

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE FIRM BUT NOT WARLIKE

Demands Assurance From Germany That American Lives and American Ships Will Be Safeguarded.

Declaring Germany Misinformed as to Lusitania, Government Stands Fast on Principles Laid Down in its First Protest Against Acts of Submarines.

Washington.—The United States, in its latest note to Germany, formally asks the imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning instead, his portfolio of secretary of state and thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis.

Part of the merchantmen has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case, to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

NO GUNS ON LUSITANIA. "Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States."

Text of the note follows: "The Secretary of State, Ad Interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin.

Department of State, "Washington, June 2, 1915. "American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture, in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoes were fired.

ON GROUND OF HUMANITY. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce—it is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

WAR NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

In reporting that a German submarine had been sunk and that 6 of her officers and 21 members of her crew had been captured, Secretary Balfour, of the British Admiralty, announced that German submarine prisoners hereafter shall be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners in England.

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS. "The government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

FORMER SECRETARY PRESENTS HIS CASE TO THE PEOPLE—TWO SYSTEMS OF DIPLOMACY. Washington.—William Jennings Bryan in an appeal addressed "To the American people," asks them to hear him before they pass sentence upon his laying down the portfolio of Secretary of State in the midst of international stress.

BRYAN WOULD USE SUASION. Former Secretary presents his case to the people—two systems of diplomacy. Washington.—William Jennings Bryan in an appeal addressed "To the American people," asks them to hear him before they pass sentence upon his laying down the portfolio of Secretary of State in the midst of international stress.

GERMAN REPLY. Holds to Her Original View That Frye Case Should Be Taken To a Prize Court.

Berlin, via London.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American government regarding the American steamship William 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.

FIRST BREAK IN CABINET. Bryan's Resignation Adds Chapter To Spectacular Career.

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan's retirement as Secretary of State because of a question of principle at a critical moment in the nation's history adds another sensation to a spectacular career—a life devoted to arduous political campaigning, the lecture platform and the cause of universal peace, and is the first break in the Wilson cabinet, caused by irreconcilable differences over a governmental policy. It is not, however, the first resignation, as Justice McReynolds resigned as Attorney General to accept a promotion at the hands of the President to the Supreme Court bench.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED BY BOMBS DROPPED ON VENICE FROM TWO AUSTRIAN AIRPLANES. No historic buildings suffered.

PREMIER AQUINO ANNOUNCED THAT THE TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO MAY 31 WAS 258,069 MEN, WHICH SHOWS THAT DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS THE LOSSES HAVE AVERAGED ABOUT 2,000 A DAY.

THE GALICIAN TOWN OF STANISLAW, 75 MILES FROM LEMBERG, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRIANS, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN, OBJECTING TO NOTE TO BERLIN, QUITS OFFICE

Intimates in Letter to President That He Fears Latter's Stand On Submarine Campaign May Result in War Between United States and Germany.

Washington.—After Tuesday's Cabinet meeting Secretary of State Bryan resigned from President Wilson's Cabinet. The President has accepted the resignation, and Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, has been designated as acting secretary of state.

THE RESIGNATION WAS BASED ON THE refusal of Secretary Bryan to sign the strict note of President Wilson to Germany making rejoinder to the German reply to President Wilson's note of May 13th, protesting against German submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen, and demanding that submarine warfare on such vessels should cease.

MR. BRYAN REGARDS MR. WILSON'S letter as too brusque and peremptory and holds that this government should have acceded to the German suggestion for an investigation to first determine all the facts in the Lusitania case.

MR. WILSON'S REFUSAL TO consider this suggestion and his determination to regard the charges that the Lusitania was armed, as irrelevant to the real

issues involved, Mr. Bryan believes may lead to war. In his letter of resignation he states frankly that he and the President "differ irreconcilably," and he also says that to remain longer in the Cabinet which has approved Mr. Wilson's note "would be unfair to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

LANSING AS ACTING PREMIER. Secretary Bryan has been endeavoring to have the President revise his decision, but the President, backed by his Cabinet and supported by American public opinion, insisted upon his position, and the note that was drafted and which was approved at the cabinet meeting went forward without revision or compromise.

While there was no official admission of differences of opinion in the Cabinet, and newspaper reports to that effect were, in fact, unofficially denied, it became known that several times since the issue with Germany became acute Secretary Bryan has indicated his desire to leave the Cabinet rather than sacrifice his convictions.

Bryan and Wilson Part With Mutual Respect



William Jennings Bryan SECRETARY BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.



Woodrow Wilson PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

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 consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor, as a private citizen, to promote 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 before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesy extended.

With the warmest 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."

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.

With affectionate regard, Sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

DERNBURG LEAVES FOR HOME. Passage From New York On Norwegian Steamer.

New York.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg has engaged passage on the steamship Bergensjord, of the Norwegian-American Line, according to an announcement made at the offices of the company here. The ship sails from here on Saturday.

TIME LIMIT WILL BE SET FOR MEXICO

President Wilson Will Give Leaders 30 to 60 Days.

TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

Neither Villa Nor Carranza Disposed To Flout United States—First Chief Wants Recognition.

Washington.—President Wilson will take up with his Cabinet this week consideration of the replies which Carranza and Villa have made to his statement of June 3, warning the rival leaders to get together and restore peace and order in Mexico.

At the same time Du Val West, of San Antonio, Texas, who was the President's last special investigator in Mexico and whose report on conditions there was responsible for the change in policy, will return to Washington to confer with the President.

It is confidentially expected in official circles that the next step taken by the President will be the issuance of another statement, giving the rival factions from 30 to 60 days in which to compose their differences and bring about peace.

ONE OF THREE CAUSES LIKELY. Should they fail to do this, officials here believe that the President will take one of the following three courses:

First—Accord recognition to that faction which appears best able to handle the situation and, by establishing an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to any other faction, discriminate actively in favor of the faction recognized; or

Second—Seek out a leader of unidentifiable activity with either Carranza or Villa or their respective factions, and by similar favors assist this "dark horse" to restore peace and set up a government; or

Third—Send the United States Army into Mexico to clean up the country, and by force compel the discordant elements to get together.

This, it was recalled, was the method which the United States was compelled to employ in Cuba after the Spanish-American War, when rival factions were threatening to disrupt the government of that republic.

Not Promising For Harmony. While Administration officials see an element of hope in the fact that neither Carranza nor Villa seems disposed to flout the United States, their replies, when taken together, are far from promising a harmonious adjustment. Villa, on the one hand, not only proposes, in line with President Wilson's suggestion, a conference of leaders to draw up a plan for the reestablishment of order, but informs President Wilson that he has already sent invitations to that end to Carranza, Zapata and Provisional President Cisneros.

Carranza, however, while graciously offering to eliminate himself in the interest of peace, postpones the day of his elimination to the time when he shall have crushed Villa and Zapata. Meanwhile the wily old chieftain expresses the wish and the hope that President Wilson will assist him to a consummation of his plans by according him recognition and the prerogatives thereof.

GERMANS NEED PAPER. Syndicate Makes Appeal For Suppression of High Duty.

London.—A syndicate of German newspaper publishers has addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the Telegraph Company, a request for the immediate suppression of the duty on foreign paper. The publishers declare that unless this is done it is doubtful if they will be able to continue the publication of their papers if the war continues for an extended period, as present prices are virtually prohibitive and their losses of revenue as the result of the conflict average 50 per cent.

CHAMP CLARK'S SON TO WED. Bennett To Marry Miss Helen M. Robnett, Of Columbia, Mo.

Columbia, Mo.—The engagement of Miss Helen Morton Robnett, of Columbia, and Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was announced. The wedding date has not been set. Mr. Clark is a clerk at the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives. He is 25 years old and his bride-to-be is two years his junior.

TO REST TWO WEEKS. Bryan Points Out That No Secretary Ever Worked Harder.

Washington.—Mr. Bryan announced that he will devote the next two weeks to resting. In a statement announcing his movements, Mr. Bryan emphasized that none of his predecessors had served more hours at his desk, a greater number of days in the year, and added that Mrs. Bryan, who had shared the strains with him, was also in need of a rest.

FROM TRENCHES TO FACTORY. Kitchener Takes Men From Front To Make Ammunition.

London.—Continuing his campaign to bring about an increase in the output of munitions of war, David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, spoke at Bristol and made the declaration that War Secretary Kitchener already had given orders that certain British workmen be released from duty in the trenches in order to return to England and re-enter factories in need of their services.

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Measure Aimed To Avoid Repetition Of Atherholt Incident Comes Law.

Harrisburg.—Approval by the Governor of the Ostrander bill, codifying the regulations for registration of births and deaths and placing the business solely in the control of the Commissioner of Health, was announced. The bill repeals all other Acts and states specifically that no system except that provided by the bill shall be enforced. Reductions of fees are also provided. This bill will clear away any misunderstanding or questions such as occurred in Philadelphia last year.

THE GOVERNOR ALSO ANNOUNCED approval of the bill presented by Senator Charles A. Snyder to complete the State's supervision of employment agencies. A few days ago a bill was approved to establish a State bureau and the bill announced as approved the State's supervision over all private agencies and requires a State license.

THE MEASURE COMMONLY KNOWN AS the escheat bill was signed by the Governor. It is intended to provide that all unclaimed deposits of money in banks, trust companies and similar institutions shall become the property of the State. It is supposed that several million dollars of such money is accumulated in the banks throughout the State, although there has been no way of accurately estimating the amount.

THE GOVERNOR ALSO SIGNED THE following bills:— Making it unlawful for attorney, servants or employes to receive compensation for insurance on the lives of their clients or employes.

Authorizing borough to form a State association. Providing for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines at county expense.

Providing a system for the regulation of conditional sales of goods. Rearranging State road routes in Clearfield, Huntingdon, Allegheny, Cambria and Erie Counties.

Regulating practice in trials under the workmen's exemption law. Increasing the salary of the Chief of the State Department of Mines from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and the salary of the deputy chief of the department from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

Senate bill regulating the plotting by first-class cities of parks and parkways in built-up sections. When any parkway or park has been put on the city plan it is to be considered an appropriation at the end of three years. Certain allowances are given for five years to those desiring to make alterations to buildings under direction of the city.

Senate bill regulating notices for application for second-class charters.

Senate bill authorizing erection of garages fronting on highways ten or more feet in width in first-class cities. House bill amending provisions that court may enter judgment on the pleadings in favor of the party appearing to be entitled to or for the plaintiff in default of an answer by the defendant.

Senate bill amending Act of July 24, 1913, regulating commodities by providing that it shall go into effect January 1, 1914, and that no penalty shall be exacted because of foreign products imported eighteen months after its passage.

House bill authorizing exoneration of John McSorley, of Pittsburgh, from payment of tax on a mortgage for which he should not have been assessed.

Governor Signs Bill He Vetoes. Harrisburg.—For the first time within the knowledge of men connected with the State government here a veto has been recalled after having been announced and the bill signed. This reversal has been taken by Governor Brumbaugh with the bill presented by Representative Richard J. Baldwin, of Delaware county, providing for State regulation of five insurance rate making bureaus. The approval was confirmed on inquiry at the office of the Governor. It was stated that as the veto had not been officially recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth it had not been consummated and therefore the approval would hold.

IN THE LIST OF VOTES GIVEN OUT IN THE bill presented by Representative William McCaig, of Pittsburgh, providing a method for payment of cost of persons committed to psychopathic wards, which the Commonwealth held to maintain. The Governor had announced this bill in the list of approvals on Monday, but apparently a mistake was made and the veto is given out as of full force and effect. The Governor smiles the bill on the ground that it is vague and does not make it clear that the bounty of the State should be given only to the indigent.

THE GOVERNOR ALSO ANNOUNCED the veto of House bill authorizing certain corporations, societies and associations having subordinate lodges to change location of principal office.

THE GOVERNOR VETOED SENATE bill 783, authorizing municipalities that own water works or electric light or power plants to lease the same with the consent of the Public Service Commission.

THE BILL REPEALING THE graded tax law of 1913 for second class cities is vetoed, because there has not been force long enough to give it a fair trial, and because of the numerous protests against the repealer.

Other bills vetoed were: House bill allowing supervisors of townships to levy assessments for cost of public lighting. The Governor says that it would "give people under the guise of free light, a new form of taxation for a special purpose."

The Governor objects to exemptions and declares that as all people travel the taxation for lighting should be general.

The Governor also vetoed the bill providing for the exemption of certain classes of property from taxation, and the bill providing for the exemption of certain classes of property from taxation, and the bill providing for the exemption of certain classes of property from taxation.