

UNABLE TO GRASP MR. BRYAN'S SMOOT German Papers Puzzling Over His Reasons for Retiring From Cabinet. NOT DISPOSED TO REGARD THIS NATION UNFRIENDLY

President Wilson's Latest Note Rated as Pacifist But "Unconvincing"—Not an Ultimatum.

BERLIN, June 13, via London.—The Sunday morning newspapers of Berlin generally profess inability to understand the message comprising the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State.

The Morgen Post says: "The former Secretary seems to have less confidence than we in the honest desire of the American government to arrive at a peaceful compromise with us. Mr. Bryan is convinced that President Wilson and his government will finally appeal to force. We are not now disposed to believe this, but will await events."

The Boersen Zeitung says: "Bryan's resignation has been interpreted as indicating that the note would be rather blunt, which, however, in no wise is the case. The note is, in fact, the contrary, an outspoken tendency to reach an understanding with Germany on the issues involved. It, therefore, Bryan desires to be the representative of peaceful efforts in opposition to the jingoistic tendency of the American government, we do not know on what ground he will base his assertion."

The Boersen Zeitung terms Mr. Bryan's proclamation to the people even harder to understand than his resignation. The Tagblatt suspects that practical political differences played a part in the resignation of the Secretary, saying: "It may safely be assumed that Bryan did not leave office in order to withdraw himself from political life."

The Tagliche Rundschau continues: "The note, therefore, is calculated only to postpone a settlement of German-American relations, and not bringing it about. The friendly tone we acknowledge, but the declaration that the sinking of the Lusitania was unparalleled in modern warfare seems opposed to the character of upright friendship."

The Kreuz Zeitung emphasizes Germany's right to prevent the shipment of ammunition to an enemy by every means. It also is unable to see what England can offer in return for the abandonment of the submarine campaign, "since the plan to starve Germany has finally failed."

The Morgen Post says: "The note is filled with tones of kindness and friendliness, and seeks to open and smooth the way for further negotiations. The offer of mediation between Germany and Great Britain will unquestionably be gladly accepted by the German government, and if mediation is to be effected, the American government has the most important motives first to American munition."

The Tagblatt says: "It cannot be seen why the German government should not be able to enter into a discussion with the American government concerning another kind and manner of naval warfare. This possibility is increased by the American offer of mediation with England. The answer will not be ready for several weeks, but it must be said that the German people now, as before, lay great weight on undisturbed relations with the United States."

The Kreuz Zeitung says that negotiations will continue, but whether the result can be obtained is questionable, since the demand of the "Anglo-Americans" that the submarine warfare be stopped "lies outside the scope of practical discussions."

COLOGNE, Germany, June 14, via London.—The Koelnische Zeitung thinks that Mr. Bryan's withdrawal from the American State Department, whatever else it may mean, also shows that the Koelnische Zeitung's verdict concerning the Canadian liner Lusitania finds comprehension among Americans and that these are not disposed to destroy the bridges connecting the two nations.

PROTESTS METHODS AT RECENT HEARING

Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith Compares "Spectacle" to Judicial Corruption in Orient.

A protest against the methods of Chairman Walsh of the industrial relations commission in the recent examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was voiced by Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas P. E. Church, in his sermon yesterday morning. Dr. Smith did not mention the industrial commission specifically, but his auditors regarded the identity as unmistakable.

"Our attention in this case is centered first of all on the conduct of the judges. This was a supreme court trial. But it is very evident that notwithstanding the dignity of the tribunal the judges were far more anxious to secure a conviction than to arrive at the truth. Happily we can't conceive in our own Supreme Court even of the possibility of such a spectacle. That court is above suspicion."

Refers to Recent Hearing. "Alas, now and again we get a spectacle of oriental methods among ourselves, notwithstanding our Supreme Court's example to the contrary and our own innate love of justice, and abhorrence and contempt of all that horror of injustice. There was recently conducted in our midst a judicial inquiry which if correctly reported in our daily press was the exact counterpart of this court scene of Acts 4."

There was the same brow-beating and threatening attitude, the same anxiety to procure a conviction at all hazards and cost the same passion and prejudice, the same malice and hatred. It was not indeed—and we may be thankful for it—a scene in a regular court of justice. It was rather one of those quasi-judicial investigations which are becoming painfully monotonous. But still it was a spectacle of the judicial character to warrant our expectation that the methods employed would also be judicial in character. But, alas, oriental methods were painfully in evidence as the case was conducted by the chairman, not—let us be again thankful—without the strong disapproval of his fellow-investigators, so it is said.

"Anything like this scene is a calamity to be deplored by all right-thinking persons eager to see the ideals of our race prevail over the degenerate level of the oriental judges. It may not be always possible to secure gentlemen for these quasi-judicial positions—men who instinctively know how to conduct themselves with credit to themselves and to those responsible for their appointment—but it ought to be possible to secure those only who are capable of judicial impartiality, and who are manifestly more interested in arriving at the truth than they are in proving the correctness of some preconceived ideas of their own. As it is, we are treated to a sight which reminds us that man dressed up in a little brief authority plays such high pranks as makes high heaven weep."

COUNTRY LACKS FIGURES ON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Extension of Workmen's Compensation System Will Cause Change, Says Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While more accidents are charged up to railroading and agriculture, than even to manufacturing and mining, according to a bulletin on industrial accidents issued by the bureau of labor statistics, there are no complete statistics for even a single important industry of the country.

Approximately 4,500 fatalities a year are charged to railroading and agriculture in the figures compiled by the government statisticians. Coal mining contributes more than 2,600, building and construction work nearly 1,900, and general manufacturing only about 1,800 annually.

Groups Vary Widely in Hazard. In discussing the low rate in general manufacturing, the report points out that the fact should not be overlooked that this low average rate covers many and various groups varying widely in hazard, including on the one hand boiler-making and the various departments of iron and steel industry, in some of which fatality rates as high as those in the metal and coal mines industry have prevailed, and, on the other hand, the textile and clothing industries, in some of which the rate of fatal accident is practically negligible.

The lack of trustworthy industrial accident statistics is ascribed by the government investigators to the absence of any uniform requirements in the various states as to the reports of industrial accidents. Prior to the establishment of workmen's compensation systems, the reports of all the fatal accidents in all the industries.

Methods of Reporting Improve. With the coming into force of workmen's compensation laws, with a strong motive for careful reporting, the methods of reporting are declared to be gradually improving.

A Tribute to Gen. P. C. Hains. To the Editor of The Star: In these days of panting humanity, when the human heart thirsts for cooling streams, it may not be amiss to call attention to the man who by his scientific and skilled engineering placed within the reach of the sweltering multitude such a garden spot as Potomac Park, and made it possible to be developed into one of the loveliest of spots, refreshing and picturesque in the extreme, the time when such compensation for industrial accidents will become universal throughout the United States.

Carranza's Great Proclamation

To the Mexican people it is a manly, clear-cut definition of a great constructive program for popular government. To the American people it is a masterly appeal for appreciative co-operation.

In literature it is what Moses Coit Tyler called our own Declaration of Independence: "A passionate chant of human freedom."

General Carranza's proclamation, issued at Vera Cruz Saturday, has made a profound impression upon all who have read it. The newspapers of the United States yesterday printed large extracts from this proclamation. The document is, however, of such general importance that it is herewith given in full.

Proclamation to the Nation:

At last, after five years of struggle, caused by the long reign of oppression which maintained and aggravated the economic and social inequality of the colonial epoch, the revolution is about to end, conquering the enemy and definitely implanting the economic, social and political reforms which constitute its final aims and which are the only ones which can assure that fruitful peace which flows from the well-being of the greatest number, namely, equality and justice under law.

The revolution has had the instinctive and generous sympathy of all free peoples precisely because its objective has not been the mere changing of the personnel of a government, but rather the complete substitution for a regime of oppression by a regime of liberty.

The struggle has been long because of the impotence of the revolutionists to obtain the compromise in Ciudad Juarez with the element of the old regime. From that moment those elements so easily and graciously admitted began to undermine, working within the revolutionary element itself, the prestige and authority of the men who a little later were exalted to power by the public vote.

President Madero found himself unable to realize the reforms demanded by the people; first, because nearly the entire personnel of the administration of the dictatorship had fastened itself upon his own government; secondly, because he had to dedicate himself exclusively to combating the old system which had risen in arms successively under Reyes, Orozco and Felix Diaz, and which at the same time fomented and perverted the rebellion of Zapata. The reactionary party, not being able in spite of this to nullify the reformatory tendencies of the new regime, decided that the federal army should be the legitimate government of the republic. This treason was consummated by Gen. Huerta upon the pretext of sparing the City of Mexico the horrors of war and with the co-operation of a group of foreigners favored by the old regime who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson.

The assassination of the President and Vice President and the complicity or weakness of the other departments left the nation without constitutional representation. I, then, as governor of the state of Coahuila and in obedience to the constitutional precepts number one-twenty-one and one-twenty-eight of our fundamental law, assumed the representation of the republic in the terms in which this right is granted me by the same constitution and supported by the people who rose in arms in order to recover their liberty. In effect, the articles cited say textually "all public officers, without exception, before assuming office, shall take oath to observe this constitution and the laws which emanate from it, which constitution will not lose its force and vigor even though through some rebellion its observance be interrupted. Should a government through some public upheaval be established contrary to the principles sanctioned by the constitution, so soon as the people recover their liberty its observance shall be re-established and, in harmony with it and with the laws which have been issued by virtue of it, both those who have figured in the government emanating from the rebellion and those who have co-operated in it shall be brought to justice."

The rebellion and usurpation of Huerta having been vanquished and since, before the constitutional army arrived at the City of Mexico, the reactionary party, following its old proceedings, commenced to infuse itself into our ranks and to corrupt those who should have lent their support to this government, causing the non-recognition of the same and the formation of factions whose chiefs feel encouraged by the presence among them of foreign representatives.

When our forces abandoned the City of Mexico in the execution of a military and political plan, it was thought that the constitutional government had lost the support of the people, its prestige and power, and that it was following the way of the previous exploiters of the government, but the apparent triumph of the reaction headed by Francisco Villa was more ephemeral than that obtained by the usurpation of Gen. Huerta, and today, after the greatest and most decisive military victories obtained by the army of the people in different parts of the country, I can say to my fellow-citizens that the constitutional government holds dominion over seven-eighths of the national territory; that the public administration is being organized in twenty of the twenty-seven states into which the republic is politically divided, and in more than one-half of the remaining seven; that it administers all the seaports both on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific with the exception of Guaymas, and the frontier ports on the north and south with the exception of Piedras Negras, Ciudad Juarez and Nogales; that more than thirteen of the fifteen millions which comprise the total population of the country, that is to say, nine-tenths of the total population of Mexico, are subject to the government over which I preside; that day after day the factions are vanquished and dispersed, their offensive actions being now limited to acts of brigandage, and that soon the occupation of the City of Mexico will contribute toward making more coherent and effective throughout all the republic the action of the constitutional government. In consequence, our country nears the end of its revolution and the consolidation of an enduring peace based upon conditions of well-being and justice.

In the midst of the greatest difficulties and within human limitations, the constitutionalist government has complied with its duties. I have lessened for the people the lamentable consequences of war, now prohibiting the exportation of articles of prime necessity and again adopting practical means to facilitate the acquisition of these articles



VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, First Chief of the Constitutional Army.

for the poorer classes. It has given guarantees and imparted protection to the inhabitants of territory under the constitutionalist dominion who, as a general rule, lead a life of normal activities. It has prevented or punished the infractions and abuses caused by social unrest which, lamentable though they be, cannot be considered, either because of their number or because of their importance, as characteristic of an actual government. I am the first to lament the privations which the Mexican people have had to endure as the result of the war and which constitute one of the many sacrifices which all countries have had to make in order to achieve their liberty, but I am resolved to employ all the means which are within the reach of the government to perform the work of humanity demanded by the situation. Fortunately the recent triumph over the various factions enlarges the sphere of action of the constitutionalist government and facilitates the fulfillment of the duty which all governments owe their own countries, namely, that of imparting guarantees to their inhabitants and procuring the well-being of the masses.

With reference to our foreign relations, notwithstanding that one of my first acts was the sending of a telegraphic note to the Department of State of the American government informing it of my attitude facing rebellion and usurpation, one of the greatest difficulties which has hindered our labors has been the lack of a mutual understanding between the government which I have the honor to represent and the government of the other nations, especially that of the United States. The big interests of the old regime have created a veritable system of falsehood and calumny against the constitutionalist government, communicating day after day by means of the powerful organs of the American scientific press to the press of the world with the object of misleading public opinion regarding the methods and tendencies of the Mexican revolution. These same interests have operated in order that false information be furnished the governments of other nations and especially that of the United States when they have wished to form an opinion of the Mexican revolution. The constitutionalist government has found itself unable to rectify this information due to lack of the opportunities as well as of the means which established diplomatic relations afford between governments.

At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the constitutionalist government is now actually in definite possession of sovereignty and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty is the essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon the recognition of a government. If, as we hope and wish for the benefit of the Mexican people and of the foreigners resident in the country, the governments of the other nations recognize the constitutionalist government, they will lend by this act of justice an effective moral support which will not only strengthen the friendly relations which Mexico has always cultivated with these nations and enable them to discuss their common affairs, thus reconciling their mutual interests, but will also more rapidly consolidate peace and establish the constructive constitutionalist government thus sustained in its reforms and in the program of the revolution whose object is the greatest good for the greatest number. I think, therefore, that the time has come to call the attention of the factions which still persist in armed resistance against the constitutionalist government to the futility of their attitude, not only in

view of the recent and decisive victories gained by our army, but also because of the conviction that they should have of our sincerity and capacity to realize the ideals of the revolution. Consequently, I exhort these factions to submit themselves to the constitutionalist government in order to accelerate the establishment of peace and consummate the work of the revolution.

In order to realize the purposes above stated, I have thought it necessary to inform the nation of the political course which the constitutionalist government will observe in the execution of the program of social reform contained in the decree of December twelfth, nineteen fourteen.

First—The constitutionalist government will grant the foreigners resident in Mexico the guarantees to which they are entitled according to our laws and will apply protect their lives and guarantee their liberty and the enjoyment of their legal property rights, granting them indemnity for damages which the revolution may have caused them, in so far as such indemnities may be just. These will be liquidated by a procedure which will be instituted in due time. The government will likewise assume the responsibility of such financial obligations as may be considered legitimate.

Second—The first care of the constitutionalist government will be to re-establish peace under a regime of law and order so that all inhabitants of Mexico, nationals as well as foreigners, may equally enjoy the benefits of real justice and may take an interest in co-operating toward the support of a government which springs from the revolution. The commission of crime will not go unpunished. In due time a law of amnesty will be issued which will respond to the needs of the country and the necessities of the situation and which will in no sense exempt those granted amnesty from the civil responsibility which they may have incurred.

Third—The constitutional laws of Mexico, called the reform laws, which established the separation of church and state and which guarantee to the individual the right of worship according to the dictates of his own conscience without disturbing public order will be strictly observed. Consequently, no one will suffer in his person, liberty or property on account of his religious beliefs. The church buildings will continue to be the property of the nation according to existing laws and the constitutionalist government will grant anew for worship such structures as may be needed.

Fourth—In the settlement of the agrarian problem there will be no confiscation. This problem will be resolved by the equitable distribution of land which the government still possesses, by the restoration of those tracts of which communities of individuals have been illegally dispossessed, by the purchase and expropriation of large tracts whenever necessary, and by other means of acquisition authorized by the laws of the country. The constitution of Mexico prohibits special privileges, therefore all kinds of property whoever may be the owners and whether in actual use or not, will, in the future, be subject to a proportional payment of taxes according to a just and equitable revaluation.

Fifth—All property which may have been legitimately required from individuals or from legal government and which does not constitute a special privilege or monopoly will be respected.

Sixth—The peace and security of a nation depend upon the intelligence of its citizens. Therefore, the government will take pains in developing public education, extending it to all parts of the country, and will utilize for this purpose all co-operation conducted in good faith, permitting the establishment of private schools in conformity with our laws.

Seventh—For the establishment of constitutional government, the government over which I preside will respect and carry out the provisions of articles four, five and six of the decree of December twelfth, nineteen fourteen, which we hereby give textually:

Article Four—Upon the triumph of the revolution the supreme chieftainship having been reinstated in the City of Mexico and municipal elections having been effected in the majority of the states of the republic, the First Chief of the Revolution, invested with the executive authority, will convolve elections for a national congress. He will determine in the call itself the dates and regulations under which said elections are to be held.

Article Five—The national congress having been convened, the First Chief of the Revolution will render an account to it of the use which he has made of the faculties with which he has been invested. He will very specifically submit to its consideration the reforms decreed and put into effect during the struggle so that congress may ratify, amend or add to them, and also that such reforms as were enacted entitled to such a character before constitutional order was restored may be elevated to the rank of constitutional precepts.

Article Six—The national congress will issue proper calls for the election for the President, and when this has taken place the First Chief of the Revolution will deliver the executive authority of the nation to the President so elected.

Constitution and Reforms Vera Cruz, June eleventh, nineteen fifteen, the First Chief of the Constitutional Army, Invested with the Executive Authority of the Union. (Signed): V. CARRANZA. —Advertisement.