followed, it obviously would become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything homorable in order to prevent such a necessity; to do everything short of macrificing our most sacred convicshort of sacrificing our most sacred convi-tions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces oppose



to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilso and the Democratic party.

STAND OF BULL MOOSE. Under these circumstances the Progres sive National Committee at Chicago in January outlined our duty to seek common action with the Republican party, using the

following words: 'Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. The surest way to secure for our country the required leader-ship will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican parties choose he same standard bearer and the same prin

Six weeks later, on March 9, in my Trin-dad statement, I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic party on a platform of "clean-cut, straight-out Na-tional Americanism," and for a candidate "who will not meroly stand for such a program before election, but will resoluted and in good faith put it through if elected.

APPEAL TO VOTERS. This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention, which ran thart as follows:

"Can we not, forgetting past difference; ow join, for the safety and honor of our ountry, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine Preparedness Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said. May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differest with us to join in this same apirit toward those who have? As far as my own soul is known to me it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the Republicans and Progressives assembled at Chleago."

In addition to these public statements I had also stated by own attitude verbally, and in letters, during the weeks immediately preceding the convention, to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many of the leaders at the convention. To these men I ex-pressed my carnest hope that the Repub-licans would so act as to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them. I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the Republican leaders it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the coun-try, our sense of what patriotism demanded n a great crisis would make it imperative upon us to run a separate ticket; and that whether in such event it would be neces-sary for me to head that ticket could not be determined in advance. I stated in these interviews and in these letters, with the utmost emphasis, that the decision of this point, like the whole matter of runding a separate ticket, would have to determined by what the interests of the country demanded in view of the action finally taken by the conventions at Chi-

"I SPOKE IN GOOD FAITH." At the time many of the Republican lead-ers asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the Republican convention; and that if I was not so nominated, I intended to accept the Progressive nomination and run on a third Of course my fellow Progressive ere under no such error. They knew that spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utter-ances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Repub-licans nominated a man whom we could onscientiously support we would support The Progressive Convention came to gether knowing my public statements and therefore knowing exactly what my atti-

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, he merely a move in the in-terest of the election of Mr. Wilson.

"I SHALL SUPPORT HUGHES."

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 straightout Americanism before elec-tion, but will resolutely and in good faith are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name.

The Progressive movement. nomination on a third ticket. I do not be-lieve that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various sa-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 the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this ob-ject was by supporting Mr. Hughes, and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations. I ne hardly repeat what I have already said stern reprobation of this professional Ger man-American element—the element typi-fled by the German-American Alliances and the similar bodies, which have, in the prenomination campaign, played not merely an un-American but a thoroughly anti-American part.

SCORNS PROFESSIONAL HYPHENS. These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood, and who are precisely as good Americans as those of any other ancestry. There are not, and never have been, in all our land, better citizens than the great mass of the men and women of German birth or descent who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality; a nationality distinct from any in Europe, for Americans who are good Americans are no more German-Americans than they are English-Americans, or Irish-Americans, or Scandinavian-Americans. They are Americans. No good American, whatever his ancestry

ur creed, can have any feeling except acorn and detestation for these professional Ger-

man-Americans who seek to make the American Fresident in effect a vicercy of the German Emperor. The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the politico-racial hyphen which is the budge and sign of moral treason to the Republic. I have singled these men out for specific denunciation, and assuredly it I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

HUGHES LIFE GUARANTEE Mr. Hughes' character and his whole ourse 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. The events of the last three and a half years have shown that as much cannot be

ears have shown that as much cannot b years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which he now stands, in view of the fact that almost every important premises contained in the platform. ise contained in the platform portant promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ogo has since been broken. We owe all of our present trouble with the professional tierman-American element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation.

MEXICAN SITUATION As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like Kinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Span sh War. Under the actual circumstance 18h War. we could with only a minimum risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a violation of The Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power. As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war.

During the past 20 years questions hav arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage. resolution and judgment on the part of the President dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women and chil-dren on the high seas by German subma--the Lusitania being merely the wors of many such cases.

GERMAN OUTRAGES

The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with the organized German outrages with n our own land, and, finally, in dealing with he organized German-American vote, continued existence of the German-American menace at home is directly due to Mr Wilson's course of action during the last

NOMINATION OF HUGHES. Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feeling on objection to the character r actions of the Republican National Convention. As regards this point, it is suffi-cient to say that the members of the Republican National Convention were un-questionably induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of the belief that his integrity and force of character, and his long record of admirable public service, would make him peculiarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican party, but to the people generally. 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

on behalf of public decency and efficiency which the Progressive party has waged during the last four years.

In any event, and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican Convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swerved from the prime dufy of serving with cool judgment and single-minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the country in which United States. Such things do not count when weighted in the balance against our duty to serve well the country in which, after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

The world is passing through a great crisis and no man can tell what trial and leopardy will have to be faced by this najeopardy will have be the following the years immediately ahead. There is now no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the Government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vears this country shall be entrusted the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Williams whether during these possibly vita Mr. Wilson has been tried and found



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of far-sighted nationalism which is essen-tial if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. entinued from Page tine day, our guns successfully carrying out the demolition of enemy works, espe-cially in Vallarsa and the Posina Vallar.

Along the whole front on the Asiago plateau, from the Canaglia Valley to the Mandrielle sone, west of the Mar-casina, our advanced infantry detuchnents successfully attacked enemy

In the upper Cordevoic and the Boite In the upper Cordevole and the Botte valleys there were violent artillery duels. In the Pustherthal, Innichen and Sillian (on the Bozen-Klagenfurt Railway), were effectively shelled by our heavy calibre guns. There was artillery and infantry activity on the But and at the bridgehead of the upper Calls. We get due to Legaldskirchen.

But and at the bridgehead of the upper Fella. We set fire to Leopoldskirchen. Along the Isonso bold incurions by our infantry resulted in the cature of enemy ammunition and some prisoners. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Toimezzo, Portogruaro, Ponte Piave and the Grado lagoon. There were no victims. Some damage was done.

Our Caproni squadron shelled enemy encampments on the Asiago platcau this morning, returning safely.

FRENCH TROOPS REGAIN TRENCHES AT VERDUN; HALT TEUTONS AT THIAUMONT

French troops carried a few elements German trenches between Fumin and benois woods, on the northeastern front of Verdun, last night, the War Office an-tounced today. A German attack west of Thiaumont was completely checked by French screen fire.

Man's Hill, on the northwestern front of The text of the official communique fol-

In the Argonne an attack directed by the enemy along our small posts at Le Fille Morte was repulsed with

On the left bank of the Meuse there on the left bank of the Meuse there was an artillery duel, which was particularly sharp in the region of Dead Man's Hill. On the right bank a German attack launched last night against our positions west of the Thiaumont Wood was completely checked by our curtain of fire and our musketry. In the curres of a local operation be-

In the course of a local operation be-tween Farsin Wood and Chenois Wood recaptured some of the enemy's trenches. In the other sectors only artillery actions are reported, BRITISH STRIKE TEUTONS; ALONG 60-MILE FRONT; USE

POISON GASES IN DRIVE BERLIN, June 26, All along the British front in France

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from La Bassee Canal to the Somme and beyond, there is great activity, according to last night's official bulletin on the campaign. At Verdun, the report says, French

attacks were repulsed. The bulletin follows From south of La Bassee Canal to beyond the Somme (a front of about 60 miles as the crow flies) the enemy developed and continued during the night unbroken, lively activity. He also hombarded Lens and its neighborhood with heavy fire, and discharged gas without success over our lines near Beaumont and Hamel, north of Al-

East of St. Die we carried out a East of St. Die wo carried out a patrol advance, as a result of which 15 prisoners were brought in.

French attacks were delivered against German positions yn both sides of the Meuse River in the Verdun sector last night, but all were repulsed, the German War Office appropriated today.

nnounced today.

West of the Meuse the German position on Dead Man's Hill was assaulted, but the French were thrown back. To the east of the Meuse the French tried unsuccessfully o disiodge the Germans from their new position on the Froide de Terre Bridge.

CARRIZAL CASUALTIES NOW PLACED AT 23

Capt. Charles T. Boyd Definitely Reported Slain-Cavalry Still on Search

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, June 18, ela radio to Columbus, N. H., June 11. Although Captain Lewis S. Morey, second in command of the Americans ambushed at Carrizal, has been found by the rescue forces of the 11th Cavalry, nine troopers of the 10th Cavalry still are missing and are believed to have perished. The death list of Americans in the Carrizal battle, therefore,

The 11th Cavalry column, under Major Jenkins, is still searching the district in which the battle was fought, but hope that any more survivors would be found was abandoned.

abandoned.

It has now been definitely established that Captain Charles T. Boyd, commanding the 10th Cavairy troops engaged at Carrian, was killed. The notebook which he carries has been recognized. always carries has been recognized,

WONDERFULLY GREAT

