

PRESIDENT WILSON EMPHASIZES TO COUNT VON BERNSTORFF THE POSITION OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

Will Insist on Adherence of Germany to the International Laws.

NO CHANGE IN PLAN

President and Ambassador Discussed Fundamentals and Not Details.

German Official Feels More Hopeful, Now.

Washington, June 1. — President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count Von Bernstorff, the 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 him that the United States would insist on an adherence of Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No Announcements Made.

No announcements were made after the conference which had been arranged at the ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan to send in response to the German reply to the Lusitania note an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the imperial government will abide by international law or follow its own rule of maritime warfare.

The note which is being written by President Wilson, will be despatched before the end of the week. In 20 minutes' conversation, the President and the ambassador exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Germany. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly and they discussed fundamentals and not details. Count Von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory and that the President has spoken clearly and frankly. The ambassador felt hopeful when he returned to his embassy. He believed the report which he 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 to a better understanding.

Opinion is Divided.

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference. Some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communication. Others pointed out that the German ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13 was dispatched, and that he had several methods to the German foreign office for meeting the position satisfactorily. It is an open secret in diplomatic quarters, however, that the ambassador's suggestions were not followed then and speculation was widespread as to what influence his communication of today—expressing as it did the viewpoint of the President himself—might have on his government.

In view of the difficulties which the embassy has experienced in communicating with Berlin on account of the cutting of cables, it is understood the President granted the request of the ambassador that the United States assist him in transmitting his messages concerning the delicate situation that has arisen. The ambassador's report of his talks with the President will be sent in code through the State Department and will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard.

The conference at the White House was an outstanding development of the day in the international situation. The President is understood to have explained the American government's position, and to have reiterated that it would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals. It was told that if the German government could conduct its submarine warfare in accordance with the dictates of humanity, in a way that would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals, there would be no objection to the use of underwater craft as a commerce destroyer. The exercise of the right of visit and search, however, the President is said to have explained, would be insisted on when submarines encounter unarmed merchant men or vessels who do not resist capture.

May Bring Results.

In some well informed quarters the conference was discussed as likely to lead to important results with respect to the general situation. While the President is believed to have adhered to his expressed policy, could not talk of the relations of this country with Great Britain to the German ambassador the possibility that a return to international law by all the belligerents might eventually be accomplished by the efforts of the United States and thus pave the way for the eventual restoration of peace in Europe, was a suggestion widely current.

In German quarters tonight optimism was apparent.

The view was expressed that the German reply did not purport to be a full answer to the American demands and that if the United States in its next note state that official investigation showed that the Lusitania carried (Continued on Page Eight.)

BOYS IN GRAY SEND WILSON GREETINGS: GENERAL YOUNG STILL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Glad That We Have President Strictly Neutral in Wars Between Nations and With Courage to Demand Proper Respect for American Flag—Birmingham Selected as Next Reunion City—Rain Interferes.

Richmond, Va., June 2.—Veterans of the Confederacy in reunion here today sent the following greeting, in the form of a unanimously approved resolution to the President of the United States: "The United Confederate Veterans in 25th annual reunion assembled at Richmond, Va., send greetings to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. As soldiers who know only too well the horrors of war, and as citizens of a re-united country, we are glad to hear that we have at Washington a President, who strictly neutral between warring nations, will with wisdom and courage stand for all regard and respect for the honor of the American flag and a proper observance of the full rights of the humble American citizen."

The resolution was adopted toward the close of the business session of the reunion. Its reading was received with tumultuous applause by Veterans General Felix H. Robertson, of Crawford, Texas, Birmingham, Ala., was designated as the reunion city in 1916. Prior to the election the delegates directed that a message of sympathy be sent to General Young, who was kept away by illness and had gone to his home in Louisville from Cleveland, O.

In pursuance of this direction, Adjutant General William E. Mickle, sent the following telegram to General Young: "The convention heard with joy the announcement of your improved condition, and directed me to express the great sympathy felt at your confinement which caused your absence, and the hope of your speedy recovery."

Rain which fell in torrents throughout the day seriously interfered with the programme of events for the reunion and aroused anxiety for hundreds of the aged veterans encamped at the fair grounds. A fireworks display scheduled for tonight at the Veterans Camp had to be postponed until tomorrow night and a floral parade which was to have occurred today will be held tomorrow after the military parade and laying of the corner stone of a monument to General Stonewall Jackson at Camp Henry C. Stuart, where 5,000 veterans are quartered under unusual precautions were taken. Hundreds, however, were compelled to remain within the fair grounds buildings because of the incessant downpour which has prevailed since Monday night.

Climate Comes Today.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, however, preparations continue

BATTLE BEFORE PRZEMYSL IS ONE OF MOST STUBBORN AND SANGUINARY OF WAR

Both Sides Have Poured Reinforcements into the Field and Losses Are Piling Up to an Unprecedented Extent—Germans Making Another Effort to Reach Warsaw.

London, June 2. — The battle before Przemysl, one of the most stubborn and sanguinary struggles of the war, continues with unabated fury. Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field, and losses are piling up to an unprecedented extent.

The Germans and Austrians claim that some of the forts on the northern front have fallen and that on the southern front their troops are progressing towards the railway that joins the fortress with Lambert. But the latest Petrograd communication says the Germans who got into one fort were driven out and makes no mention of the capture of Strzy or of other successes claimed by the Teutonic allies.

To the southeast, simultaneously with this battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Baura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this is a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more

reinforcements into Galicia, is not disclosed. The Germans claim to have captured upwards of 200,000 Russians and an immense amount of material during the month of May. Despite this, the Russians do not appear to have slackened their resistance.

On the Gallipoli peninsula the British and French lines have been subjected to severe attacks by the Turks, all of which, according to a British official report, have been repulsed. There, as in France, trench warfare is being followed, but in this case the Allies have the support of their fleet, which searches the Turkish trenches and prevents the Turks from coming out into the open. It also supports the Allies' attacks.

In France, the most important fighting is north of Arras, where the Germans and French are contending for possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, which both claim to hold, and on the outskirts of Le Pretre forest, where the battle for the trenches has been continuous for weeks.

CHEERED TO THE ECHO BY CONFEDERATE VETS

UNIVERSITY HEARS MITCHELL PALMER

Confers Honorary Degree on Mr. James Sprunt.

CRAIG AND SIMMONS

Judge Palmer Speaks on "Some Political Ideals" Featuring Last Day of Commencement—Governor Addresses Class.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 2.—The address of Judge A. Mitchell Palmer featured the exercises of the concluding events of the 120th commencement of the University of North Carolina today. His subject was "Some Political Ideals." He extolled the advent of the scholar and the idealist in American politics and attributed to their efforts the movement for better working conditions for labor, adoption of corrupt practices acts, control of liquor traffic, and the disintegration or supervision of monopolies. He declared that the scholar was the idealist in action.

The other outstanding event on the program of Commencement day was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on three distinguished North Carolinians—Mr. James Sprunt, cotton exporter and business man of Wilmington; Governor Locke Craig, and Senator Furnifold M. Simmons. Dr. Charles Lee Raper, dean of the law school, presided at the ceremonies incident to the conferring of the degrees.

The University awarded 133 diplomas all told. The senior class comprised of only 35 members. The other degrees conferred were bachelor of laws, 10; graduates in pharmacy, 3; pharmaceutical chemistry, 1; doctor of pharmacy, 3; masters of arts and science, 23; doctors of philosophy, 2. The degrees of doctor of philosophy were conferred on William L. Jeffreys, an instructor in chemistry, and Victor L. Edwards, a graduate student in chemistry.

The Mangum medal, awarded each year to that senior displaying the best ability as an orator, was voted Claude B. Woods of Gaston. The Birtch medal, given for excellency in debate, was awarded Samuel C. Pike, of Trinity. The McNeill prize, voted to that student writing the best paper of the Saurin section of North Carolina, went to B. B. Holder, of Candor.

Three young ladies received degrees at this commencement. Miss Rachel Lynch and Miss Alma Stone, both of Chapel Hill, were presented with the degree of bachelor of laws. The graduating exercises were conducted in Memorial hall. The time-honored custom of a processional march from Alumni building to Memorial hall was abandoned on account of the downpour of rain that prevailed all the forenoon.

The music was furnished by the Don Richardson's orchestra, of New York City. This orchestra held forth at Wilmington last summer and will again tour the State next October.

Governor Locke Craig made the address to the graduating class. He called attention to the fact that the scholar and the idealist in politics. Judge Palmer proceeded to review the past when the scholar was content to allow the man who had a mind for business to employ it in the business of the government. The happiness of the masses was of little concern to the scholar; his own happiness was in the wealth of science, art and literature.

The results of the non-participation of the scholar were inevitable. The common welfare suffered in the granting of special privileges. Men devoted to the accumulation of wealth found in the unweariness of the scholar the opportunity to exploit the people.

Washington, June 2.—General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, after he had been shown President Wilson's note regarding the situation in Mexico today, through A. Z. Ratder, in whose offices at No. 61 Broadway he makes his headquarters, issued the following signed statement: "As a foreigner, enjoying the hospitality of a foreign country, I should not criticize nor even discuss statements of the government or officers of the foreign country I live in. But I may say this: "Any foreign country that is sincere and honest in its endeavor to help our nation would commit the biggest blunder by giving its moral support or assistance to any person or faction. "Such actions, instead of bringing the results desired, would result in the opposite direction. "The Mexican nation, as a whole, will never accept any such party even if it would only be suspected that that party received any help from a foreign country."

Washington, June 2.—Francisco McManus, Villa consul at El Paso, made the following statement relative to President Wilson's note: "I do not in any way recognize the right of the United States to interfere in the domestic affairs of Mexico. I have no statement at this time to make regarding the Wilson note. "I can add, however, that foreigners and Mexicans alike, who have gone about their legitimate pursuits in territory controlled by General Villa, have received protection."

MEXICAN FACTIONS CALLED UPON BY PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES

HUERTA SAYS NEW MEXICAN POLICY IS GREAT MISTAKE VILLA AGENCY IS PLEASED

Former Mexican Dictator Gives Out Statement in New York Concerning Message to Factional Leaders From President Wilson—Comments by Officials of All Factions on Presidential Communication.

New York, June 2.—General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, after he had been shown President Wilson's note regarding the situation in Mexico today, through A. Z. Ratder, in whose offices at No. 61 Broadway he makes his headquarters, issued the following signed statement: "As a foreigner, enjoying the hospitality of a foreign country, I should not criticize nor even discuss statements of the government or officers of the foreign country I live in. But I may say this: "Any foreign country that is sincere and honest in its endeavor to help our nation would commit the biggest blunder by giving its moral support or assistance to any person or faction. "Such actions, instead of bringing the results desired, would result in the opposite direction. "The Mexican nation, as a whole, will never accept any such party even if it would only be suspected that that party received any help from a foreign country."

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 set up a government that can be accorded recognition.

Failure to unite in a movement to bring peace to Mexico, "within a short time," it was announced in a statement telegraphed to Generals 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 further devastations of internal warfare.

Everywhere—in official and diplomatic quarters and among Mexicans of varied leaning—the statement was interpreted as meaning that the United States would bring pressure to bear first to unite the factions in the choice of a provisional president, and failing to bring all elements together, would give its active support to those elements which did agree.

Ultimate intervention was considered possible but only if a hopeless condition of anarchy followed with no remedy from within the republic.

President's Statement.

The President's statement is as follows: "I am professing the same objects they are nevertheless unable unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority defied by those who are expected to support it. Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her cities are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions; her people flee to the mountains, or to the border, or into unavailing bloodshed and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the foreigner who does business in her territory, and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government."

"In these circumstances, the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently 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 little ruin come upon her and they deem it their duty to tell her that they will lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be successful in bringing about a settlement of her troubles. The real objects of the revolution, constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man, in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread. "It is time, therefore that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which to these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It might presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do—lend its active moral support to some man or group of men; if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the people so long in abeyance, and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with as a government with whom the programme of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform."

"I therefore, publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act together and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their proscribed country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a short time, this government 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."

Orders for the American troops along the border to co-operate with the Red Cross in getting food supplies to starved Mexicans probably will be issued as the War Department this week as a (Continued on Page Eight.)

IF NOT, UNITED STATES WILL "DECIDE WHAT MEANS SHOULD BE EMPLOYED."

TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

DECLARES THIS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WANT ANYTHING FOR ITSELF.

BUT WOULD SAVE MEXICO FROM DEVASTATION.

SIX AMERICANS WERE KILLED CAPTAIN ON VESSEL JUST FROM TAMPIO

Houston, Texas, June 2.—Captain Oscar Lane, of the steamer Winifred, from Tampico, which docked here today, says he "positively knows" of six American citizens who were killed near Tampico in the last few days. "Four, he said, were assassinated from the river bank, while in boats and two were shot in a pumping plant. John Smith, an engineer for the East Coast Oil Company, he said, was assassinated in a row boat last Saturday. He added that he feared a general uprising and massacre of Americans in or near the Panuco Oil fields."

HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

VILLA CONSUL AT EL PASO BRIEFLY REFERS TO WILSON'S COMMUNICATION.

El Paso, Texas, June 2.—Francisco McManus, Villa consul at El Paso, made the following statement relative to President Wilson's note: "I do not in any way recognize the right of the United States to interfere in the domestic affairs of Mexico. I have no statement at this time to make regarding the Wilson note. "I can add, however, that foreigners and Mexicans alike, who have gone about their legitimate pursuits in territory controlled by General Villa, have received protection."

NOTE "VERY UNFORTUNATE."

IS THE IDEA OF PROMINENT MEXICAN AT NEW ORLEANS—CAUSE REACTION.

New Orleans, June 2.—Herberto Barron, well known Mexican attorney and founder of the Mexican democratic party, who recently came to New Orleans on a special mission for General Carranza, in a statement tonight commented on the warning of President Wilson, and he considered the issuance of the note "very unfortunate." Mr. Barron declared it would complicate the Mexican situation by encouraging "reactionaries and conspirators," and that it might delay restoration of peace.

PLANS TO CONTINUE WORK OF CONFERENCE FOR BETTER RELATIONS OF ALL KINDS IN THE AMERICAS.

Washington, June 2.—Plans to continue the work begun by the recent Pan-American Financial Conference through permanent, although unofficial, committees were announced today in a statement by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury. The Secretary expressed confidence that "practical results of the most advantageous sort to the United States and all the countries of South and Central America, would follow the conference."

SOUTHERN CROPS IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE

According to the National Crop Bulletin.

Cotton throughout the belt in splendid condition—Other crops doing well—Good wheat yield in southwest promised.

Washington, June 2.—The cotton crop is in splendid condition throughout practically the entire belt, the Department of Agriculture's national weather and crop bulletin, issued today, indicates.

"Precipitation sufficient for present needs occurred in practically all portions of the cotton belt," says the report, "and the crop is now making satisfactory growth. The late planted Texas is coming up and a good stand is now reported. Cultivation is proceeding satisfactorily except in portions of Oklahoma, Arkansas and some of the more eastern sections where the soil continues too wet and the fields are becoming grassy. It has been greatly benefited by warm weather and rains and good yields of winter wheat in Texas with improved prospects in other sections of the South are reported. Truck crops in the South have improved, but rains came too late to help much in portions of the Middle Gulf coast."

JAIL DELIVERY FAILS THREE MEN ARE KILLED

Lone Man Attempts to Release Brother From Lockup.

Shot Jailor, a Policeman and is Himself Shot—Miami, Florida, Scene of Tragedy—Brother Sentenced to Death.

Miami, Fla., June 2.—Three men are dead as the result of an attempt today to liberate from the county jail John Ashley, under sentence to be executed June 18 for the murder of a Seminole Indian. The dead are B. H. Ashley, brother of the condemned man; Wilbur W. Hendrickson, jailor, and J. R. Riblett, police officer.

B. H. Ashley attempted the jail delivery alone. He went to the jailor's home called Hendrickson to the door and shot him dead. Before Ashley could gain an entrance to the prison, however, two policemen arrived in response to Mrs. Hendrickson's screams and Ashley fled.

The fugitive tried to commandeer a motorcycle for a dash to the country, but before the driver could get the machine started Officer Riblett arrested Ashley. The prisoner drew a revolver and shot the officer twice. The policeman returned the fire once and Ashley died from the wound after being taken to jail. Riblett died in a hospital.