

RECOGNITION BY UNITED STATES IS SOUGHT BY GEN. CARRANZA

Alleged First Chief Issues a Proclamation to People of Mexico as Answer to Note by President Wilson.

BLAMES ANARCHY ON CIENFUTOS AND VILLAS

Controls Nearly All of Republic, Has Support of Country Generally and Plans Extensive Reforms, He Says.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, June 12.—President Wilson had before him tonight the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico, issued yesterday by General Carranza asserting the right of the constitutional government to recognition by the United States and other foreign governments. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government to Mexico. The statement asserts:

"At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty, because the constitutional 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 recognition of a government."

Villa Answers Also.

General Villa's answer also reached Washington today, but was not delivered at the state department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public. Officials of the department declined to comment on the extract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches or on a copy of the letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency which alleges that differences between Carranza and Villa were forgotten and suggest a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and restoration of peace.

Proclamation Forwarded.

General Carranza's proclamation was formally handed to Consul Sullivan at Vera Cruz yesterday for transmission to Washington. It was promptly laid before President Wilson and state department officials would not discuss it. The document recites the history of Carranza's rule through five years beginning with the Madero uprising against Porfirio Diaz and what is termed the economic and social inequality of the colonial epoch. The length of the revolution, it asserts, has been a promise with the elements of the old regime at Ciudad Juarez.

Why Madero Failed.

President Madero's failure, the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz of the old regime and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it explains, consummated the movement with the co-operation of "a group of foreigners" favored by the old regime who surrounded General Luis Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war.

The statement explains that as governor of the state of Coahuila, General Carranza resumed representation of the republic in accordance with the constitution which, by its own terms, "will not lose its force and vigor, even though through some rebellion its observance is interrupted."

Constitutional Control.

Although it was thought the constitutionalist element had lost the support of the people when they withdrew from Mexico City, the statement asserts, in fact it now has control of over seven-eighths of the national territory. Administrations, it is claimed, are being organized in twenty-five of twenty-seven of the republic and the Vera Cruz government controls all the ports of the gulf and Pacific ocean, with the exception of Guaymas and all ports of entry on the northern and southern frontiers with the exception of Piedras Negras, Ciudad Juarez and Nogales; that more than 13,000,000 of the 15,000,000 population of Mexico are subject to constitutional authority.

Opposition Decreasing.

Opposition to the Carranza forces, it is asserted, is day by day decreasing and the offensive of the enemy is limited to acts of brigandage. In a short time occupation of Mexico City is assured, it is stated, when harmonious government will be secured in all states and territories based on welfare and justice.

The constitutionalist government has done all in its power, it is stated, for the people, especially the poor, by forbidding the export of necessities and has punished abuses and protected the lives of those within its territory.

Will Relieve People.

The work of relieving the civil population, the statement says, will now be facilitated by recent victories which have enlarged the sphere of activity of the constitutionalist government.

In regard to foreign relations, General Carranza asserts that one of his initial acts as first chief was to advise the United States of his attitude, facing rebellion and anarchy. He feels that his labors have been rewarded by lack of understanding in

the United States and other nations as well. The press, under the Cientifico influence, it is claimed, has prejudiced foreign nations against him and this he was unable to combat, lacking the ordinary means offered when diplomatic relations exist between different countries.

Should Have Recognition.

"If, as we hope and wish," General Carranza's proclamation continues, "for the benefit of the Mexican people and of the foreigners resident in the country, the governments of 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 helping their mutual interests, but also will more rapidly consolidate peace and establish the constructive constitutionalist government that sustains in his reforms and in the program of the revolution whose object is the greatest good for the greatest number."

Reforms Now Proposed.

General Carranza then asserts that he thinks it his duty to call to the attention of the nations persisting in resistance of the constitutionalist government of the fulfillment of their attitude, and 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 the twelfth of December, 1914."

Course to Be Followed.

"First: The constitutionalist government will grant the foreigners resident in Mexico the guarantee to which they are entitled, according to our laws, and will amply protect their lives and guarantee their liberty and the enjoyment of their legal property rights, guaranteeing them indemnity for damages which the revolution may have caused them insofar 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.

Will Re-establish Law.

"Second: The first care of the constitutionalist government will be to re-establish law 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 towards the support of the 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 will provide for 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. Conscription of large numbers of citizens, 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 to all worship these structures that may be needed.

Settlement of Agrarian Problem.

"Fourth: In the settlement of the agrarian problem there will be no confiscation. This problem will be resolved by a suitable distribution of land which the government still possesses by the restoration of state tracts of which communities of individuals have been illegally dispossessed by the purchase and expropriation of large tracts of land by means of acquisition authorized by the laws of the country. The constitution of Mexico prohibits special privilege, therefore all kinds of property, wherever may be the owner and whether actual or not, will in the future be subject to a proportional payment of taxes according to a just and equitable evaluation.

Protection of Property.

"Fifth: All property which may have been unlawfully acquired from individuals or from local 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 available means, including the establishment of private schools in conformity with our laws."

Will Call Elections.

The declaration further asserts that the new government would carry out provisions of the decree of December, 1914, stipulating that upon triumph of the revolution, the first chief, invested with executive authority, would convolve elections for a national congress which would be reported an account of the revolution and its reforms for ratification and amendment and which would call an election for president.

The constitutionalist agency reports giving assurances that the Carranza army, advancing on Mexico City, was within sixty miles of the capital. General Gonzalez, in command, has issued a proclamation urging merchants to restrict profits on necessities, giving assurances that no new taxes would be levied, guaranteeing protection of all persons, native or foreign, and that no supplies would be taken for the army without payment. It asked co-operation of all classes in re-establishing civil government.

VILLA APPEALS FOR PEACE AT EARLY DATE

El Paso, Tex., June 12.—Without admitting the right of the American government to intervene in Mexican affairs, Gen. Francisco Villa today addressed an invitation to Venustiano Carranza for constitutionalist leaders to unite and reorganize the government of Mexico. An early reply is requested that preliminaries for such a conference may be arranged. No place is suggested for holding such a conference. The invitation states that the proposal is being submitted to Emiliano Zapata, southern leader and to Roque Gonzalez Garcha, in Mexico City.

General Villa today replied to President Wilson's recent note calling upon leaders of factions in Mexico to take

While Attitude of Government Is Not Fully Known, Persons Presumed to Know Are Quite Optimistic.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE REGARDED FRIENDLY

Way Left Open for Acquiescence by Berlin Without Having to Make Abject Concessions.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Berlin, June 12 (via London, June 12, 12:58 a. m.)—The text of the American note was published today in the Berlin afternoon newspapers. Definite statements as to the attitude of the German government with respect to the note are not yet available, but in circles, which, while themselves not officially responsible, are often good barometers of the sentiment in responsible quarters, the note seems to have made a distinctly favorable impression and is believed to offer the possibility of negotiations on which a satisfactory settlement might be reached.

Talk of Compromise.

The conciliatory tone of the note apparently has evoked a responsive attitude here. Individuals, who in the earlier days of the negotiations displayed stiff-necked adherence to their own views which made discussion almost impossible, are now willing to talk compromise in which the compromise would not be all on one side.

The official viewpoint probably can be correctly appraised after conference between the imperial chancery, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the foreign secretary, Herr von Jagow, and representatives of the army and admiralty, the naval and general staff. The emperor, it is believed, will speak the final word.

Conferences to Begin Soon.

It is understood that these conferences will begin immediately. The answer will certainly not be drafted, and the lines of the German policy probably will not definitely be decided upon before Dr. Anton Meyer, German ambassador to Washington, and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, has arrived and made his report.

Both the Lokai Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung, the two leading American newspapers, are opening the way for further negotiations between Germany and the United States which both profess to believe will straighten out the situation. The papers admit that the note contains little that is new, but they rejoice at its friendly tone.

No Difference of Opinion.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "There is no difference of opinion about the desirability of some peace. The note opens the way for negotiations between Germany and America regarding what Germany can do and what America must do to protect life in the future." Anzeiger says: "From the wording of the note, as it is now published, one sees that the announcements sent out broadcast by the enemy that the note would be an ultimatum—nothing else was to be expected—were entirely unfounded. The form is friendly and it contains no aspect, as had been announced. The new note is really a roundabout expression by President Wilson of his original standpoint and it is a good thing that negotiations during which the German arguments will be repeated and their justification proved."

Admits of Negotiations.

"It would be premature to go into details, especially of a technical nature, now; it is enough to be satisfied that the Wilson note is so constructed as to admit the possibility of additional negotiations. It himself shows a desire for such negotiations. He suggested that the German government submit further proofs substantiating the claim regarding the Lusitania and declares himself ready to meet in an international conference Germany and Great Britain regarding mutual concessions so far as submarine warfare is concerned.

"True, this offer would have been of considerable more value if the president had expressed a willingness to make such propositions, whereas he intimated that Germany and Great Britain should initiate the suggestions."

Germany Has Honorable Designs.

"However that may be, the United States will see from further negotiations that Germany has an honorable desire to treat a friendly suggestion in a friendly spirit.

"At all events, the situation created by the publication of the note is such that the hypothesis heralded throughout the world that America also was in the ranks of our enemies is now shown to be once more the delusion of the wish being false to the thought."

Captain Persius, the naval expert of the Tageblatt, writes: "A harmonizing of views is possible and the Washington government shows a sincere disposition to reach an understanding. That is the key-stone of the American note; there is no subterfuge."

Thinks All Will Be Adjusted.

Captain Persius assumes that the German answer will remove the last obstacle in the way of eliminating all differences. As he understands the American note it by no means takes the view that the German admiralty must order a suspension of submarine warfare before negotiations can proceed. He regrets that the United States "has failed duly to appreciate Germany's previous offer to place restrictions upon the activity of the submarine provided the British abandoned their efforts to starve Germany," and he adds that it is certain

FEELING GROWS INGERMANY THAT U.S. DEMANDS CAN BE FULL MET

(That no satisfactory solution is possible unless Great Britain makes the concession "that Great Britain was the first to break the international law.")

He concludes: "We have firm confidence that the friendly relations between Germany and the United States will smooth the way to a complete understanding and thus give victory to justice and humanity."

MOLENT ATTACK ON U. S. BY AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER

Zurich, June 12 (via London, 10:19 p. m.)—Official opinion in Austria, which latterly has been none too friendly to the United States, is manifested in a vehement attack upon the Americans in the leading Vienna newspapers, the Neue Freie Presse, against America for supplying war munitions to the entente powers.

Importance attaches to the article, which is published with the full sanction of the government. It is not directly officially inspired, since the entire contents of the Austrian newspapers are subjected to a triple form of censorship before the forms are put on the press.

Declaring that Americans have sold a billion dollars worth of munitions of war to the enemies of Austria and Germany, while the ministers of the American churches are praying for peace, the paper says:

"The world is a land where so many voices are demanding the breaking off of relations with Germany can hardly be a Bethlehem, from which the world can gain a new savior."

"If America refuses to submit the Lusitania dispute to arbitration, she embitters relations with Germany and raises questions of might. She is pursuing a policy which threatens her neutrality. A munitions war is being waged by American public sentiment already against Germany; German soldiers are being killed or wounded by American ammunition. Much more than this cannot happen, and the difference would be scarcely noticeable."

WEST POINT GRADUATES LARGEST CLASS IN HISTORY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) West Point, N. Y., June 12.—The largest class ever graduated from the United States military academy, received diplomas at the commencement exercises on Trophy Point today. 144 cadets being handed their sheepskins.

Among the five honor men of the class was Edwin R. Kimble, of Texas. Secretary of War Garrison presented the diplomas to the graduates and delivered an address, in which he emphasized the value of tradition. "You are conspicuously placed," he said, "and represent your country. Lamentable as are the lapses of the citizen, they are not so conspicuous as the lapses of the officer of the army of the United States."

WOULD BRING TO ALL AMERICAS FULL PROTECTION

Delegate From Colombia Favors Extension of Monroe Doctrine to Internal as Well as External Affairs.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Boston, June 12.—A covenant among all American nations to preserve the integrity of the western hemisphere was proposed tonight by Senator Santiago Perez Triana, delegate from the Republic of Colombia to the recent Pan-American financial conference, at a banquet given in honor of those delegates by the Boston chamber of commerce.

In order to secure the wholehearted support of the Monroe doctrine throughout the length and breadth of the continent, said Senator Perez, "that doctrine must be carried to the extreme length of its logical development. The Monroe doctrine has been closed effectively to the continent of Europe, but it has not prevented the exercise of conquest in both sections of the continent. I am formulating no indictment, my contention is purely analytical. It should be enacted and covenanted among all nations of the American nations is no longer a subject for conquest, either from within or from without the hemisphere."

Follows United States Policy.

"Such a declaration, so far as the United States are concerned, has already been made by the president. It is not to be supposed that any other American republic should be less exacting in its demands for inviolability of the essential foundation of inviolability from the outside. The proposition that violence and pillage—that is to say, conquest—are iniquities in the neighborly relations of nations is a principle which is worthy to be maintained or accepted by any self-respecting people."

Senator Perez's speech marked the conclusion of the trip which the delegates to the Pan-American conference have been making about the country for two weeks. They spent today in Boston. The Colombian delegate was chosen by those in charge of the trip to make the final speech in this city.

Believes in This Country.

"This continent," he said, "stands pledged to the proposition that justice is not a question of quantity, but of essence; that crime cannot become virtue because it is exercised collectively and that there is no human power that can give to iniquity the character of patriotism."

"Looking backward to the history of this land, and to the written precepts of its collective efforts and to the achievements realized, we of the southern half believe in our hearts that such are your guiding principles. We do not call you perfect and no man and no nation has ever been perfect. But we believe in your sincerity of purpose as you must believe in ours and so we may go hand in hand toward the rising sun. We depart now taking a message of gladness to our people."

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Relaxation in Washington.

Apparently there was a general relaxation of tension in the international situation. President Wilson spent part of the day at golf and let it be known that later in the month he planned to take a short vacation at his summer home in Cornish, N. H. No answer to the American rejoinder is expected for ten days at least and there is conviction here that the Berlin authorities will await the arrival of Meyer Gerhard, official representative of the German government, before their answer is framed.

Bryan Says Note Was Revised.

Former Secretary of State Bryan, who resigned his portfolio rather than sign the second note to Germany, issued another statement late today, declaring that the note was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation. The revision, Mr. Bryan asserted, softened the note, but was not sufficient to justify him in withdrawing his resignation.

"It is true," Mr. Bryan said, "that I signed the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted."

"This change, while very much softening the note was not, however, sufficient in my judgment to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation. As Germany had suggested, I felt that we could do no less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case."

"What was the change in the note?" Mr. Bryan was asked. "I cannot discuss that," he replied.

Probable Point Added.

It was suggested that the clause added to the note was that saying the United States would entertain any evidence Germany might have that officials of this government had not thoroughly performed their duty in examining the Lusitania before the departure to see that she was not armed for offensive action, Mr. Bryan publicly smiled at the suggestion. "Secretary Lansing also declined to discuss changes made in the note."

Full Text of Clause.

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Mr. Bryan then repeats in his statement the things he has emphasized in his proposal, namely, that the United States should offer to employ the principle of investigation embodied in thirty treaties with other nations, taking action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships or American ships carrying contraband of war, and that this government should request that other nations take similar action which would prevent interference with American trade with neutrals.

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BIG BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT IN GALICIAN ZONE

Austro-Germans Have Lemberg as Great Objective and Are Pressing Forward Fiercely.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IS MOVING ON STRONGLY

Italians Gain Important Successes and Are Moving Steadily Toward Great Austrian Seaport.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) London, June 12 (3:50 p. m.)—Another big battle is being fought about the line of the Dniester river in Galicia, in which the forces of Russia are pitted against those of Austria and Germany. Those German troops which have crossed the Dniester at Zbarawa having been driven back, and the Russians in eastern Galicia and Bukovina also having been forced to withdraw to the river, the two armies now face one another across the wide and crooked stream, each making thrusts in an effort to gain the initiative for an offensive.

The Austrians, in their official report claim to have succeeded in crossing the river to the east of Hrodziska, a movement which, in view of their recent experience near Zbarawa, might prove dangerous.

Lemberg Is Objective.

The Austro-Germans, however, still have Lemberg as their objective and they are not likely to allow any reverses to have sufficient near Zbarawa and east of Przemyśl to put them off. So that fighting as severe as any witnessed in recent weeks may be expected during the next few days.

Heavy fighting also continues in the Baltic provinces and on the east Russian frontier, in which both sides claim advantages. With the view, doubtless of preventing the Russians from sending reinforcements to either of the strongholds, the German yesterday delivered an attack along the Rukwa river, between Bolimow and Zochowaw, the scene of important battles last winter when the Germans tried to reach Warsaw by the direct route from the Przemysl. Yesterday's attack the Germans claim to have broken into the Russian position and to have taken 5,000 prisoners.

Fighting in West Zone.

At various points between Rheims and north of Verdun, the Germans continue their attacks, which they report to have been successful, but which the Germans on the other hand, invariably state, have been repulsed.

Although no big forward movement has been reported, the fighting is almost continuous along the line from the sea to Champagne and in the Vosges. The British and Belgians, although they are not doing much attacking are playing an important role in these operations. The British yesterday's attack the Germans claim to have broken into the Russian position and to have taken 5,000 prisoners.