

PRESIDENT WILSON ABANDONS WATCHFUL WAITING POLICY IN MEXICO

MEXICAN CHIEFS TOLD TO UNITE TO SAVE NATION

Factional Leaders Warned That Unless They Set Up Stable Government United States Will Take a Hand to Help Mexico Save Herself and Serve Her People.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In a statement to the American people today, President Wilson served notice on the factional leaders of Mexico that unless within a very short time they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

Sanctifying a change from the "watchful waiting" policy which has guided relations with Mexico for more than two years, the president's statement was regarded everywhere as official and diplomatic quarters as notice of a new and vigorous policy to restore peace below the Rio Grande.

Patience Exhausted Everywhere it was interpreted as a warning that the patience of the United States is exhausted. What steps the president is prepared to take if his warning goes unheeded are not disclosed in the statement. In high official quarters, nevertheless, no doubt existed that he is prepared to proceed.

The statement which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of present relations, is as follows:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and use their power in contempt of the right of its people and 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.

Unwilling to Co-operate "All professing the same objects, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who expected to support it.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her troubled troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil warfare as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no means seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident, and at work within her territory.

(Continued on page three)

JAPANESE CABINET FACING A CRISIS TOKIO, June 2.—The opposition today introduced in the house of representatives a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the present cabinet. The resolution charged the cabinet with having failed in the negotiations with China from beginning to the end, with having interfered with the friendly relations with China, with having aroused the suspicions of foreign powers, thereby harming the prestige of the empire instead of laying the foundations of peace in the Orient, and with having created a situation likely to be followed by further complications.

RUMANIA NEXT TO ENTER WAR AGAINST KAISER

Bulgaria and Rumania Reported to Have Reached Agreement, Which Only Needs Russian Approval to Bring Declaration of War—German Press Uneasy.

LONDON, June 2.—Rumania is now occupying the "seat of uneasy neutrality" lately held by Italy. The diplomats of the near east evidently are working hard to bring about an understanding between Bulgaria and Rumania. Rumors are rife that Rumania is mobilizing an army of 1,000,000 men which is said to be in splendid condition for active service.

German Press is Showing Indications of Anxiety over this situation and the Frankfort Zeitung has called for concessions to prevent Rumanian intervention. Vienna has been informed that Germany, pouring out blood and treasure in the struggle, must be listened, and that Austria-Hungary must be prepared to make certain sacrifices to meet the Rumanian demand. It is significant, in the opinion of British observers, that three of the opposition leaders in the Hungarian parliament have demanded and have been granted a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph for the statement of opinions which cannot be uttered in parliament itself.

Balkans Reach Agreement

PARIS, June 2.—Bulgaria and Rumania have arrived at a complete understanding, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien, Rumania having agreed to cede territory in Dobruja. The two countries will enter the war simultaneously, the dispatch says, Rumania against Austria and Bulgaria against Turkey. The army staffs of the two powers are said to be busy co-ordinating military plans.

Negotiations between Rumania and Russia over the lines of the Pruth and of Banat are said to be virtually complete. If Russia accepts Rumania's proposals, the latter country is declared to be ready to begin hostilities without delay.

Change in Sentiment

Dobruja is a part of Rumania, bounded on the east by the Black sea and on the north and west by the Danube river. As a consequence of the second Balkan war between Bulgaria and Serbia and Greece, Rumania took from Bulgaria a large slice of territory and added it to Dobruja province on the south. Much bitter feeling existed in Bulgaria for some time against Rumania on this account, but more recently a change in the relations between these Balkan states was observed. Last December the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd was quoted as saying that Rumania had arranged to restore to Bulgaria that portion of Dobruja which had been annexed by the former country after the second Balkan war.

The Pruth river forms the boundary line between the Russian territory of Bessarabia and Moldavia, part of Rumania.

Banat is a region in southern Hungary bordering on the east on Rumania and on the south on Serbia. It is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. The chief town is Temesvar.

GIOLITTI FLEEING ITALY, FEARS LIFE

COPENHAGEN, June 2.—The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin is authority for the statement that Giovanni Giolitti, former prime minister of Italy, who led the pacifists in the crisis which preceded the Italian declaration of war upon Austria-Hungary has fled from Italy. He was fearful of being murdered, the paper says. An attempt upon his life had been planned.

BERLIN CLAIMS 300,000 RUSSIAN MADE PRISONERS

Austro-German Grip on Przemysl is Tightening, According to German Reports—Italian Fleet Seeks Austrian, But Cannot Locate—Severe Fighting on Western End.

LONDON, June 2.—The Austro-German grip on Przemysl is tightening. The official announcement from the Berlin war office today states that further entrenchments to the north of the city have been captured, although the Russian military authorities assert that attacks on these outlying fortifications have been repulsed. The German war office also announced:

Claims of Captures

"In the month of May 863 officers and 268,869 men were taken prisoners in the southeastern theatre of war, while 251 cannon and 576 machine guns were captured. Of these numbers, the capturing of 400 officers, including two generals, 153,254 men, 160 cannon, including 28 heavy ones, and 403 machine guns, is to the credit of the troops under General Mackensen. Including prisoners taken in the eastern theatre of war, as well as those announced yesterday, the total number of Russians who have fallen into the hands of the Germanic allied troops during the month of May amounts to about 1000 officers and more than 300,000 men."

Announcement was made at Rome today that the Italian fleet spent all of yesterday in cruising off the Austrian coast without sighting the Austrian fleet. The statement follows:

Italian Fleet Cruising "Yesterday our fleet cruised the entire day near the Dalmatian archipelago without sighting the enemy. While waiting our ships destroyed a newly installed semaphore and wireless station on the island of Lissa, which had been reestablished after the bombardment by the French fleet last November.

"Our ships also destroyed the observation stations north of the island of Curzola." Severe fighting occurred yesterday on the western end of the Franco-Belgian front north of Arras. The French war office claims that the allies penetrated Neuville and captured several houses as well as trenches near that town. The Berlin announcement, however, asserts this attack was repulsed.

CARRANZA FORCES TAKE SAN LUIS POTOSI

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 2.—The Carranza consulate here today announced Carranza troops captured San Luis Potosi, capital of the state of that name, Tuesday, killing three Villa generals and capturing one. Names of the generals were not given.



COUNT BERNSTORFF CALLS ON PRESIDENT

YAQUIS IGNORE AUTHORITY OF ALL MEXICAN CHIEFS

SEVEN PERISH WHEN SUBMARINE SINKS STEAMER

LONDON, June 2.—The British steamer Saidieh, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, was torpedoed yesterday in the North sea. Seven members of the crew, including a stewardess, were drowned. Forty-one survivors were landed today at Chatham.

The Saidieh had a crew of forty-eight Greeks, a British commander and eight passengers of different nationalities. The loss of life was the result of the jamming of davits while one of the boats was being lowered. The occupants of this boat were thrown into the water. Those in the other boats were picked up by a trawler. They asserted that no warning was given before the vessel was torpedoed. It sank fifteen minutes after the explosion. The Saidieh was owned by the Khedival Mail Steamship company of London. She was formerly the steamship Pretoria. She was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1878, was 350 feet long and 2000 tons.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 2.—So far as Sonora, Mex., is concerned, President Wilson's warning to the Mexican chiefs to join in the establishment of peace, is not expected to have much effect, for the reason that the Yaqui Indians are beyond all control, and have proclaimed an independent government of their own. What the United States will do in their case is a matter of curiosity to Mexican leaders of all factions, who are wholly unable to cope with them.

For thirty years prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution in 1911, Sonora was more or less under military law, owing to the turbulence of the Yaquis, who had been despoiled of their rich lands in the Yaqui valley on the west coast of Mexico by Porfirio Diaz.

These lands have passed in large areas into the hands of Americans and other foreigners. Revolutionary leaders of various political affiliations have won temporarily the support of Yaquis by promises of the restoration of the lands. As fast as they failed to redeem these promises the Yaquis turned against them. The last man they supported was Jose Maytorena, governor of Sonora and Villa leader. Lately the Indians rebelled against him, set up an independent nation and declared war on all Mexicans.

KAISER'S ENVOY TOLD PRESIDENT MEANS BUSINESS

Count Bernstorff Visits Wilson and is Informed That the United States Demands an Accounting and Wants to Know Whether Germany is to Abide by International Law.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had an audience with President Wilson at noon. The president received the ambassador in the historic blue room of the white house.

The ambassador motored to the white house through a downpour of rain. The president, wearing a cutaway suit, appeared in the blue room promptly at 12 o'clock. The ambassador was in a formal frock attire. Isaac Hoover, the chief usher at the white house, announced the ambassador.

The president and ambassador sat down on a davenport and began a half hour talk. Inasmuch as the conference was of an informal character, no announcement concerning it was expected.

Explains Viewpoint

It was understood, however, that the object of the ambassador's call was to gain from the president an idea of the points in the last American note which the United States is determined to insist upon, and to give the president an idea of the German viewpoint. The president, it was said, showed willingness to explain the position of the United States and to make it clear that it had been decided on only after careful consideration by the cabinet yesterday, when it was decided to send a note of inquiry asking whether the imperial government would abide by the principles of international law. The president, it also was understood, gave his views expecting the ambassador to enlighten the Berlin government on the earnest intentions of the United States to obtain a strict accountability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania. The visit was friendly and cordial.

Silence Over Interview

While Count Bernstorff was in the blue room with the president, the Italian ambassador, Count Macchi de Celere, arrived, but the two diplomats whose nations are on opposite sides in the war, did not meet.

White house officials declined to make any statement regarding Count Bernstorff's visit, saying the engagement was made at the ambassador's request and that it would be improper for the president to say anything concerning it.

Reports that the ambassador had made any definite proposals were generally discounted. The president has already begun the preparation of the next note to Germany, and it was not expected that the call of the ambassador would have any material effect on either its sense or its wording.

Immediately after his visit to the (Continued on Page 6.)

TRAGIC NOTE OF SLAIN GERMAN DETAILS BATTLE

Fierceness of Bombardment Revealed Artillery Fire Frightful—Projectiles Heard Coming Through Air and Everyone Wonders Where They Will Strike.

PARIS, June 2.—An account of the fighting in the vicinity of Notre Dame de Lorette, as written down by a German officer, Captain Sievert, in his book, is given out today in the recital of the eyewitness at the front. The purpose is to serve as a comparison with the French official statements concerning combats in this vicinity.

Captain Sievert, the author, was killed. His body was one of 4000 found on the slopes of Lorette and his notebook covers the fighting from May 10, the day after the French attack, up to May 20, the day the captain was killed.

Details of Fight Revealed

An order issued on the evening of May 9 provided for the holding of the positions on the plateau of Lorette and along the Albain-Carency line.

To carry out these instructions Captain Sievert was able to dispose of one battalion of only 272 men, or one-third of its normal fighting strength, before going into battle. His notebook contains repeated demands for help.

"We absolutely need a supply of hand grenades," is an entry in the diary under date of May 11. The number which Captain Sievert had was insufficient and he could not carry out his attack. Furthermore, the lack of projectiles prevented all chance of success.

Exposed to Artillery Fire

Later there was more trouble for the captain. Orders were badly given and confusion of sectors made necessary marches and counter-marches under French artillery fire. "The way from Souchez to Ablain is impracticable," the captain wrote, "exposing us to incessant artillery fire. Ablain, like Souchez, is nothing but a heap of ruins. Our guide is unable to lead us farther and in wet weather we grope along."

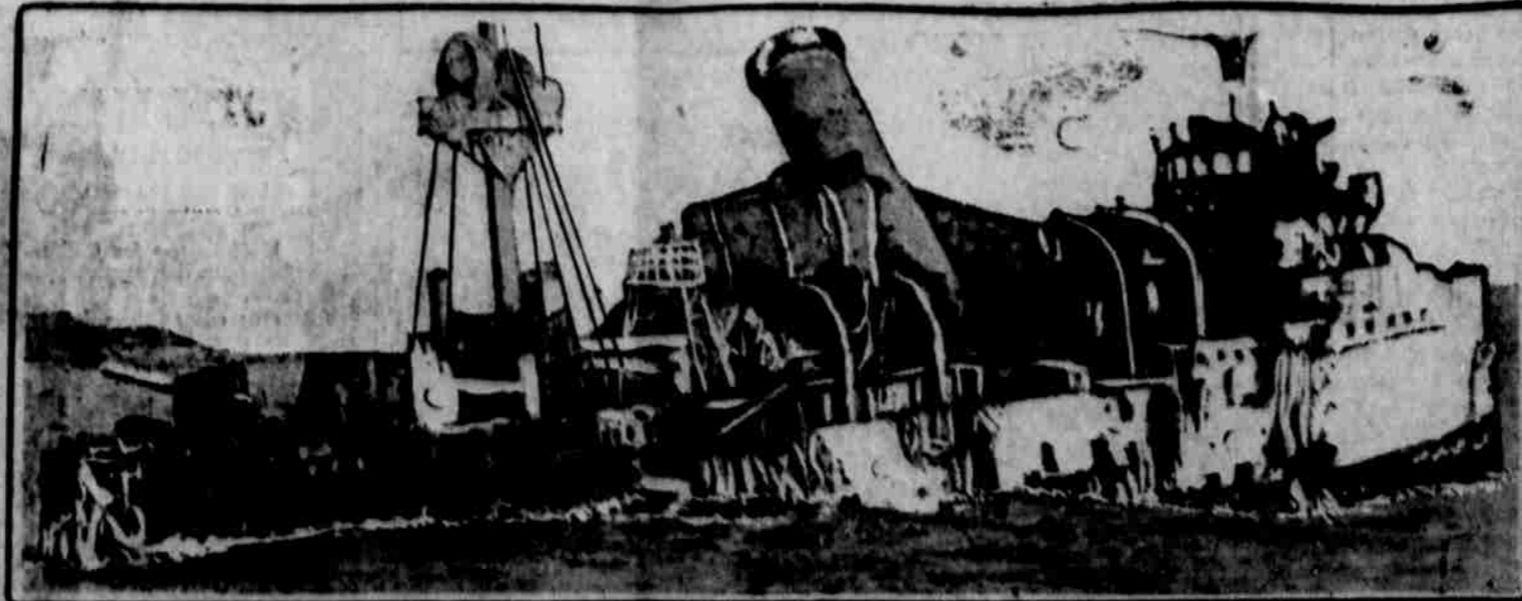
Reinforcements failed to arrive, further difficulties arose and Captain Sievert wrote that the situation was hopeless.

The last page of his diary was written at 10 p. m., May 20. In it the captain said:

Bombardment Destroys

"The bombardment today completely destroyed what remained of our trenches. The men have been without support for three days. It is impossible to hold this position with such a feeble force. I ask that an officer be sent here to report on the situation. I ask again that the fourth company of the 111th regiment be placed at my disposal. The artillery fire of the enemy is frightful, especially that of the heavy guns. We can hear the projectiles of this artillery coming slowly through the air. Every man is watchful and (Continued on Page 2.)

REMAINS OF FAMOUS GERMAN RAIDER CRUISER EMDEN



German cruiser Emden on the shores of Cocos island, where she was wrecked by her own crew after being riddled with shots from the pursuing British battle cruiser City of Sydney, which finally brought to an end her unprecedented career as a commerce raider. The picture gives an excellent idea of how complete was the destruction of the Emden.

ST MARKS HORSE MOVED TO SAFETY

ROME, June 2.—The famous gilded horses which have adorned for a century the principal portal of the cathedral of St. Marks at Venice, have been removed from the city to a place of safety for fear that they might be damaged by hostile aviators or warships.

The four horses of St. Marks, of bronze, five feet high, are among the finest of ancient bronzes. They probably once adorned the triumphal arch of Nero, and afterward that of Trajan. In 1797 they were carried to Paris by Napoleon, but in 1815 they were restored to their former position by Emperor Francis.