

BRYAN SENDS HIS RESIGNATION TO PRES. WILSON; BIG BATTLE IN GALICIA STILL UNDECIDED

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE, RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Unable to Reconcile Himself With President's Views on Methods to be Adopted in Connection With Note to Germany, and Not Wishing to Embarrass Administration in Policy, Tenders His Resignation.



William Jennings Bryan.

Washington, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned today as Secretary of State as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the President. The cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Acting Secretary Robert Lansing will sign the document, and tomorrow it will be cabled to Berlin.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life tomorrow, when his resignation takes effect. It was learned that he intends to continue his political support of the President.

Rather than sign the document, which he believed might possibly draw the United States into war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter declaring that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

The President accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feeling of affection. The letters constituting the official announcement of Mr. Bryan's departure from the cabinet to private life were made public at the White House at six o'clock tonight. They follow:

Secretary Bryan's Letter
Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:
"It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of Secretary of State, with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty, and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation.
"I considered it to be none the less my duty to endeavor, as a private citizen, to promote to the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come be-

fore the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President,
"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) W. J. BRYAN,
"Washington, June 8, 1915."

President Wilson's Reply
The President's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows:
"My Dear Mr. Bryan:
"I accept your resignation, only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship of State goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and wish to bid you God speed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes, even when

we do not work in the same way.
"With affectionate regard, sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

News Causes a Sensation
The resignation of Mr. Bryan caused a sensation in the national capital, scarcely paralleled in recent years. Ambassadors, ministers and diplomats from foreign lands, officials of every rank and station, interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had arisen between Germany and the United States. The resignation of the staunchest advocate of peace in the President's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States, as definitely determined upon, would assert and defend the rights of the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Originally it was the intention of the President and Mr. Bryan to have the announcement of the resignation made simultaneously with the despatch of the note to Germany, but when Mr. Bryan did not attend the cabinet meeting today until President Wilson sent for him, rumors that the President had been unable to bring the Secretary of State to his point of view filled the air. Finally, shortly before six o'clock, the news leaked out and was confirmed.

Just when the subject was first broached between the President and Mr. Bryan is not known definitely, but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small number of officials as early as last Sunday. When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed at the cabinet meeting of Friday, Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the administration. Work on the note went forward, however.

Today the cabinet assembled for a final reading of the note. Mr. Bryan was absent. At the White House no word as to the reasons for his failure to appear at the meeting were given, but after the cabinet had been discussing the note for an hour, Mr. Bryan arrived, telling the newspapermen at the White House that he regretted being late.

It was learned tonight that with the knowledge that his resignation had already been accepted by the President, Mr. Bryan felt it would be inadequate to attend today's session unless his presence was desired by the President. When Mr. Wilson telephoned an invitation, the Secretary hurried to the White House. When the cabinet adjourned, shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Bryan entertained seven of his colleagues, all who could attend, at luncheon at the University Club. The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

It came to light today that the position of Mr. Bryan in the cabinet recently has become very embarrassing—his advocacy of peace being so pronounced that other members of the cabinet who felt that the United States should assert its policy, irrespective of the consequences, were understood to have on one occasion declared their intention of resigning if a policy of firmness and vigor was not adopted.

Genesis of the Trouble.
The real disagreement dates back to the famous session of the cabinet when the note of May 13, following the sinking of the Lusitania, was drafted, informing Germany that the United States would not omit "any word or any act" to protect its rights. At that time Mr. Bryan counseled peaceful measures and cautious action. His only after it was tentatively arranged that a statement at the White House should be issued and transmitted to the German government, announcing that inasmuch as Germany had accepted the principle of the peace treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries differences between the two nations might be adjusted by a commission of investigation. Opposition to this course was most vehement in some cabinet quarters, and the President, after having considered at length Mr. Bryan's suggestion, finally disapproved it at the hour the note was sent. Some cabinet officers argued that such an appendix to the note of May 13 would be construed abroad as a weakening of the American position, and their counsel prevailed.

Need 35,000 More Men From Canada as Soon as They Can be Trained

Maj. Gen. Hughes Announces—New Force Will be Composed of Twenty-Seven Regiments of Infantry and Six Batteries of Field Artillery.

Montreal, June 8.—Thirty-five thousand more men are wanted to go from Canada to the firing line in France as quickly as they can be trained and equipped. Major General Hughes made this announcement here tonight. This new force is to be composed of twenty-seven regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery. When its organization the number of men raised in Canada for war service will total nearly 150,000.

The new regiments are to be recruited as follows:
Four Highland regiments, one from Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg; a second from Ontario, and two from the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Two regiments from Alberta, two from British Columbia, two from Saskatchewan, one from Manitoba, two from Winnipeg, two from the London division, four from the Toronto division, two from Eastern Ontario (the district between Kingston and Ottawa); four French-Canadian regiments from Montreal and the Province of

Venice Bombarded By Enemy; Austrians Make Ready For Big Battle

Innsbruck, Austria, June 7.—(By Courier to Buchs, Switzerland, June 8, via Paris)—Extensive preparations are being made by the Austrians to resist the invasion of Italian armies. General Dankl arrived at Trent, on Sunday, coming from the Russian front to take command of one of the Austrian armies. A considerable number of German troops also have been brought into the Trent region.

The Austrians are reinforcing their line all along the Isonzo river, where an engagement over a wide front is developing. Heavy artillery is being brought in from the eastern front by the Austrians for use on the Isonzo.

Venice Bombarded
Vienna, via London, June 8.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

Two German Aeroplanes Brought Down in Fight With British Aviators

London, June 8.—Field Marshal Sir John French in a report on the fighting along the western line, says: "The situation on our front has not changed since the last communication of June 4th. There has been less activity on the part of the artillery.

"On the sixth, in front of the Plogsteer wood we successfully exploded a mine under the German trenches, destroying thirty yards of the parapet.

"We have brought down two German aeroplanes, one opposite our right by gun fire, and the other in the neighborhood of Ypres as the result of an engagement in the air with one of our aeroplanes."

had offered to resign so as to save the President from embarrassment, and each time the President refused to accept the resignation. Throughout the constant newspaper bombardment of Mr. Bryan for his views on peace and his advocacy of prohibition the President has stood by the Secretary, resisting criticism of him.

In domestic affairs the two men cooperated most harmoniously. Often Mr. Bryan yielded some of his own views, and used his influence to assist the President's programme in Congress. It was not surprising therefore to officials and friends of the President and Mr. Bryan to learn tonight that the latter continued undaunted in his support of the President politically, although he could not remain in the cabinet and give him official help on a matter of principle which affected his entire philosophy of life.

ENEMY LIKELY TO BE ON DEFENSIVE IN GALICIA SOON

FAILED TO LAND FORCES IN GULF OF RIGA

German Naval Activities in Baltic Were Fruitless—Landing Forces Beaten Back With Heavy Losses.

London, June 9, 3.10 a. m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Times says it is quite certain that no landing was effected by the German naval activity in the Baltic, and that no collision occurred between the German and Russian fleets.

Attempts to land at Windau and in the Gulf of Riga, the despatch adds, were beaten off with heavy loss to the Germans.

TWO TRAWLERS AND A BARK TORPEDOED

Three More Victims of German Submarines Reported—Crews all Escaped.

Hull, England, June 8.—The trawler Pentland has been sunk in the North Sea by shell fire from a German submarine. The crew was saved.

Given 5 Minutes to Escape.
London, June 8.—The crew of nine men of the Grimsby trawler Saturn were landed at Shields last night. The Saturn was sunk by the German submarine U-18, eighty-six miles northeast of Spurn Head. The men were given five minutes in which to take to the boats.

GERMANY SENDS ANOTHER NOTE ON FRYE CASE

Berlin, via London, June 9.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American government regarding the American steamship Wm. P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. The note reiterates the original view taken by Germany, which was that the ship should be sent to a prize court.

The American government asked that compensation should be paid for the destruction of the vessel, without waiting for a decision by the prize court, but Germany, although ready to indemnify the owners for their loss in any case, under the provisions of the German-American treaty, holds, as a general principle, that owing to the possibility that others than Americans have interests at stake the prize court should first pass on all cases.

Is Dangerous, Sir John McCall Says, as it Fosters the Idea of Separation.

London, June 8.—The danger of overseas dominions styling themselves nations was pointed out by Sir John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania, addressing the Colonial Institute tonight. Such language, he said, fostered the idea of separation, which, in turn, would result in an influx into any separatist dominion of aliens unfriendly to the British Empire. This, he remarked, had already been exemplified in the United States, whose foreign policy was largely influenced

Russian Counter Offensive on Lower San Making Itself Felt—Quiet on British front— Big Battle Imminent Between Austrians and Italians

London, June 8.—The big battle in Galicia has not yet reached a decision. The Austro-Germans have crossed the Theister, south of Lemberg, and have assumed the offensive further to the south, and, according to the Austrian official report, have succeeded in pushing the Russians back between Kolomea and Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia.

This operation was necessary before the Teutonic allies continued their advance toward Lemberg, as the Russian attacks in the region of Kolomea were beginning to look dangerous, after the Russians had, as reported from Petrograd last week, inflicted a rather severe defeat on the Austrians in this district.

British and Russian military opinion is that the Austro-Germans, after their big effort, which regained for them the greater part of Galicia, have about exhausted themselves, and the view is expressed that they will soon have to secure and fortify a line on which they can withstand the Russian counter offensive, which has already made itself felt on the Lower San.

If the Russian positions were really dangerous, these authorities say, the Allies would long ago have taken the offensive in the west to relieve the pressure on the eastern front. It is true that the French have been attacking at a number of points between Rheims and the district north of Arras, and have in some cases been successful in gaining ground, but the British are remaining quiet, and it can hardly be said that a general offensive in the west has begun.

The French are considered to have very successful in what they have undertaken. North of Arras they have gained additional ground, and north of the Aisne have repulsed four German counter-attacks and extended their previous gains.

On the other hand, the Germans claim to have repulsed some of the French attacks north of Arras and to the north of Soissons, the scene of the Germans' last important victory in the west.

The British report all quiet on their front, but to the Zeppelin brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieut. Warnford, for which he today was awarded the Victoria Cross, they claim to have added two German aeroplanes as an offset to the destruction, reported by the Germans of an Allied aeroplane near Douai.

The operations on the Italian and Austrian frontier are pretty well screened by the censorship. There are indications, however, that a big battle is imminent, if it has not already begun, along the Isonzo river, where the Italians apparently have decided to launch their principal attack. The Italian cavalry have already crossed the river at one point, and it was reported from Geneva today, although there is no confirmation, that they have pierced the Austrian line.

There are also reports that the Allies have again taken the offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula and have decisively defeated the Turks, but this, likewise, lacks confirmation.

German submarines continue their activities. Among their latest victims were three Norwegian vessels, the steamers Trudvang and Gitterfjord, for British ports, and the bark Superb with grain from South America for Queenstown.

Others sunk were the Belgian steamer Mensier, with the loss of seventeen lives, and the trawler Pentland.

Roumania, according to a German report, has declined the first offer of the Entente allies to join them, and Bulgaria, in agreement with Roumania is said to be willing to take any action that country decides upon.

by their ten millions of German citizens.

Discussing Imperial relations and the claims of the dominions, Sir John advocated the calling of a convention at the time of the next Imperial Conference to be attended by representatives of each party and both the federal and provincial chambers of all overseas dominions and crown colonies, which convention should be a general scheme for the settlement of questions of Imperial defense and other matters.