

## PRESIDENT CALLS MEXICANS TO UNITE IN MOVE FOR PEACE

### ALL FACTIONS ASKED TO COOPERATE IN MOVEMENT

### INTERVENTION TO BE LAST RESORT

### U. S. Would Recognize Peaceful Element and Extend Active Assistance.

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson, in the name of the United States government, today publicly called on all factions in Mexico "to accommodate their differences" and get up a government which can be accorded recognition. Failure to unite in a movement to bring peace to Mexico within a very short time, it was announced in the statement telegraphed to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and others, would constrain the United States to decide what means should be employed to save the people of the southern republic from other devastations of internal warfare.

The statement is interpreted as meaning that the United States would bring pressure to bear first to unite the factions in the choice of a provisional president. Failing to bring all elements together the United States would give active support to those elements which did agree. Ultimate intervention is considered possible, but only if a hopeless condition of anarchy is followed with no remedy from within the republic.

The statement marks a new departure in the United States policy toward Mexico. It was decided on after conferences of the president and cabinet to study the reports of Duval West, who investigated conditions.

Foreign nations were taken into the confidence of the United States, and European diplomats who would express themselves indicated their approval of the plan.

The statement started a variety of speculation regarding the government's future plans.

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson's warning to Mexico that the United States can not permit present conditions to continue went forward by telegraph, today to American agents who will deliver it to the factional leaders. At the same time the statement made public at the White House, that the communication which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Gato, the principal Mexican leaders, is not sent as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude, which is expressed in the statement, to the American people. In part it says:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who figured the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people. With these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another, all professing the same objects. They nevertheless are unable or unwilling to cooperate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who are expected to support it."

The president then points out that Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her troubles than when the revolution started, that there is no proper protection for either her own citizens or those of other nations in her territory and that "Mexico is starving and without government."

The statement continues: "In these circumstances the people and government of the United States can not stand idly by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her and deny it their duty as a friend and neighbor to lend any aid, properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement, which will embody the real objects of the revolution, constitutional government and the rights of the people."

"It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what has not hitherto done or feel at liberty to lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such a man or group can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they can not unite, the warring factions of the country."

## FIGHT FOR PRZEMYSL HEAVIEST OF WAR

### STUBBORN BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF FORTS CONTINUES WITH UNABATED FURY—BOTH SIDES CLAIM ADVANTAGE—TURKS ATTACK ALLIES IN GALLIOLI

London, June 2.—The battle for Przemysl, one of the most stubborn and sanguinary struggles of the war, continues with unabated fury. Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field, their losses reaching an unprecedented number. The Germans and Austrians claim some forts on the northern front have fallen and that on the southeastern front their troops are progressing toward the railway joining the fortress with Lemberg.

The latest Petrograd communication says the Germans who entered one fort were driven out. To the south-east, simultaneously with this battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the lines toward Warsaw. The Germans claim to have captured more than three hundred thousand Russians and an immense amount of material during May.

On Gallipoli Peninsula, the British and French lines have been subjected to severe attacks by the Turks, all of which, according to the British official report, have been repulsed.

The most important fighting in France is north of Arras, where the Germans and French are contending for possession of a point which both claim to hold.

The latest victim of the German submarines is the British liner *Saldah*, sunk in the North Sea, with seven of her crew.

London, June 2.—Rumania now is occupying the position of uneasy neutrality lately held by Italy in connection with the European war. Diplomats of the near east are evidently working hard to bring about an understanding between Bulgaria and Rumania. Rumors are rife that Rumania is mobilizing one million men.

Possession of Transylvania is the aspiration of Rumania. Austria is reported to have decided against granting her demands.

## SUMMER SCHOOL TO BE HELD WEST MARKET ST.

### COUNTY BOARD THINKS THIS BUILDING BETTER SUITED TO NEEDS

### FROM JULY 5 TO 30

### List Teacher and Subjects They Will Teach Has Been Arranged.

Mr. J. B. Felton, county superintendent of education, stated yesterday that at a meeting of the county board Wednesday morning it was decided to hold the Teachers Summer school in the West Market street school building in this city, the desks in this building being more suitable. As announced some time ago, the school will run for four weeks, from July 5, to July 30, and Mr. Felton is especially desirous of having as many of the teachers of the county as possible to attend. He is having cards printed and these will be mailed to the teachers, announcing the dates, programs, etc. Mr. Felton states that if any of the teachers wish board he will be glad to assist them if they will write to him.

The list of teachers and their subjects are as follows:  
Professor J. B. Watkins, principal, Algebra and Arithmetic.  
Professor M. E. Bradley, Agriculture, Civics and Modeling.  
Miss Nell Summerzett, English, Grammar and Composition.  
Miss Lenora Hubbard, Primary Methods and Drawing.

Alabama Loses \$150,000.  
Montgomery, Ala., June 2.—The State of Alabama has been ordered by the attorney general to issue warrants for \$150,000 which must be refunded to outside corporations because of the foreign corporation license tax being found unconstitutional. The leading corporation to benefit by the refund is the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company.

## CIRCULATE PETITION NEAL'S CREEK DIST.

### WANT COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW IN THAT SECTION

### THREE METHODS

### Act Specifies Three Ways by Which the Act May Become Law.

It was stated yesterday by the county superintendent of education that the petition which is being circulated in the Neal's Creek school district for compulsory school attendance law is being freely signed and that it was almost a certainty that this would be the second district to take this on itself, Cleveland district having been the first.

There are three ways in which this compulsory attendance law may put in force as follows:

1. Upon petition of the majority of the qualified electors residing in the district.
2. Upon election after petition by one-fourth of the qualified electors residing in the district.
3. Upon election of the board of trustees of any district containing an incorporated town of 1,500 inhabitants.

As will be seen from the above the adoption of compulsory attendance in any district depends absolutely upon the co-operation of the people. The law simply means that all children between the ages of 6 and 21 have the right to attend the local school of their district.

But in the districts the compulsory attendance law, children between the ages of eight and fourteen years will be required to attend the four months in the country and the full term in town. Pupils under eight and above fourteen years of age will not be affected.

It appears that the first method of adopting the law is the favorite in this county and really this looks as being the best any way.

## Tories of New British Cabinet



Here are the most prominent Unionist political enemies of Premier Asquith and his whole party, who have been taken in to form the new coalition cabinet. For many years Bonar Law, now leader of the opposition, and Sir Arthur J. Balfour, have fought Premier Asquith. But when the war began they forgot party lines and went to the support of the government.

Lord Lansdowne is past seventy years of age. He began his political service as a lord of the treasury from 1869 to 1872, and since then he has held one important position after another. He was governor general of Canada for five years, and was foreign secretary from 1900 to 1905. He becomes a minister without a portfolio.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Unionist opponent of Lloyd-George, Asquith and practically all of what there two men have stood for in English politics, recalls India. It was in that country that the present minister made his great reputation. At one time Lord Curzon was private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, and during his ministry he became under secretary of state for foreign affairs. From 1899 to 1905 he was viceroy and governor general of India.

Arthur J. Balfour can now look back upon a lifetime of able service to the empire. Secretary to Lord Salisbury, he succeeded that distinguished statesman as prime minister. The Balfour ministry lasted from July 12, 1902, to December 5, 1905, when Campbell-Bannerman came in power.

Andrew Bonar Law since 1911 has been leader of the opposition and of the Unionist party. Mr. Law is fifty seven years old.

Interest is added to the appointment of J. Austin Chamberlain as secretary for India through the fact that he is a son of Joseph Chamberlain. He is also a Unionist, and among the posts he has held may be mentioned those of civil lord of the admiralty, financial secretary to the treasury, post master general and chancellor of the exchequer (from 1903-06).

## KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO MAKE JAIL DELIVERY

### Brother of Prisoner, Jailer and Policeman Dead as Result of Fight.

Miami, June 2.—Three men are dead here as a result of an attempt to deliver from jail John Ashley, under sentence of death for the murder of a Seminole Indian. The dead are: B. H. Ashley, a brother of the condemned man; Wilbur W. Hendrickson, jailer, and J. R. Riblett, a policeman.

B. H. Ashley attempted the delivery alone. He went to Hendrickson's home, called him to the door killed him and attempted to escape. Riblett rushed to the scene while Ashley was trying to flee on a motorcycle. Ashley shot Riblett twice, and Riblett shot him once. Both are dead.

## ITALIAN KING CORPORAL OF ZONAVS

Marselles, June 2.—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, has been appointed third corporal of the first company of the first battalion of the third regiment of Zouaves at Constantine, Algeria, by Lieutenant Doncausse, commanding. The king's grandfather was given that name and rank on the night of the battle of Palestro, June first, 1859, when the French and Italian allies defeated Austria.

## CHICAGO WOMAN IS ARRESTED IN ITALY

### Charged With Being Accomplice of Bavarian Officer Who is Accused of Espionage.

Milan, Italy, June 2.—Isabelle Wade of Chicago was arrested here today charged with being an accomplice of espionage.

## WILSON HAS TALK WITH BERNSTORFF

## VETS RE-ELECT GEN. B. H. YOUNG

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED PRAISING WILSON AND NEUTRALITY OF U. S.

## NEXT REUNION IN BIRMINGHAM

### Anxiety for Health of Aged Veterans in Camp Caused by Rains.

Richmond, June 2.—General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, was today re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans in their annual reunion here. Birmingham was selected for the reunion next year.

Before the close of the business session the reunion adopted a resolution which was telegraphed to President Wilson, saying: "As soldiers who know the horror of war and as citizens of a reunited country, we are glad we have at Washington a president who is strictly neutral between warring nations, and will with wisdom and courage stand for all regard and respect for the honor of the American flag and proper observance of full rights of the humblest American citizens." The resolution was wildly applauded.

Heavy rain today seriously interfered with program events, some of which were postponed, and aroused much anxiety for hundreds of aged veterans in camp. This afternoon a United States band gave a concert in honor of Miss Mary Custie Lee, the only daughter of General Lee, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The annual parade will be held tomorrow.

## JITNEYS UNDER HEAVY BOND IN NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, June 2.—Jitneys were put out of business here today when the commission council ordinance requiring \$5,000 liability bond went into effect. Nearly 100 cars ceased operation.

One woman operator arrested will develop a test case in the courts.

## PROMISE SAFE CONDUCT FOR DR. D. DERNBURG

### German Who Insulted U. S. Will Probably go to Norway This Month.

Washington, June 2.—The British, French and Russian embassies have assured the state department that they will give safe conduct to Doctor Bernhard Dernburg, when he leaves the United States. It is reported that he will go to Norway this month. Dernburg, who is a German, aroused the resentment of the Washington government in an address justifying the sinking of the Lusitania.

## DEPOSIT CHECK FOR SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS

### Largest Check Ever Drawn in United States Drawn to Credit Pennsylvania Railroad.

New York, June 2.—A check for sixty-five million dollars, believed to be the largest ever drawn in the United States, was deposited to the credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in a local bank this morning. It was drawn by Kuhn, Loeb and company in payment of general mortgage bonds issued by the company and sold on public subscription, after being underwritten by a syndicate formed by the bankers. The check was deposited in the bank on which it was drawn.

## ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN STATION

### Sought Engagement With Austrian Warships, Whom They Failed to Find.

London, June 2.—The Italian fleet sailed to the Austrian coast seeking combat with Austrian warships, according to the Italian minister of marine. The Austrians were not sighted. The Italian ships bombarded and destroyed a wireless station and observation point on the Dalmatian Archipelago.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION REDUCES RATE ON COAL

Washington, June 2.—The supreme court today upheld the interstate commerce commission's order reducing coal rates to Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and requiring the railroad to arrange for a switch in Nashville with the Tennessee Central on competitive coal business. Justice Lamar, announcing the decision, said a railroad could not open its yards to a large part of a business and close it to other concerns in the same industry.

## EXPLAINS ATTITUDE OF U. S. ON LUSITANIA INCIDENT

## GERMANY MUST RESPECT RIGHTS

### Ambassador Believes Conference Will Result in Better Understanding.

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador today, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed on the ambassador that the United States would insist on Germany's adherence to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcement was made after the conference, which was arranged at the ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan to send a response to the German reply to the Lusitania note of inquiry to ascertain definitely whether Germany will abide by international law or follow its rules of maritime warfare. President Wilson's note will be dispatched this week.

In twenty minutes conversation the president and the ambassador exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in relations between the United States and Germany. Their meeting was cordial and their conversation friendly. They discussed fundamentals, and not details.

The ambassador later told friends the interview was satisfactory and that the president had spoken clearly and frankly. He felt hopeful after reaching embassy, and believed, he said, that the report which he had prepared for transmission to Berlin would enlighten the German foreign office on the true state of the American government's opinion and pave the way for a better understanding.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN SOCIETIES OPPOSED TO DRASTIC ACTION

Washington, June 2.—Many messages were received at the White House today suggesting to President Wilson the course he should follow in the relations of the United States with Germany. Many telegrams came from German-American societies urging against any drastic action in the present situation.

## DETAILS OF RECENT RAID WITHHELD BY WAR CENSORS

London, June 2.—Details of the Zepplin raid over London Monday night are still being withheld by censors. The Associated Press is permitted to announce that there are four dead; none of whom are Americans.

## 800,000 Russians Captured

Berlin, June 2.—German army headquarters today announced more than 800,000 Russians have been captured during May and the claim is also made that further Russian entrenchments near Przemysl are captured.

## Evacuate City

Berlin, June 2.—According to an unofficial report from Piotrkow, Russian Poland, the Russians have evacuated Radex, in Poland, to the south of Warsaw.

## Rumanian Order War Shoes

Binghamton, N. Y., June 2.—A rush order for a half million pair war shoes has been placed with a local manufacturing company by the Rumanian government.