

VILLA TAKES FIRST STEP TOWARD PEACE

TELEGRAPHS CARRANZA URGING CONFERENCE FOR RESTORATION OF ORDER.

FOODSTUFFS DENIED ENTRY

American Red Cross Reports Authorities at Piedras Negras Declared "Supplies Were Not Needed"—Wilson's Warning Stressed.

Washington, June 16.—The United States has been formally notified by General Villa, on behalf of the Mexican convention forces that he telegraphed General Carranza urging a conference for the restoration of peace and constitutional government in Mexico.

This step is the first tangible development resulting from President Wilson's recent warning to all Mexican factions that unless they came to an agreement among themselves soon, some other means would be employed by the United States to relieve the suffering population from further devastations of the military element. On Carranza's reply depends the next move in the situation.

Deny Entry of Food.

Coincidentally the state department was advised by Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American Red Cross, that the Mexican authorities at Piedras Negras had denied entry to a carload of foodstuffs consigned for the relief of the people in Monclova. One report says that General Hernandez, the Villa commander, had declared the supplies "not only were not needed but would not be allowed to enter."

Until Consul Blocker reports the details, the state department will take no further action. The announcement that General Villa had initiated a movement for peace was received with satisfaction in official quarters. Enrique C. Llorante, Washington representative of the Villa-Zapata coalition, called on Secretary Lansing with a copy of the Villa telegram to Carranza and a long note from General Villa replying to President Wilson's recent pronouncement of policy. The note referred appreciatively to the President's efforts and outlined the purposes of the Villa-Zapata leaders to bring about a reconciliation with the Carranza forces.

Stresses Wilson's Warning. In the message to Carranza, dated June 11, stress is laid upon President Wilson's warning that the United States would be "obliged to decide on other methods" should a coalition of the factions prove futile. General Villa says:

"In our opinion this declaration involves two perils which may frustrate the ends of the revolution and impair our sovereignty. First, the centrififics, with any other group, might again enshrine themselves with American assistance. Second, should the people not submit to this, the American government might have recourse to armed intervention. In the face of these two imminent dangers, and without recognizing the right of the American government to intervene in our affairs, we think that we should seek means that would permit the reunion and reorganization of the Constitutional party, even though it is indispensable to make sacrifices of self-esteem. We believe also that this is what patriotism and the future welfare of our country requires of us.

"In such sense, we propose to you that we take under consideration President Wilson's note and that, if you are so disposed, as we ourselves are, that you advise us that we may discuss and agree at once upon the form, and terms of procedure in the re-organization of the national constitutional government. We have already placed ourselves in touch with the chief of the convention government, as well as with the commanding general of the army of the south."

The telegram was signed by General Villa and M. Diaz Lombardo, in charge of the department of foreign affairs of the convention government.

GREEK WAR PARTY WINS

Athens, June 15.—The Venizelos war party has won an overwhelming victory in the Greek elections, latest returns show at least 200 Venizelos deputies were elected, assuring the former premier a majority in parliament and making certain his return to the head of the government.

Portuguese Cabinet Resigns.

Lisbon, via Paris, June 15.—The president of the council of ministers presented the collective resignation of the cabinet, but it has not been accepted. The council of ministers met at the palace, Theophile Braga, president of the republic, presiding.

Mackensen Resumes Offensive.

Berlin, June 15. (via London).—General von Mackensen's Austro-German armies in Galicia have resumed the offensive along the entire front from Czerniawa to Sienawa. They are now pressing in on Lemberg in this region along a 40-mile front. Sixteen thousand Russians were captured by the Teutons in a series of sharp sashes against the enemy's lines west and northwest of Lemberg, it was officially announced by the war office.

RUSSIAN FIELD BAKERY IN GALICIA



AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA IS LIKELY

OFFICIAL OF GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS U. S. NEED NOT FEAR REPLY.

ARRIVAL OF ENVOY AWAITED

Reports of Dr. Meyer Gerhard to Be Submitted to Various Departments Before Answer is Made to President Wilson's Note.

WILSON FEELS ENCOURAGED.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson feels encouraged by reports that the pending negotiations between Germany and the United States most likely will have a peaceful outcome. Those who have discussed the situation with the president and other officials in the last day or two have found a belief prevalent that the chances for an amicable understanding with Germany are much better than they have been at any time since the Lusitania tragedy.

This feeling is understood to be based on both official and unofficial reports from Berlin, telling of the favorable reception there of the American note and on the hope, too, that the dispatches carried by Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard for Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here, will impress German officials with the American point of view.

Berlin, via The Hague, June 15.—America has no need to be apprehensive over the German reply, according to a high official of the German foreign office.

"We are much impressed by the friendly tone of the second American note," said this official, whose name cannot at this time be disclosed. "We certainly shall do everything to reply in the same manner. There is no reason for apprehension. Undoubtedly there will be a situation which both countries can accept."

Everywhere in Berlin a decided feeling of optimism prevails, regarding the possibilities of a German-American agreement. I have conversed not only with high officials of the foreign office, but with editors of Berlin newspapers and other prominent persons. All approve the expression at the foreign office when I asked if official Germany was as optimistic over the negotiations as the press.

"Where there's a will there's a way," I was told. "Of course this is a big question for America, but you must remember Germany has faced other big issues," the high official said.

"Do you refer to the Balkans?" was asked. He answered in the affirmative.

"How long will it be before America may expect the reply to her second note?" was another question put to the foreign office official.

"We must await the arrival of Dr. Meyer Gerhard," he replied. "His reports will be submitted to various officials. Afterwards we shall confer with the ministers because, since this is a governmental, marine and diplomatic question it concerns all these departments continue officially here. The plan decision."

Discussions as to possible agreements continue officially here. The plan attracting most favorable comment is that since the United States seeks to safeguard the travel of neutrals, an agreement be made by which submarines respect certain designated passenger ships, not carrying arms and ammunition, traveling over prescribed ocean routes. These ships, it is suggested, might be painted a uniform color or have a special flag painted on their sides, even if owned by a belligerent.

House Denies Peace Reports.

New York, June 15.—Admitting that he had talked with leading government officials of Germany, France and England, but denying that his trip to Europe was in any way connected with a possible mission looking toward peace, or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House arrived here from Liverpool, on the St. Paul. "I did not talk peace and that was not my mission abroad," Colonel House declared. "That report was the biggest piece of nonsense that

MILLION WALK IN CHICAGO

NO SERIOUS MISHAPS IN BIG STREET CAR STRIKE.

All Manner of Vehicle Pressed into Service—City Council Seeks to Settle Question.

Chicago, June 16.—The first day of the big Chicago street car strike passed without serious mishap. No surface cars were run and only a few trains on the elevated. There was nothing resembling regular service, except on the suburban lines of the steam railroads, and these were far from adequate. A brick thrown through a window of an elevated train was the only violence.

The strike was the big question before the regular meeting of the city council. Various resolutions looking to a settlement were proposed. One would pledge the city, which is a partner in the profits of the surface lines, to pay a proportionate share of any advances granted the men. Another suggested that a mediation board of five aldermen be appointed.

Million Walk to Work. All manner of vehicle was pressed into service, even roller-skates among some of the younger generation, but more than a million walked to their places of employment. The great thoroughfare through poorer districts, such as Blue Island avenue, Archer avenue, Milwaukee avenue, Clark street and Broadway, in traversing which the pedestrian may hear spoken most of the languages of the world, were black with people trudging to work. They overflowed from the sidewalks onto the pavement. The streets had the appearance, except for the general good humor with which the situation was accepted, of the avenues of some city in the war zone from which the population was fleeing.

Enroll Extra Policemen. The quiet of the day was not accepted by the authorities as assuring continued tranquility. Chief of Police Healey said he would ask authority to enroll 1,000 extra policemen to be available in event of disorder when the companies make a real effort to operate.

A drizzling rain most of the day added to the discomfort of the city. Owners of automobiles, driving to or from the city, submitted generally to the amiable brigandage of those seeking rides. Few machines traveled with empty seats.

CLARKS INVITE WHOLE STATE

All Missourians Are Asked to Attend Wedding of Speaker's Daughter, June 30.

Montgomery City, Mo., June 15.—All Missouri has been invited to attend the wedding of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, of the national house of representatives, and J. M. Thompson of New Orleans, which will take place at "Honeyshuck," the Clark home at Bowling Green, Mo., June 30.

The general invitation issued here by Wallace Bassford, Speaker Clark's secretary, read: "As it has been found utterly impossible to issue individual invitations, all Missourians are invited."

Those who expect to attend are asked to notify Mr. Bassford, at Mexico, Mo.

PORTUGAL'S ENTRY INTO WAR

Democratic Victory in Elections Interpreted as Forecasting Country Will Join Allies.

Rome, June 15.—News of a Democratic victory in the Portuguese elections was interpreted here as forecasting Portugal's formal entrance into the war on the side of the Allies.

Democratic leaders are said to have made the war issue one of their principal campaign cries.

Drown in Skunk River.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 15.—W. E. Faulkner, a painter, and Joseph Schaffner, a high school graduate, were drowned while trying to shoot the Oakland dam, belonging to the Iowa Power company, on the Skunk river, near here, in a motor boat.

Thomas McMillan, another occupant of the boat, was saved. The bodies have not been recovered. Schaffner was a nephew of Schaffner of the Chicago clothing firm of

GERMANS BALKED; MAKE NEW ATTACK

UNABLE TO REACH LEMBERG, TEUTONS ASSAULT RUSSIANS ON RIVER SAN.

MOVEMENT ON WIDER SCALE

Heavy Fighting Continues in Baltic Provinces and Along Dniester Without Change in Situation—Battle West of Warsaw.

London, June 15.—Both in the Baltic provinces and along the Dniester river heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans, without, however, any very material change in the situation. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is almost continual, and each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia, the zone of the fighting has changed. The Germans, balked in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have commenced an attack on the Russians on the River San, north of Przemysl and along the Dniester, in southeastern Galicia, and in their report claim to have been successful in both sections.

Teutons Near Roumania. The movement in the southeast resembles that which failed further up the Dniester, at Zurawna, but is on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German army is only 20 miles from the Roumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Hales, where many attacks have been delivered against a bridgehead. The center of the operations in Kolomea, from which point the main attacks, which have carried the Teutonic allies across the Dniester in several places, are being launched.

Simultaneously the Germans are proceeding with their attack on the Russian frontier on the river Rawka, west of Warsaw, where they also have been successful, according to their report.

Germana Seek Lost Ground. In the western zone, artillery engagements are in progress from the sea to the Wesre and even beyond that district, with here and there infantry fighting. The French have attempted to force the Germans at some points out of their strongly entrenched positions, and the Germans have been endeavoring to recover lost ground. A big German offensive was predicted several days ago, but so far, it has not materialized, although it is still expected.

With Montefalco and Gradisca in their hands, the Italians have begun an attack on Gorizia (Gorz), further up the Isonzo river and one of the Austrians' most strongly fortified frontier positions. The Italians already have cut the communications to the north and south of the town, so that it now depends entirely on the difficult mountain road to the eastward.

BARKS SUNK BY GERMANS

British and Norwegian Vessels Sank to Bottom Off Wales' Coast By Submarine.

London, June 15.—The British bark Crown of India, of 2,056 tons gross, carrying a cargo of coal, and the Norwegian bark Belgrade, of 665 tons gross, timber-laden, were sunk by the German submarine U-35 off Milford-haven, a seaport of Wales. The crews of the barks were rescued and landed at Milford-haven.

The sailors of the Crown of India say that the submarine fired several shots across the bark's bow and when the vessel slowed down the men were ordered to take to the boats. The submarine then shelled and sank the bark.

Naval Academy Probe On.

Annapolis, Md., June 15.—The question of irregularities in naval academy examination papers, which is being conducted by a court of inquiry, will enter upon a second week with but little prospect of an early conclusion. An effort will be made to secure the testimony of officers and midshipmen on the vessels of the practice squadron, by the end of the week, so that the cruise to San Francisco may begin. There are now eight midshipmen and six juniors on trial.

WISCONSIN STORM TAKES NINE LIVES

TWO SCORE INJURED IN CENTRAL SECTION—\$100,000 PROPERTY DAMAGE.

EXTENDS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

Storm Crosses Mississippi River at Ferryville—Steamer Frontenac Sunk at Winona—Telephone Wires Out of Commission.

DEAD. Ferryville—Mrs. J. C. Finley, aged 58.

Leroy Finley, aged 8. Mrs. Timothy Finley. Genevieve McManus, infant. William Shelly, Chicago. Unidentified man. Near Lansing—John Lippert and 9-year-old daughter. Reedsburg—William Shoeman, engineer.

INJURED.

Ferryville—Timothy Finley. Rose Finley, head injured. Richard Finley. Dorothy Finley. Loretta Finley. Mrs. Frances McManus. J. F. Finley, limbs broken. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Aspenso. Seven members of the family of Martin Roeburg. Reedsburg—Ten hurt. Prairie du Chien—Five hurt. Racine, Oshkosh, Tomah, Baraboo and other Central Wisconsin towns—About twenty hurt.

La Crosse, Wis., June 15.—Nine persons are dead, approximately two score injured and property damage estimated at close to \$100,000—the toll of a storm which coming from the west reached cyclonic proportions in West-central Wisconsin.

Owing to the demoralized condition of the telephone and telegraph service, it was impossible to obtain a full account of the damage wrought, and the list of killed and injured may reach even greater proportions when wire service is restored.

Spreads Fury in Wisconsin.

The storm's area, according to reports, extended from the Black Hills in South Dakota through the northern tier of Iowa counties, touching the southeastern portion of Minnesota and centered in Central Wisconsin, where it seems to have spent its fury. The storm crossed the Mississippi river at Ferryville, twenty miles south of here, at 6 o'clock. It swept over Freeman and Rising Sun, laying waste crops, crushing houses, laying shells and leveling timber in its path.

The home of John Lucey near Freeman was one of the first to feel the force of the storm.

The Finley farm residence near Ferryville was lifted bodily and torn to pieces. In or about the place were five members of the family. Mrs. C. J. Finley and her 8-year-old grandson were killed outright. Timothy Finley, the father of the child, is seriously injured and his sister, Loretta Finley, sustained a broken back and will probably die. Another member of the family, Rose Finley, had her face crushed. She was brought to the hospital in this city. Mrs. J. C. Daly of Atlantic, Ia., a guest at the Finley home, was also injured.

Every member of the family of Martin Roeburg, a farmer, was injured. It is believed, some fatally. The family is composed of Mr. Roeburg, his wife and three sons and two daughters. The residence was destroyed.

Reedsburg Man Killed.

John Shoeman, engineer of the Valveline Condensed Milk company, was the only person killed at Reedsburg, Wis., although a number of persons were injured, some seriously. Nine houses were torn from their foundations and wrecked.

William Sheehan, a farmer in Crawford county, is reported killed and three persons are said to have been injured at Heitman, where the storm is declared to have been so violent that trees two feet in diameter were uprooted. All telephone and telegraph lines in that section are out of commission.

On Nash ridge the schoolhouse was carried away and the entire region is strewn with wreckage. At Roma a heavy boiler from the engine room was carried 18 rods and deposited in the wreckage of what before was heavy timber.

At Winona, Minn., the excursion steamer Frontenac collided with the bridge across the Mississippi river in the gale and sank in 12 feet of water. Although there were 40 persons on the boat and the barge which accompanied it, all were saved.

Discuss Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Seattle, Wash., June 14.—Subjects of unusual significance in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis are being discussed at the eleventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has just started in this city. Among the principal topics of discussion are immunity against tuberculosis, vaccination to prevent the disease, artificial pneumothorax as a method of treatment, housing in its relation to the problem, and methods of preventive work.

SAFE TRANSIT FOR AMERICAN CARGOES

BERLIN REPORT THAT ENGLAND WILL ALTER BLOCKADE ORDER CONFIRMED.

DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT WORLD

Official Says Germany Will Do Nothing Within National Honor to Keep Friendship of U. S.—Gerard to Confer With Kaiser.

Washington, June 16.—Confirmation of reports from Berlin that Great Britain is about to modify its blockade order was obtained here.

It was learned that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has given Acting Secretary of State Lansing what might be called informal assurances that his government soon will alter its long range blockade insofar as it applies to American commerce.

The ambassador is said to have strongly intimated that under the new plan American cargoes destined to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden will be given safe transit and will not be held up or detained in British ports. It was the detestation of such shipments that evoked the protest from President Wilson of March 30.

Sir Cecil stated that England some months ago prepared its answer to this note, but withheld it pending the settlement of the American controversy with Germany.

Answer Delayed Out of Courtesy. He indicated that the answer was delayed out of courtesy to the United States and for fear that its delivery at this time would embarrass the President.

Officials here are unable to see just how this government would have been embarrassed by prompt action by the British on the American demands. On the contrary, if England shows any inclination to lift its blockade, the United States will be able quickly to settle the German dispute.

The activity of Ambassador Spring-Rice is believed here to disclose a desire on the part of the British foreign office to forestall the proposed new note from the United States. Unless official assurances are received soon that the English really mean to show respect for American rights, however, President Wilson will take aggressive action to stop arbitrary interference with legitimate American trade.

To Keep Friendship of U. S. Berlin, June 16.—Germany will do anything within national honor to keep the friendship of America.

"We do not want to fight the whole world," said an official. "We do not want to see diplomatic relations with America severed. I am sure that if affairs come to such a point, Germany herself would propose arbitration by the three northern neutrals, Sweden, Norway and Denmark."

It was pointed out that although Germany is practically the only belligerent in the present war who has not signed the Bryan peace treaty, President Wilson might be willing to arbitrate with Germany under provisions similar to those contained in the Bryan pact.

Ambassador James W. Gerard expects to confer with the Kaiser before Germany's reply to the second American note is forwarded to Washington. The Emperor is expected to return to Berlin after the foreign office prepares the reports of Meyer Gerhard, the special envoy en route here from Washington.

The German reply will not be completed for at least a fortnight.

CAPTAIN OF LINER ON STAND

Lusitania's Skipper Swears Ship Was Unarmed—Blames Owners for Lack of Speed.

London, June 16.—Captain Turner, who was in command of the Lusitania when it was torpedoed and sunk, testified under oath, that the ship carried no guns either mounted or unmounted. He testified at the inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade, which has just opened.

Turner placed responsibility for the Lusitania's comparatively slow speed on the Cunard company, his employers.

"We were proceeding at only 18 knots an hour when the ship was struck at 2:15 p. m.," he testified. "Though the average speed throughout the journey from New York had been 21 knots it was impossible to make 25 knots because the company ordered only 19 boilers worked."

25,000 Austrians Move on Italy.

Innsbruck, Austria, June 16.—Twenty-five thousand Austro-Hungarian troops have left Trent and are now advancing against the Italians on the Riva-Roverto front.

American Ships Detained.

London, June 16.—The American steamship Wicks, which left Philadelphia, May 27, for Copenhagen, is being detained at Kirkwall, Scotland, and the American steamer F. J. Lisman, New York, May 23, for Rotterdam, is being held at London. Both vessels carry general cargoes. That of the F. J. Lisman being consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

The Swedish steamer Indantic, which left New York April 28, with a cargo of food for Gothenburg, is being held at Leith.