

WILSON TAKES REST

DOCTOR WARNS PRESIDENT AS HE REACHES SUMMER HOME AT CORNISH, N. H.

TOILS ON TWO PROBLEMS

Mexican Policy and Handling of British and German Issues Considered—Crowds Greeted Executive at Stations, But He Refused Speeches.

Cornish, N. H., June 28.—Under orders from his physician to take a complete rest President Wilson settled down at the summer White House on Friday for a brief vacation to prepare himself for the arduous work he is expected within the next few months in handling European and Mexican problems.

The president brought few official documents. Officials at the White House in Washington had orders to forward him only the most pressing business, but he plans to give much thought, to the next step in his Mexican policy, to the submarine issue with Germany and to the discussion with Great Britain over interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations of Europe.

Secretary Lansing will do most of the actual work on the note to Great Britain now being prepared, but the president has already gone over with him the broad questions of policy involved, and will see the note before it is officially forwarded to London. He read with deep interest during the day unofficial forecasts from Berlin that there was a possibility of Germany's submarine warfare being modified, but refused to comment.

The president arrived Friday afternoon after a trip through Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, marked by frequent ovations from crowds which gathered at all stations. He refused to make any speeches, but smiled broadly at laudatory comments from several hundred men, women and children, with whom he shook hands.

"You have been writing great letters to those foreign governments," said a working woman as she clasped the president's hand. He thanked her. "Excuse the dirt," apologized a factory employee, extending a grimy hand to the president.

"I don't mind that," the president replied as he shook hands. Virtually the entire population of Windsor, Vt. and this village were at the station to greet the president as he stepped off his private car with Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician.

The president's joy was evident in the afternoon when his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, her husband and baby, arrived for a visit. Francis Woodrow Sayre, the president's only grandson, cooed with delight and cuddled in his godfather's arms.

Mr. Wilson plans to devote nearly all his vacation season to golfing, automobile driving, reading and resting.

GERMAN NOTE IS PEACEFUL

Will Not Sink Ships if Assured That Merchant Vessels Won't Attack Submarines.

Berlin, June 28.—Germany will modify her submarine warfare to meet the demands of the United States provided it is given assurances that merchant ships will not attempt to sink the underwater craft which hail them. It was learned on Friday that this is one of the chief points in the preliminary draft of the reply to the second American note, which is being drawn up by Foreign Secretary von Jagow.

YALE CREW IS THE WINNER

Blues Capture Race From Harvard in Easy Style, Leading From Start to Finish.

Regatta Course, New London, Conn., June 28.—Yale defeated Harvard in the annual varsity crew race on Friday in easy style, leading from start to finish. The Blue won by seven lengths. The official time was: Yale, 20:52; Harvard, 21:13½. The first race, the second varsity eight, was won by the Blue oarsmen, by about a quarter of a length.

3 ALABAMA MURDERERS HUNG

Two Negroes Are Executed at Birmingham and One White Man at Anniston.

Birmingham, Ala., June 28.—Len Carter, convicted of the murder of his wife, and Syd Jones, who killed a fellow convict in the Banner mines, were hanged in the county jail on Friday. Both were negroes. Tim Sharpe was hanged in Anniston for the murder of two policemen.

Dernburg Gets to Norway

Christiania, June 28.—The steamer Bergensjord, on which Dr. Bernhard Dernburg was a passenger on his way from the United States to Germany, has arrived in Bergen, after being detained at Kirkwall, Scotland.

Claims Turk Success

Constantinople, June 28.—Gen. L. man von Sanders, commander of the Turkish troops on Gallipoli peninsula, reported that the Anglo-French troops had suffered heavy losses in the assaults of June 21.

SCENE OF ATTACK ON LEMBERG



LANSING IN CABINET TAGGART IS INDICTED

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES HIM SECRETARY OF STATE.

Former Counselor of State Department Accepts High Position—Many Congratulations Come In.

Washington, June 25.—President Wilson offered Robert Lansing the post of permanent secretary of state at a conference held at the White House on Wednesday.

President Wilson authorized a statement relating to the appointment of Mr. Lansing. It follows:

"Before leaving for a brief rest in New Hampshire the president announced that he had offered the post of secretary of state to Mr. Robert Lansing, the present counselor of department of state, and that Mr. Lansing had accepted the appointment."

The news of Mr. Lansing's appointment spread rapidly. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels went at once to his office. Secretary Tumulty telephoned congratulations from the White House. Mr. Lansing, who is a son-in-law of former Secretary of State John W. Foster, became counselor of the state department on the retirement of John Bassett Moore, and has been openly regarded as President Wilson's mainstay on questions of international law.

Mr. Lansing's home is in Watertown, N. Y., and he is just past fifty years old. Since 1889 he has practiced law and began his first diplomatic work for the United States in 1892, when he became counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration.

Soon afterward he became counsel for the United States Bering sea claims commission and following that was solicitor for the Alaskan boundary tribunal. In 1909 he became counsel in the North Atlantic coast fisheries at The Hague.

His last work before becoming counsel for the state department was as agent for the United States in the Anglo-American claims arbitration.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

London, June 25.—An Italian fleet has sailed from Taranto for Tenedos to join the Anglo-French squadron in the operations against the Dardanelles, according to the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent.

Valparaiso, Ind., June 25.—Mrs. Drussilla Carr was given title to 143 acres of land just east of Gary, worth perhaps \$1,000,000. She squatted there 40 years ago. The case has been in courts over five years.

Washington, June 25.—That the Mexican population of 20,000 persons at Guerrero practically is starving was reported to the American Red Cross here on Wednesday with an earnest appeal for relief.

New York, June 25.—Although the 1,600 passengers who lost their lives on the Titanic supposed there was little danger of her sinking, several were told by Mr. Andrews, one of the designers of the ship, that she would not stay afloat more than two hours, was the testimony in the action to limit the line's liability to \$98,000. John B. Thayer of Haverford, Pa., whose father, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was one of those who perished, testified to this effect.

Boat Capsizes; Five Drown

Junction City, Kan., June 26.—Five men, four of them negro soldiers at Fort Riley, were drowned in the Republican river here at night when a small boat capsized. The identity of the drowned men is unknown.

Harvard Dedicates Library

Cambridge, Mass., June 26.—The new \$2,000,000 Widener memorial library was dedicated at Harvard. President Lowell conferred 1,205 academic and several honorary degrees at the commencement exercises.

MANY OTHERS ALSO CHARGED WITH POLL FRAUDS.

Men Prominent in Indiana Political Affairs Included in Charges of Corruption at Election.

Indianapolis, June 24.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell, Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police, and 125 others were indicted by the Marion county grand jury here on Tuesday, charged with conspiracy to commit a felony through violation of election laws, bribery and blackmail. Taggart and Bell were the first to acknowledge service in the case and were released on \$5,000 bond each. Several other men appeared and were released on bond.

The indictment caused a sensation. While it has been rumored on the streets for some time that several men were to be indicted as a result of an investigation of the last election, it was not thought men so high in political councils would be included. Not more than a dozen spectators were in court when the grand jurors, accompanied by Alvah J. Rucker, prosecutor, submitted the report to Judge James A. Collins of the criminal court.

More than a dozen members of Mayor Bell's official family were indicted and as many more members of the police force were named. The others indicted included election officials, ward and precinct leaders, workers at the polls and voters.

U. S. WARNED BY MEXICO

Secretary Daniels Puts Action in Sonora Up to Discretion of Admiral Howard.

Washington, June 24.—The Mexican authorities in the state of Sonora, where Americans are threatened with extermination by the Yaqui Indians, have served a practical ultimatum on Admiral Howard, who has gone to the rescue, that he must not land his forces on Mexican soil. Secretary Daniels said after receiving this information on Tuesday that he would not send Admiral Howard any further instructions. The state and navy departments have thus put squarely up to the discretion of Admiral Howard whether or not he shall land and take the consequences of his act.

El Paso, Tex., June 23.—General Villa and his troops have captured San Luis Potosi, one of the most important cities in northern Mexico, according to Villa agents.

TEUTONS DEFEATED BY RUSS

Austro-German Forces Lose Six-Day Battle on Dniester River Front, Says Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 25.—An important Russian victory over the right wing of the Austro-German forces in Galicia was announced on Wednesday in the official statement from the war office. This statement says that the Teutonic troops have been defeated in a six-day battle on the Dniester river front, the Russians taking more than five thousand prisoners.

Allies Kill 1,300 Turks

Catro, June 25.—Thirteen hundred Turks have been killed in an all-day fight for a Turkish position at the Dardanelles, an official bulletin says. The allied troops rushed the Turkish trenches and drove the enemy out.

Airship Sinks Submarine

Berlin, June 28.—For the first time in history an aeroplane has sunk a submarine. German airmen bombarded and sank a Russian submarine in the Baltic near Gotland island on May 31.

Pier Gives Way; 100 Die

Petrograd, June 28.—A dispatch from Karan, in European Russia, 400 miles east of Moscow, says more than 100 lives have been lost in the collapse of a river pier at a pleasure garden.

BRITAIN DEFENDS ACT

ENGLAND EXPLAINS SEIZURE OF SHIPS TO U. S. BUT DOES NOT ANSWER PROTEST.

BLOCKADE TO BE TIGHTENED

Avoids Answer to Chief Issues Raised by American Government—Seek to End Diplomatic Discussion of Question—No Relief Is Seen.

Washington, June 26.—Lord Crewe's memorandum to Ambassador Page, dealing with the complaint of detention of American cargoes bound for neutral ports, was made public on Thursday by the state department.

State department officials would not comment on the memorandum. In the opinion of experts on international law who have followed the controversy between the two governments, the memorandum is not of a character to afford much satisfaction. It holds out little expectation of material relief to American commerce from the hardships inflicted upon it by British regulations and violation of the principles of international law as pointed out by the United States in its note of March 30. Consequently its effect, it is believed, will be rather to sharpen the edge of the issue between the two governments.

In his note of transmittal, Ambassador Page says that the memorandum is not intended as an answer to the principles set forth in the note of March 30, but merely an "explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

The British memorandum made public Thursday contains distinct denial of certain rights for which the United States in the note of March 30 contends. So to an extent at least it must be taken as an answer to that note.

In the note of March 30 the United States asserted that a nation's sovereignty over its ships at sea suffered no diminution in times of war "except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain clearly defined rights which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war." These admitted rights of the belligerents are visit and search, capture and condemnation if visit and search reveals contraband, and finally the right of blockade of enemy ports.

The complaint of the United States was that the interference of Great Britain was not confined within these rights, but went far beyond them. The principal complaint of the United States has been that Great Britain has held up American cargoes of non-contraband to the great detriment of American trade with neutral countries.

The British offer to pay has not been accepted by the United States as full recompense and it certainly has not been regarded as justifying such high-handed action.

Lord Crewe in his memorandum makes no reference to the principles of international law which the United States demanded that Great Britain respect and in the view taken here seeks to override the American protest. He details the "concessions" which he says Great Britain has made to American commerce, such for instance as the payment of £450,000 to various American shippers of cotton.

Two paragraphs of Lord Crewe's memorandum were considered of special importance as indicating that Great Britain intends to tighten, rather than loosen, her blockade. These were:

"His majesty's government will be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility and where payment can be shown to have been made before the first of March, 1915."

"With the above exceptions his majesty's government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court."

Paragraph 16 was taken to mean that hereafter the United States would experience greater difficulty in getting any goods from any port which Great Britain regards as an enemy port, and paragraph 17 is taken to be notice that Great Britain intends to end further diplomatic discussion of her seizures.

The British embassy announced that in cases where it was impossible for American shippers to get goods out of Germany before June 15 the time has been extended. It will be necessary, however, for shippers to show that they had not time up to June 15 to get their goods out of Germany.

Coke Plants Busy

Conneville, Pa., June 28.—The H. C. Frick Coke company has ordered the firing of 400 additional ovens in this district. The order puts in operation 15 plants that have been idle for months.

Kills Wife and Self

Decatur, Ala., June 28.—When his wife objected to his whipping one of the children, John Terry, a farmer living near Trinity, shot and killed his wife, then shot and killed himself.

RATE WORK IS NEARLY DONE

Expert Powell Reports That Inquiry Into Passenger Tariffs Almost Finished.

HUERTA IS DETAINED

FORMER MEXICAN DICTATOR ARRESTED AT EL PASO, TEX.

RELEASED LATER ON BOND

Huerta and Orozco are Charged With Plotting Revolution—Yaqui Indians Raid Mexican Town.

El Paso, Tex.—Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, was taken into custody by United States authorities Sunday. He was released on \$15,000 bond. Pascual Orozco, detained with him, was released on \$7,500.

Charges of conspiracy to incite a revolution against a friendly country, were filed against the accused men by special agents of the Department of Justice.

Formal charges were filed against Huerta and Orozco on instruction from the United States district attorney at San Antonio. They were taken before George Oliver, United States commissioner, and their bond approved and their hearing fixed for July 1. Surety was furnished by Ike and Frank Alderete, Max Moyo and Rudolfo Cruz.

Huerta and Orozco were released at once from the brigade headquarters at Fort Bliss, where they had been detained since noon. The release of the Mexican leaders caused nearly as great a stir in Mexican and American circles as did the news of their detention. Immediately there was a revival of rumors relative to the new revolutionary movement although Huerta reiterated his statement that he did not intend to attempt to enter Mexico until peace is restored. The general stated that he is here merely to visit his daughter a few days and greet old friends in El Paso.

"I am on my way to Los Angeles and San Francisco," said the general, "to visit the Pacific coast and see the Panama-Pacific exposition. I lived in Oakland, Cal. about twenty years ago, and have not visited the west coast of the United States since then, so decided to make the trip."

The events in connection with detention and release of Huerta and Orozco had a disquieting effect on the inhabitants of Juarez. An unwonted restlessness was apparent in that city and reports received by American officials indicated an uneasiness at other points along the border. Many of the Mexican factional leaders were not to be found in their accustomed haunts and there was a feeling manifested in certain quarters that additional surprises were possible. Vigilance was increased by local authorities and border guards against surprises.

While many of the leaders were not at their usual haunts, it was noticeable that more Mexicans were on the streets of El Paso. Many gathered around the home of General Huerta's daughter during the evening.

United States officials were silent relative to future action, pending receipt of instructions from Washington. Observers, however, freely expressed the belief that action of the United States authorities will have an important bearing on Mexican developments, if it does not effectively put an end to rumors of a new revolutionary movement that have been current on the border for several months.

Indians Raid and Loot Town. Guaymas, Mexico.—Advices received here by messenger from the interior state that 200 Yaqui Indians raided the mining town of Saute, 100 miles inland from Guaymas, assembled 300 inhabitants and stripped every one naked, then, while a detail guarded them, others looted the town, packing up everything transportable on a pack train.

When the raiders departed they took with them four young girls. No casualties are reported. The Indians approached the town mounted, with bugles flourishing and drums rattling. The inhabitants assumed they were a body of troops approaching to protect them and offered no resistance.

Captain Ashley Robertson of the United States cruiser Colorado and Major William N. McKelvy of the marine corps, accompanied by three other officers, motored through the American settlement in the Yaqui valley to investigate conditions. They found everything quiet. The settlers have built barricades of bags of grain around their houses and all houses are loopholed.

Mexican troops now garrison all the farms in the valley and no further raids are expected. Union Admits Women Employees. London.—British labor leaders have decided to admit to full membership in the National Railways union all women engaged in railway work since the beginning of the war. The women will be regarded as permanent employees.

100 Killed When Dock Falls. London.—A Petrograd dispatch reports that more than 100 lives were lost at Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, by the collapse of a dock over the Kazanka river.

State Superintendent Thomas told a delegation of Lincoln business men that the improvement in Nebraska schools which he is working so hard to bring about is coming along nicely. The consolidation of country districts is meeting with favor in many portions of the state, while other plans are being brought out so that by the time the fall terms begin there will be quite a change.

The state board normal has employed J. H. Craddock to prepare plans and specifications for an auditorium for the Kearney normal. He has made sketches for an auditorium to cost about \$50,000, which is to be built first, to be followed by a gymnasium to cost about \$59,000.

Taxes in the sum of \$170,000, collected by W. G. Ure of Douglas county, must be turned over to the state under a writ of mandamus granted State Treasurer Hall by the supreme court. This was a test case and is accorded victory for the state.

Holt county lost over 100 bridges. Many of these structures of a more or less temporary nature spanning streams tributary to the Niobrara, which are dry most of the summer. The state engineer is recommending that bonds be voted and permanent bridges built. If about \$150,000 is expended in this way the large amount of repair work that the county does each year could be reduced materially possibly by \$10,000. Mr. Johnson is of the opinion that it is no more than right that posterity should help pay for permanent improvements.