

## SHIP LIVE CATTLE FROM AMERICA TO EUROPE TRENCHES

France and Driven to Battle  
Bees on Hoof Will Be Landed in  
Front, to Be Slaughtered  
There.

THOUSANDS ALREADY ON WAY

Packers Busy Selecting Stock Physi-  
cally Fit to Stand the Ocean  
Voyage.

CAUSES BIG RISE IN PRICES

CHICAGO, June 2.—Live cattle are being shipped from this city to France to furnish the allied armies with beef during the summer campaign. Agents of one of the large packing companies have been busy for a month buying live stock physically fit to stand an ocean voyage, and as a result the price of this class of cattle has risen \$1 a hundred pounds. Sixteen hundred live cattle were shipped to Paris a week ago and a consignment of 1,000 was dispatched today.

The cattle will be shipped to a French port, driven directly to the battle front and slaughtered in the trenches as needed.

Passes Through Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—The first shipment of live cattle for export in almost a year, or since the European war began, passed through this city today bound for the Atlantic seaboard. There were eighty cars containing about 1,400 head. The shipment was gathered from middlewest points. It is not known to whom it is consigned beyond that it is destined for France. It will be put aboard ship at Bayonne, N. J.

## Negro Conley Denies That He Wrote Anna Maud Carter Letters

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—James Conley, negro factory sweeper, who last night completed his sentence of one year as accessory to the murder of Mary Phagan, denied today that he had written the Anna Maud Carter letters which figured in Leo M. Frank's extraordinary motion for a new trial.

Conley's denial, made in the presence of Solicitor Dorsey, was the first intimation that Conley had not been the author of these letters, by which Frank's lawyers sought to show that Conley had written without assistance the famous "murder notes" found beside Mary Phagan's body. Conley testified at Frank's trial that the notes were written by him at Frank's dictation.

Frank's counsel contended that the expressions and general form of dictation in the Carter letters were identical with those of the "murder notes" and that Conley had written both independent of outside suggestion.

Counsel for Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, announced today that neither Conley nor Frank would be called upon to testify before commissioners in the suit which Mrs. Coleman has brought against the National Pencil factory, in whose building the Phagan girl was found dead.

## Allies Promise Safe Conduct to Dernberg

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The British, French and Russian embassies here have assured the State department they will give safe conduct to Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former colonial secretary of Germany, when he leaves the United States. It has been known that Dr. Dernberg is about to leave the country and it is reported he will go to Norway some time this month.

## The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday:  
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity  
Showers

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:	High	65
Low	45	
Normal	55	
Deficiency for the day	10	
Total deficiency since March 1	112	
Normal precipitation	11.5	
Deficiency for the day	1.5	
Total deficiency since March 1	133.5	
Deficiency since March 1	133.5	
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	20	
Excess for cor. period, 1913	31.1	

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Rain
Omaha	65	81	0.0
Chicago	62	78	0.0
St. Louis	60	75	0.0
Des Moines	58	72	0.0
North Platte	55	68	0.0
Omaha	55	68	0.0
Lincoln	52	65	0.0
Rapid City	48	60	0.0
Spearhead	45	58	0.0
Stock Yards	42	55	0.0
Valentine	38	52	0.0
2 inches of precipitation			

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

## MILITARY TRAINING IN GERMANY—School teacher and pupils getting a lesson in pontoon bridge building.



## VILLA AGENT LIKES NEW WILSON POLICY

New York Representative of North-  
ern Chieftain Says it is What  
Faction Wants.

CARRANZA VERY HARD-HEADED

NEW YORK, June 2.—General Villa's representative in New York City, Francisco Urquidí, said he was much gratified by President Wilson's new policy toward Mexico.

"That is fine," genor Urquidí said, after reading the president's pronouncement to the Mexican leaders. "That is just what we expected from President Wilson. To be perfectly frank, I might say that we—the Villa people—have tried on more than one occasion to do just what President Wilson has suggested. Mr. Carranza, however, is a very hard-headed man.

"Everything President Wilson sets forth is true; all right thinking men in Mexico know that."

Yaquis Present Big Problem.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 2.—Mexican leaders of all factions at the border here, when shown President Wilson's statement, pointed out that the great state of Sonora, in northwestern Mexico, is now under the actual government of Yaqui Indians, who have proclaimed a republic of their own, and are entirely out of hands.

Denies Right to Intervene.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—Francis MeManus, Villa consul at El Paso, made the following statement relative to President Wilson's note:

"Except to emphatically state that I do not in any way recognize the right of the United States to intervene in the domestic affairs of Mexico, I have no statement at this time to make regarding the Wilson note. I can add, however, that foreigners and Mexicans alike who have gone about their legitimate pursuits in territory controlled by General Villa have received protection."

Refuses to be interviewed.

BERLIN, June 2.—(Via London)—The military authorities have issued an order applicable to Berlin forbidding both officers of all rank and private soldiers from visiting any of the large number of restaurants and cafes in Berlin, as well as bars and wine rooms.

## Germans Regard Capture of Stry Victory of Strategic Importance

BERLIN (Via London), June 2.—Some of the difficulties encountered by the Austro-German forces in capturing the important town of Stry, in Galicia, southeast of Przemysl, are described by correspondents of the Morgenpost and Vossische Zeitung. They say that the capture of Stry was preceded by a large number of severe fights of which the most bitterly contested was at Lisowice. At this point the Russians had entrenched themselves strongly. Their trenches were protected by barbed wire entanglements. Once these had been taken the Teutonic forces encountered strong defenses along the railroad embankment. Finally the village itself was stormed.

The Russians fired Lisowice and other villages in the vicinity when the attacking troops approached. Among the blazing houses a night battle with bayonets and clubs took place.

The Russians offered strong resistance on retreating, bringing up new forces for one counter attack after another. The Austro-German troops, nevertheless drove them back and pushed forward half way to the Dniester river.

German military authorities assert that this victory is of large strategic importance. The broad plain north of Stry does not afford effective opportunities for defensive operations so that the Russians are expected to retreat to the Dniester line at Roadwood, where they probably will make a stand in the swamp land. Should they be again forced back, the only other opportunity of making a defense before Lemberg would be in the lake district south of that city.

The session of the Reichstag in Berlin that the capture of three forts near Przemysl and the victory at Stry indicate the complete expulsion of the Russians from Galicia. The last railroad line available for the Russians out of Przemysl already is under fire.

## Ex-Confederates Cheer Name of Lee for Several Minutes

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—This was Lee day at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans here. Several thousand veterans assembled early in the convention hall and cheered for many minutes Miss Annie "Charlie" Lee, grand daughter of General Robert E. Lee, when she appeared on the platform. The incident culminated in repeated "rebel yells" when General Lee was pronounced by General Julian S. Carr of North Carolina "the world's greatest hero."

"We are yet stigmatized as rebels by some of our loyal compatriots," General Carr said. "To the latter epithet the south has no very particular objections. During the Christian era the three grandest names in political history are Alfred the Great, William the Silent and George Washington. Technically the first of this important trio was a rebel. Actually and legally the last two were rebels, and the last named, greatest and grandest of the lot, was a southerner and a slave holder."

The convention approved a report of the committee appointed at the last convention to award credit for designing the stars and bars. Credit for its origin was given to Major Orren Randolph Smith of Louisville, N. C., thus settling a controversy on many years standing.

At the convention of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, William Jennings Brandon of Little Rock, Ark., was elected commander to succeed Seymour Stuart of St. Louis.

## Italians Fail to Find Austrian Fleet

ROME (Via Paris), June 2.—Announcement was made at the ministry of marine today that the Italian fleet spent all of yesterday in cruising off the Austrian coast without sighting the Austrian fleet. The statement follows:

"Yesterday our fleet cruised the entire day near the Dalmatian archipelago without sighting the enemy. While waiting our ships destroyed a newly installed semaphore and wireless station on the island of Lissa, which had been re-established after the bombardment by the French fleet last November.

"Our ships also destroyed the observation station north of the island of Curzola."

"THALON, BELLEVILLE,  
"Chief of Naval Staff."

## Mrs. F. H. Cole Leads the Discussion on Civil Service Reform

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—The second day's session of the mid-biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs opened today with a meeting at which civil and civil service reform came in for the greater part of the discussion. Dr. Carter Helm Jones of Seattle, Wash., presented a paper on "The New Civic Idealism," and Mrs. James C. Wilson of Wenatchee, Wash., discussed the subject of civics and women's places in civic affairs as brought out by the granting of the ballot in Washington.

Mrs. Frederick H. Cole of Omaha, in charge of the discussion of the civil service reform, spoke on "Morals and Methods of Civil Service Reform and Money." Mrs. William P. Harper of Seattle, Mrs. Josephine Corlies Preston, state superintendent of public instruction of Washington, and Mrs. Roy E. Fletcher of various educational topics.

Mrs. Fletcher giving particular stress on the need of more vocational work in the public schools.

## Famous Bronze Horses of St. Mark's Cathedral Hidden

ROME, June 1.—(Via Paris, June 2)—The famous gilded horses which have adorned for a century the principal portal of the cathedral of St. Mark's at Venice, have been removed from the city to a place of safety because of the fear that they might be damaged by hostile aviators or warships.

The four horses of St. Mark's, of bronze, five feet high, are among the finest of ancient bronzes. They probably were done in the thirteenth or fourteenth century and afterwards that of Troia. One happened to be at Constantinople, whence Duke Enrico Dandolo took them to Venice in 1204 as the spoils of war. In 1579 they were carried to Paris by Napoleon, but in 1815 they were restored to their former position by Emperor Francis.

Late today President Wilson conferred with Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the executive committee of the Red Cross on relief of the famines sufferers.

Secretary Bryan announced the receipt of a dispatch from the Mexican Red Cross, emphasizing the great need in Mexico City. Another appeal to local Red Cross committees throughout the country will be issued soon to expedite gathering of supplies at the border.

## Germany Formally Offers to Pay for Steamer Gulflight

BERLIN, June 2.—(Via London)—The German government has transmitted a communication to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, explaining that the torpedoing of the American tank steamer Gulflight off the Solly Islands on May 1 was a mistake. Germany disavows any intention of attacking harmless neutral ships. In the case where it is at fault it offers to compensate.

## CHICAGO CARMEN TOLD TO BE READY TO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A warning, "prepare to strike Saturday," was sent to 25,000 car and elevated railroad employes this afternoon. This was on the heels of ultimatums sent to the heads of the traction companies demanding immediate assurance of wage increases and requesting immediate replies.

The companies previously have stated that they cannot pay more than the present scale, while union leaders have stated that they will not accept arbitration unless the agreement to do so carries with it an advance assurance that their financial condition will be improved.

Ambassador Gerard was informed two days ago by the German admiralty staff that the Gulflight had been torpedoed in error, the commander of the submarine not noticing the American flag until after he had given the order to fire.

The communication from the German government referred to in the above dispatch evidently is in line with the policy of Germany as outlined in the German answer to the American note on the Lusitania incident, and as explained in other dispatches from Berlin.

## BLOW UP GROUND BENEATH FEET OF GERMAN SOLDIERY

Seventeen Mine Fields Exploded  
Under Trenches of Invading  
Armies in Gallie Re-  
public.

SAPPERS AND MINERS ARE SLAIN

Barbed Wire Fortifications and  
Passes Demolished by Force of  
Mighty Blast.

ENGINEERS PLAY GREAT PART

PARIS, June 2.—The part played by the engineer corps in the fighting in the region of Arras is described in a narrative from an official observer attached to the French army, given out heretoday:

"In the vicinity of Carey the battle has been conducted by the use of mines since January," the observer writes. "The calm courage shown by our men in the face of great dangers is especially worthy of mention. In this region the galleries and the subterranean connecting trenches are more than a mile and a half in length and the quantity of explosives used from March 6 until May 1 is more than twenty-eight tons.

The first mine was exploded on May 3 an attack was begun on Carey. Early in the morning the attack was prepared by artillery and simultaneously by the explosion of seventeen mine fields, which destroyed completely a majority of the enemy's barbed wire fortifications and fortifications and demolished the enemy's subterranean passes. German sappers and miners were killed outright, only seventy being captured.

"This gave great courage to our infantry in charging owing to the knowledge that the ground beneath was not mined and they need not fear that any mine might be blown up.

"Many other places also were captured, owing to the splendid work and long preparation of the engineers. Their work was particularly valuable at Lorette and Decauville. The work of the sappers in the construction of trenches, bombproofs, platforms for guns and superimposed galleries also has been excellent. As soon as ground has been gained engineers are brought up to organize it against counter attack.

"A letter taken from the body of a German says:

"The French engineers cause us to lead a life of infernal damnation."

## President's Note Flashed to Agents of U. S. in Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson's warning to the leaders of the several Mexican factions was given out here early this afternoon.

The statement prepared at yesterday's cabinet meeting was intended for issuance early today, but was delayed by minor changes made in conference between the president and Secretary Bryan.

It was to have been made public at 10 a. m., but was delayed until shortly after noon. While it was being given out at the State department it was flashed off the city by way of Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, the Brazilian minister at Mexico City and Consular Agent Carothers, who will deliver it to the leaders of the factions with which they deal.

White House officials refused to amplify the president's statement, saying that any further steps in his new policy would be announced as they were decided upon.

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## RUSSIANS CAPTURE GENERAL VON PRITVITZ

PETROGRAD, June 2.—(Via London.)—Newspapers published in the Baltic provinces are authority for the statement that a Russian patrol has captured General Von Pritvitz, commander of the German forces at Libau, together with several other German officers. The patrol had an encounter with the general's escort. Some of them were killed and the remainder taken prisoners. General Von Pritvitz was slightly wounded on the head.

## ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA AGREE

Former Will Make War on Austria-  
Hungary and the Latter is to  
Attack Turkey.

TERRITORY DISPUTE SETTLED

PARIS, June 2.—Bulgaria and Roumania have arrived at a complete understanding, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien, Roumania having agreed to cede territory in Dobruja. The two countries will enter the war simultaneously, the dispatch says, Roumania against Austria and Bulgaria against Turkey. The army staffs of the two powers are said to be busy co-ordinating military plans.

Dobruja is a part of Roumania bounded on the east by the Black Sea and on the north and west by the Danube river. A consequence of the second attack, Roumania took from Bulgaria a large slice of territory and added it to the Dobruja province on the coast.

Much bitter feeling existed in Bulgaria for some time against Roumania on this account, but more recently a change in the relations between these Balkan states was observed. Last December the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd was quoted as saying that Roumania had arranged to restore to Bulgaria that portion of Dobruja which had been annexed by the former country after the second Balkan war.

The Pruth river forms the boundary line between the Russian territory of Bessarabia and Moldavia, part of Roumania. Banat is a region in southern Hungary, bordering on the east on Roumania and on the south on Austria. It is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. The chief town is Temesvar.

AUSTRIA REFUSES DEMANDS

Roumania Asked Slice of Territory  
as Price of Neutrality.

LONDON, June 2.—According to news from the Austrian frontier, says the Morning Post's Berns correspondent, the Austrian ministry met Monday, representatives from Berlin being present, to discuss the Roumanian note. It is understood that Roumania's demands will be refused. The relations between the two countries already are strained.

Prof. Bastiesco, a Roumanian deputy, in an article in the Geneva Journal, estimates that the Roumanian army has now 1,000,000 men perfectly equipped, which will present a problem on a new 90-mile front to the Austrian strategists.

A Copenhagen dispatch on April 22 quoted the Roumanian minister to Italy as having said that Roumania had demanded cessions of territory from Austria in return for remaining neutral in the war, but that Austria had refused to accede. Just what these alleged demands were was not stated, but the minister was reported to have said that there existed a defensive alliance between Roumania and Italy, and that Italy would not accept any offer from Austria without having received the sanction of Roumania.

While there have been several rumors recently concerning Roumania and the fact that it should remain neutral and that it was negotiating with the allies, and was believed to be on the brink of war—nothing has come through any of the demands made on Austria.

## Carranza Takes San Luis Potosi

BROWNVILLE, Tex., June 2.—The Carranza consulate here today announced that Carranza troops had captured San Luis Potosi, the state capital, on Tuesday, killing three Villa generals and capturing one. The names of the generals were not given.

## ZEPPELIN CONGRATULATED ON RAID ON LONDON

GENEVA, June 2.—(Via Paris)—There was great rejoicing yesterday at Friedrichshafen, the headquarters of the Zeppelin balloon works on Lake Constance, the town being gaily decorated with flags in honor of the first aerial attack on London proper. Many congratulatory telegrams were received by Count Zeppelin.

## The Day's War News

AUSTRO-GERMAN grip on Przemysl is tightening. The official announcement from the Berlin war office today states that further reinforcements to the north of the city have been captured.

GERMAN WAR OFFICE also announced that during the month of May more than 300,000 Russians were taken prisoners.

SEVERE FIGHTING occurred yesterday on the western end of the Franco-Belgian front near Arras. The French war office claims that the allies penetrated Neuville and captured several towns, as well as trenches, near the town. The Berlin announcement, however, asserts this attack was repulsed.

BRITISH STEAMER SADIEN, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea. Seven persons, including a woman, were drowned.

ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA is said in London to be causing concern in Berlin. The feeling is expressed in some quarters there that Austria-Hungary should make territorial concessions to insure Roumanian neutrality. A Bucharest dispatch to Paris says Bulgaria has obtained territorial grants from Roumania and that Roumania is engaged in similar negotiations with Russia.

BELGIAN ARMY is once more in the thick of battle. The Germans are assaulting their position at the front. It is said, however, that the Germans were unable to advance and that they suffered from a heavy fire of Belgian guns.

## BERNSTORFF HAS HALF HOUR TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Executive Believed to Have In-  
formed Ambassador that United  
States Stands by Law  
of the Sea.

WILL DEMAND REPARATION

Diplomat Given to Understand that  
Payment for Loss of American  
Lives Will Be Insisted On.

ALL OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had an audience with President Wilson today at noon. The president received the ambassador in the historic Blue room of the White House. The ambassador motored to the White House through a downpour of rain. The president, wearing a cut-away suit, appeared in the blue room promptly at 12 o'clock. The ambassador was in a formal frock attire. Isaac Hoover, the chief usher at the White House, announced the ambassador.

The president and ambassador sat on a Davenport and began a half hour talk. Inasmuch as the conference was of an informal character, no announcement concerning it was expected to be made.

Exchange of Views.

It was understood, however, that the object of the ambassador's call was to gain from the president an idea of the points in the last American note which the United States is determined to insist upon and to give the president an idea of the German viewpoint.

The president, it was said, showed willingness to explain the position of the United States and to make clear that it had been decided on only after careful consideration by the cabinet yesterday, when it was decided to send a note of inquiry, asking whether the imperial government would abide by the principle of international law.

The president, it was also understood, gave his views expecting the ambassador to enlighten the Berlin government on the earnest intention of the United States to obtain a strict accountability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania. The visit was friendly and cordial.

While Count Bernstorff was in the Blue room with the president, the Italian ambassador, Count Maschi De Collere, arrived, but the two diplomats whose nations are on opposite sides in the war did not meet.

All Officials Retire.

White House officials declined to make any statement regarding Count Bernstorff's visit, saying the engagement was made at the ambassador's request and that it would be improper for the president to say anything concerning it.

Reports that the ambassador had made any definite proposals were generally discounted. The president has already begun the preparation of the next note to Germany and it was not expected that the call of the ambassador would have any material effect on either its sense or its wording.

Immediately after his visit to the White House Count Bernstorff returned to the embassy and went into a conference with the head of the chancellery. It appeared that he was about to communicate with Berlin.

With the exception of the hour divided between the German and Italian ambassador, President Wilson spent the entire morning in his study working on the new note which officials expect will go before the cabinet Friday and be dispatched to Berlin immediately afterward.

The president listened to a varied expression of opinion at a meeting of his cabinet yesterday, taking little part in the discussion himself. Later he began the preparation of a note to be dispatched before the end of this week embodying his own ideas and what seemed to him the consensus of opinion of his official family.

Note Unresponsive.

The verdict of a majority of the cabinet was that the German reply to the American note following the sinking of the Lusitania was unresponsive and unsatisfactory, that it disregarded the good will of the United States, doubted its facts and disclaimed all blame for the destruction.

## THE WANT-AD. WAY.

THE WANT-AD. WAY.  
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