

Przemysl Fortress Again In Austrian Hands; President Not Swayed By Bernstorff's Talk

EAGERLY AWAIT MEXICAN NEWS

Officials in Washington Anxious to Learn How Mexican Leaders Received President's Demands.

INTERVENTION LIKELY ONLY AS LAST RESORT

Pressure Will First Be Exerted to Have Factions Unite in the Selection of Provisional President.

Washington, June 3.—News of how President Wilson's demands on the factional leaders in Mexico for the prompt restoration of peace were being received by the leaders was being awaited with intense interest in official quarters here today. The president's statement was sent to Villa, Carranza, Zapata and others and publicly calls on them to settle their differences and warns them that unless they do this in a short time the United States will be "constrained to decide what means can be employed to save Mexico" from further devastation by internal wars.

The communication was interpreted by officials, diplomats and Mexicans here as meaning that the United States would exert pressure first for a union of the factions in choosing a provisional president; and failing in this the United States would accord support to the elements that did agree. The possibility of ultimate intervention was considered, but it is generally thought it will result only in the event of a reign of anarchy which the Mexicans are unable to end.

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 united to set up a government that the world could recognize the United States would be constrained to decide what means could be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

The statement was signalized as a change in the 'watchful waiting policy' which has governed American relations with Mexico for more than two years. The statement was regarded everywhere in official and diplomatic quarters as a notice that there would be a new and vigorous policy to restore peace below the Rio Grande. Everywhere it was interpreted as a warning that the patience of the United States is exhausted. What steps the president is prepared to take in the event that the warning is not acted on was not made known. In high official quarters, nevertheless, no doubt existed that he was prepared to take such steps as might be necessary.

VETERANS SEE MISS ANNE LEE

Confederates Cheer Leader's Granddaughter Who Appears as Sponsor for the South.

GENERAL JULIAN CARR EULOGIZES R. E. LEE

Despite Drenching Rain Business of Convention of United Confederate Veterans Is Carried on.

Richmond, June 3.—Despite the persistent downpour of rain which has during the last two days the convention of the United Confederate Veterans is proceeding without interruption. Several thousand veterans and visitors assembled yesterday at convention hall and cheered Miss Anne Carter Lee, granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee, Miss Lee, attired in black, appeared on the platform as the sponsor for the south, accompanied by Miss Sarah Morris Leach and Miss Ollie Gertrude McLaughlin, maids of honor, and chaperoned by Mrs. Mary E. Pitcher.

The granddaughter of the leader of the confederacy was presented to the convention by the acting commander in chief and as she bowed to the survivors of the south's defenders there was a deafening outburst of applause which culminated in rebel yells which General Lee was pronounced by General Julian S. Carr of North Carolina as the "world's greatest hero."

Prayer for the peace of the world was again a feature when the convention opened and it will be repeated at each session until the close. This was determined as a result of a petition sent Commander-in-Chief Harrison by companies of southern women who wrote that it seemed that prayer for peace in the midst of the business sessions would recall the blessings of peace of our own country in enjoying and would be a great help to all who heard it and an inspiration to those of other sections of the country who might read of it.

Early in the day the rain which marred the ceremonies of yesterday set in again, but the enthusiasm of the delegates was unchecked.

The veterans here sent the following greeting, in the form of a unanimously approved resolution, to the president of the United States:

"The United Confederate veterans in twenty-fifth 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 reunited country we are glad at heart 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 humblest 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 who wear the uniform of gray, and who later cheered the name of the president again when Congressman Hefflin, of Alabama, declared that the defenders of the south had been "spared to see a man, born in the southland, the son of a Confederate soldier, the president of the United States."

ROUMANIA GIVES ORDER FOR 500,000 WAR SHOES

Binghamton, N. Y., June 3.—A rush order for half a million pairs of "war" shoes has been placed with a local shoe factory by Roumanian agents.

HOPE PREVAILS IN GERMAN EMBASSY

Ambassador Bernstorff Has Sent Message to Berlin Which He Believes Will Help Bring Satisfactory Reply From His Government.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson, following his conference with the German ambassador yesterday, was going ahead today with the preparation of the American government's response to the German note on the Lusitania. The communication is being penned by the president himself and will go forward before the end of the week.

Interest in the conference was heightened as details of the meeting have come to light. One of the most important results, it was learned in high official quarters, was the renewal of the determination of the president to ascertain whether Germany will abide by the rules of international law or whether she will follow her own rules of maritime warfare.

The conference was cordial and friendly, but the intense feeling in the United States over the Lusitania disaster and other violations of American rights on the high seas was emphasized by the president.

A feeling of hope prevailed in the German embassy where the conference was regarded as satisfactory. The German ambassador expressed the belief

that the communication he sent to Berlin conveying the viewpoint of President Wilson would enlighten the German foreign office accurately as to the American viewpoint and pave the way for a better understanding.

President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, 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 him that the United States would insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

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 rules of maritime warfare.

In twenty 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. The 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 had 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.

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 recommended several methods to the German foreign office of meeting the American 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 yesterday—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 communication with Berlin on account of the cutting of cables, a 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 talk 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 the 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 was based on legality. It is believed the ambassador was told that if the German government would conduct its submarine warfare in accordance with the dictate of humanity, in a way that would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals there would be no objection to the use of under-water 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 encountered unarmed merchantment of vessels which do not resist capture.

BIG GUNS USED ON PRZEMYSL

AUTOS IN N. C. NUMBER 16,296

About 5000 Licensed During Last Fiscal Year, for Which About \$3,500,000 Left the State.

MOTORCYCLE IS NOT KEEPING THIS PACE

School of Instruction for Naval Reserves to Start at Raleigh—Senator Simmons Visits the Capital.

(By W. T. Bost.)

Raleigh, June 3.—An increase of 5,000 in the number of automobiles purchased between June 30, 1914 and June 30, 1915, is the estimate of the department of state which put number 16,296 on the seventy-fifth machine registered yesterday.

The excess may be more than 5,000, Chief Clerk Joe Sawyer does not see how it can be smaller. He is now within 83 of that number with four weeks yet to report. Estimating the average machine at \$700, an exodus of \$3,500,000 of North Carolina's money makes the department moralize somewhat. The gasoline buggy is still slightly behind the booze bill, however.

The motorcycle has not kept pace with the automobile. There are only 1,425 now licensed by the state and this is a gain of several hundred only. A vast increase marked the year between June 30 of 1914 and 1915. The fact is psychological even as recent adversity has been. Two years ago the public service corporations began to use the motorcycle considerably, but it had poor luck in competition with the company which made Woodrow Wilson's, Senator Simmons', Henry Ford's and Parker Anderson's machines. These benzine buggies could go anywhere that the cycle could and carry something besides.

Then the mail deliveries gave up the fussy thing. One fellow down in Wilson took a trip out on his No. 13. He lost \$13 the first day, the machine jostled it from his mail pouch. The next day it shook the stamps from some letters and the third day it fell on him and rubbed off a 13 inch patch of skin, he said. He had the number changed.

Issuing licenses and renewals the preachers in the state department are driven to conclude that the auto is a great extravagance, a murderer of the merchant who has accounts against their owner and a generally bad institution. The fact that North Carolina has about \$12,000,000 invested in them causes much comment as to the state's complicity in the panic.

Lieutenant Edward Connor is here to begin his work of conducting a school of instruction for the naval reserves. The school will be in the interest of the officers and will be carried on chiefly by correspondence. Headquarters will be maintained in Raleigh.

Hopeful for Wilson.

Senator F. M. Simmons, who has been visiting in Raleigh, attended the commencement at the university and made an address there.

Senator Simmons enjoyed a fine quiet here and was gone with as little interviewing as he has been forced to undergo here. He talked to a few intimates and these declare that he is prophesying the re-election of President Wilson.

And that lacks much of unwelcome news to a big division of the revenue service in Raleigh.

Young Not Offended.

Former Representative E. F. Young, of Harnett, who is here attending Federal court, was not offended at the story indicating his interest in the congressional race in the sixth.

Mr. Young declared that he is thinking seriously of trying for the nomination to succeed Congressman Godwin who is also a Harnett county man. The visitor has not made up his mind to announce himself yet, but he is strongly of the mind to do it. The race is a year off.

The Harnett county attorney is regarded by his fellow county men as the one to take the measure of Hannibal LaFayette in the home county and a half a dozen others graciously

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Teuton Attackers Bombard Former Austrian Stronghold With 16-inch Guns, Petrograd Reports.

FORTRESS FALLS AFTER THREE WEEKS' SIEGE

The Muscovites, However, Lay Claim to Important Successes on Left of Lower San—Bayonet Fighting.

Vienna, June 3.—Przemysl is again in Austrian hands, according to an official announcement made here today.

The great Austrian fortress of Przemysl situated between Lemberg and Cracow, in Galicia, was captured by the Russians March 22 last, after one of the longest sieges of modern war. Since that time the Austro-German armies have made vigorous efforts to re-take it, large forces of men and artillery being diverted for the drive eastward from the great fortress of Cracow.

Recent dispatches stated that the Austro-German forces had been successful in their operations to the north and southeast of Przemysl and that the forts girdling the positions had been taken.

When the fortress fell into the hands of the Russians it had undergone a siege of 201 days. The Austrian garrison originally consisted of 170,000 men of which 40,000 had been killed during the siege. About 120,000 men surrendered to the Russians with the fortress.

Paris, June 3.—King Victor Emmanuel has offered his services as intermediary in the adjustment of territorial questions which have arisen between Russia and Roumania, according to the Milan Secolo.

Petrograd, June 3.—Przemysl was bombarded Monday by 16-inch guns, according to a statement given out last night by the Russian war office. The Austrians attacked on the northern front at a point where the forts had been almost completely demolished and took several Russian guns where the ammunition had been exhausted, but the Austrians were "badly repulsed."

Between Lysymetz and Stry the Austrians with heavy forces of men and artillery succeeded to a certain extent. The fighting continued Tuesday. In Galicia between Przemysl and the Vistula stubborn fighting is going on. The Russians gained several successes of importance on the left bank of the lower San, some of the fighting being with the bayonet. On the right bank the Russians took an Austro-German base south of Kalukoub with 1,200 prisoners and eight quick-firers.

In the Shavl region and on the Narew front several Austrian attacks have been repulsed.

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 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 southeastern front their troops are progressing towards the railway that joins the fortress with Lemberg. But the latest Petrograd communication says the Germans who got into one fort were driven out and makes no mention of the capture of Stry or of other successes claimed by the Teutonic allies.

To the southeast, simultaneously

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MEXICANS FIRE ON AMERICAN LAUNCH

Villa Troops Attack U. S. Boat—Six More Americans Killed in Mexico.

Houston, Tex., June 3.—Captain Oscar Lane, of the American tank steamer Winifred, which arrived here from Tampico last night, gave out a statement in which he reported that three weeks ago, Villa soldiers fired on a launch in which Lieutenant Green of the United States cruiser Sacramento and the United States consul at Tampico were proceeding up the Panuco river to investigate the killing of two Americans.

At the time, Lane said, an American flag was flying from the stern of the launch and a white flag from the boat's bow. One of the bullets passed through Green's hat and grazed his head.

Captain Lane also reported the killing of six Americans, including J. N. Bennett, an oil man, and John Smith, chief engineer of the East Coast Oil company. He described conditions in the oil fields near Tampico as serious and asserted that there was a general feeling of hostility to Americans.

Bennett was killed while en route from the oil fields to Tampico to meet his wife who was en route from Galveston, according to Lane's statement. He was with a small band of Carranza soldiers at the time. They were overtaken by a detachment of Villa troops and in the exchange of shots the American was killed. Smith, Lane said, was shot from ambush.

HEARING IN RESTRAINING ORDER TOMORROW NIGHT

Reynolds-Blomberg Case Will Be Heard in Shelby by Judge Webb.

Announcement is made that owing to the absence from the city of R. R. Williams, counsel for L. Blomberg in the matter of Mrs. M. S. Reynolds against Mr. Blomberg regarding repair work on the building now occupied by Mr. Blomberg at the corner of Patton and Lexington avenues, the hearing will not be held here today but will be heard by Judge James L. Webb at Shelby tomorrow night.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Reynolds last week asked for a restraining order to restrain Mr. Blomberg from doing further repair work on the building, in which he proposes to open a motion picture show. Judge Webb granted a temporary restraining order and the work was stopped. The outcome of the hearing tomorrow night will be awaited with a great deal of interest here.

Judge Webb arrived here yesterday afternoon from Marshall where he has been holding Superior court for the trial of civil cases since last Monday. The cases on the docket having been disposed of the court adjourned yesterday.

HONORARY DEGREES FROM UNIVERSITY

Sen. Simmons, Gov. Craig and Mr. Sprunt of Wilmington Honored.

Chapel Hill, June 3.—The University of North Carolina has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Senator F. M. Simmons, Governor Locke Craig and James Sprunt of Wilmington. The honor was voted to Senator Simmons last year but he was unable to be present.

Diplomas were granted 138 young men. Justice A. Mitchell Palmer of the District of Columbia delivered the honorary address and Governor Craig addressed the graduates.

ANOTHER ALLEGED YEGGMAN TAKEN

The telegraph operator at Bailey, N. C., on the Southern Railway about twenty miles from Asheville this morning telegraphed Sheriff Mitchell that he was holding in custody a man whom he believed to be a companion and partner of Paul Ross, alias Paul Haynes, who was arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of robbing the postoffice at Honeah, near Union, S. C. Deputy Marshals Garner, Poole and Thomas left Asheville in an automobile for Bailey immediately to arrest the alleged yeggsman.

Serious Anti-Government Disturbances In Japan

Tokio, June 3.—Anti-government meetings in Tokyo have resulted in serious disturbances. The situation outside the building where the meeting was held was most serious. There were many arrests and the manifesto which had been issued were confiscated. Police reinforcements were sent from all parts of the city.

WEATHER FORECAST
PARTLY CLOUDY.