resignation, and Robert Lansing, coun-

selor of the State Department, has

been designated as acting secretary of

The resignation was based on the

refusal of Secretary Bryan to sign the

strict note of President Wilson to Ger-

many making rejoinder to the Ger

man reply to President Wilson's note

Mr. Bryan regards Mr. Wilson's let-

er as too brusque and peremptory and

was armed, as irrelevant to the real tions.

William Jennings Bryan

SECRETARY BRYAN'S RESIGNA.

TION.

tion was as follows:

My dear Mr. President-

Secretary Bryan's letter of resigna-

"It is with sincere regret that I have

note is sent, unless you prefer an

earlier hour. Alike desirous of reach-

ing a peaceful solution of the prob-

lems arising out of the use of sub-

the methods which should be em-

"It falls to your lot to speak offi-

cially for the nation. I consider it to

as a private citizen, to promote the

important work which has come be

fore the State Department, and to thank

cess of your administration, I am, my

"With the heartiest good wishes for

you for the courtesy extended.

dear Mr. President,

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN, OBJECTING

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 Cab- issues involved, Mr. Bryan believes

net meeting Secretary of State Bryan may lead to war. In his letter of

resigned from President Wilson's Cab. resignation he states frankly that he

inet. The President has accepted the and the President "differ irreconcil-

have acceded to the German sugges- Cabinet, and newspaper reports to that

tion for an investigation to first deter- effect were, in fact, unofficially de-

mine all the facts in the Lusitania nied, it became known that several

Mr. Wilson's refusal to consider this became acute Secretary Bryan has in-

suggestion and his determination to dicated his desire to leave the Cab-

regard the charges that the Lusitania inet rather than sacrifice his convic-

ably," and he also says that to remain

longer in the Cabinet which has ap

proved Mr. Wilson's note "would be

Lansing As Acting Premier.

times since the issue with Germany

vision or compromise.

Secretary Bryan has been endeavor

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.

tts latest note to Germany, formally been held to forfelt the lives of her asks the imperial government for as passengers or crew. The Govern surances that measures hereafter will ment of the United States, however be adopted to safeguard "American does not understand that the Imperial lives and American ships" on the high German Government is seeking in this seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William eignature, resigning instead, his portfolio of secretary of state and thereby precipitating a dramatic Cabinet crisis. interim, signed the communication President Wilson and his entire Cab-

Friendly terms characterize the tions made in the American note that reached Germany on May 15, after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. ed" when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the oriand crew to a place of safety.

WHAT AMERICA EXPECTS.

The communication informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact-that the liner was given no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger ship-the American government declares throws "into the background any special circumstances of detail" and lifts the case "out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or international con-

TEXT OF THE NOTE. The text of the note follows:

"The Secretary of State, Ad Interim

Department of State, "Washington, June #, 1915.

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt, your note of May your supplementary note of June 1. as reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

The government of the United States notes with gratuation the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sen to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liabilities where the fact of attack upon neutral ships 'which have not been guilty of any hostile net' by German aircraft vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the Government of the United States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

THE FALABA CASE.

"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 torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of the United States does not understand the principles of humanity upon which

Washington.-The United States, in part of the merchantmen has ever case, to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of Jennings Bryan refused to attach his the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took,

NO GUNS ON LUSITANIA.

"Your Excellency's note, in discuss Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad ing the loss of American lives result ing from the sinking of the steamship which went forth with the approval of Lustiania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of document, which renews representa- that versel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the at tention of the government of the with a loss of more than 100 American United States. It is stated in the note The German government, it is that the Lusitania was undoubtedly declared, "must have been misinform- equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a corgo not permitted ginal contention of the Washington under the laws of the United States government that the Lusitania was an to a vessel also carrying passengers. unarmed passenger ship which, since and serving, in virtual effect, as an it did not resist capture, could not be auxiliary to the naval forces of Great sunk without transferring passengers Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive States cannot admit that the proclams action, that she was not serving as a tion of a war zone from which neutral transport, that she did not carry a ships have been warned to keep away cargo prohibited by the statutes of the may be made to operate as in any de-United States, and that, in fact, she gree an abbreviation of the rights was a naval vessel of Great Britain, either of American shipmasters or of she should not receive clearance as a American citizens bound on lawful

merchaniman; and it performed that errands as passengers on merchant duty and enforced its statutes with ships of belligerent nationality. It scrupulous vigilance through its regu- does not understand the Imperial Gerlarly constituted officials. It is able, man government to question those therefore, to assure the Imperial Ger rights. It understands it, also, to acman Government that it has been mis- cept as established beyond question informed. If the Imperial German the principle that the lives of nonto the American Ambassador at Government should deem itself to be combatants cannot lawfully or rightin possession of convincing evidence fully be put in jeopardy by the capthat the officials of the government ture or destruction of an unresisting of the United States did not perform merchantman, and to recognize the "American Ambassador, Berlin: You these duties with thoroughness, the obligation to take sufficient precaution

evidence for consideration. IRRELEVANT CONTENTIONS.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial government regarding 28, in reply to my note of May 15, and the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the setting forth the conclusions so far explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contenthe American steamers Cushing and tions are trrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sink ing the yessel. "But the sinking of passenger ship-

involves principles of humanity which

brow into the background any special freumatances of detail that may be hought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German covernment will no doubt be quick to ecognize and acknowledge, out of the lass of ordinary subjects of diplomatic liscussion or of international controersy. Whatever be the other facts egarding the Lusitania, the principal act is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passeners and carrying more than a thouand souls who had no part or lot in he conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a chalenge or a warning, and that men, omen and children were sent to their leath in circumstances unparalleled in odern warfare. The fact that more han 100 American citizens were mong those who perished made it the loty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon

which that responsibility rests.

naval warfare, and the Government of much greater than mere rights of prop- of that day 'when swords shall be erty or privileges of commerce-it is that they have ever been held to alter contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity. it has insisted. Nothing but actual which every government honors itself forcible resistance or continued efforts in respecting and which no governto escape by flight when ordered to ment is justified in resigning on behalf warded to the Interstate Commerce. stop for the purpose of visit on the of those under its care and authority. Commission, from Chicago.

consolidating their positions along the

Vienna claims that the Russian army n Bukowina has been cut off from the No historic buildings suffered. Russian forces in Middle Galicia and

A German submarine sank the British collier Lady Salisbury near Harwich lightship.

caught fire and was lost. The Ministry of Munitions Bill was tured by the Austrians, according to

From Caporetta to the head of the passed by the British House of Lords the official statement issued by the

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 ssued 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 found-

ed 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 govern ment of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war opon the sea may be changed. The covernment of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve ts 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. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing con-

"In the meantime, whatever arangements may happily be made beween the parties to the war and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been he provocation or the circumstantial ustification for the past acts of its immanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals in-

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the original representation of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the Ger

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS. are instructed to deliver textually the government of the United States sin- to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will

> "ROBERT LANSING. "Secretary of State ad interim."

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 im before they pass sentence upon his laying down the portfolio of Secretary of State in the midst of international stress.

Confident that the public will credit him with honorable intentions, Mr. Bryan frankly says that good intentions are not enough, and that if the public verdict is against him, he asks no mercy, asserting that men in public life must be "willing to bear any deserved punishment from ostracism to execution."

Interpreting the American note to Jermany on submarine warfare, which he refused to sign, as conforming to the "old system" of diplomatic standards, precedents for which "are written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history," and characterizing himself as a champion of the new system-persuasion instead of force-and as "an humble follower of the Prince of Peace," the former Secretary of State pleads for the The government of the United United States to lead the world "out States is contending for something of the black night of war into the light beaten into plowshares."

> Briefs in behalf of the 64 Western railroads which have petitioned for increases in freight rates were for-

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 to any case, under the provisions of a general principle that, owing to the reiterates the original view taken by should first pass on all cases.

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

are serving in the Navy of the United States of America.

BE SET FOR MEXICO TO NOTE TO BERLIN, QUITS OFFICE

President Wilson Will Give Leaders 30 to 60 Days.

BRING ABOUT PEACE

Neither Villa Nor Carranza Disposed To Flaunt United States-First Chief Wants Recognition.

Washington.-President Wilson will unfair to the cause which is nearest take up with his Cabinet this week my heart, namely, the prevention of consideration of the replies which Carranga and Villa have made to his statement of June 3, warning the rival lead ers to get together and restore peace ing to have the President revise his and order in Mexico. decision, but the President, backed by

At the same time Du Val West, of of May 13th, protesting against Ger- his Cabinet and supported by Ameriman submarine attacks on unarmed can public opinion, insisted upon his San Antonio, Texas, who was the President's last special investigator in nerchantmen, and demanding that position, and the note that was drafted Mexico and whose report on conditions submarine warfare on such vessels and which was approved at the cabthere was responsible for the change inet meeting went forward without rein policy, will return to Washington While there was no official admis to confer with the President. holds that this government should sion of differences of opinion in the

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 Bryan and Wilson Part With Mutual Respect

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 unidentified 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 dis posed to flaunt the United States, their replies, when taken together, are far from promising a harmonious adjust ment. 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 Presi-

Carranza, however, while graciously offering to eliminate himself in the inerest 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 a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange 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.-Continuings his campaign to bring about an increase in the out put 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

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Measure Aimed To Avoid Repetition Of Atherholt Incident Becomes Law.

Harrisburg .- Approval by the Gor ernor of the Ostrander bill, codifying the regulations for registration o births and deaths and placing the bus ness 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 lan 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 Gov ernor. It is intended to provide that all unclaimed deposits of money in banks, trust companies and similar in stitutions shall become the property of the State. It is supposed that severa million dollars of such money is ac cumulated in the banks throughout the State, although there has been no way of accurately estimating the amount. The Governor also signed the fal

owing bills:-Making it unlawful for attorneys, servants or employes to receive con

pensation for insurance on the lives of their clients or employers. Authorizing borough to form a State association.

Providing for the burial of honor ably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines at county expense. Providing a system for the regulating of conditional sales of goods. Rearranging State road routes i

Clearfield, Huntingdon, Allegheny, Cambria and Erie Countles. 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 providing 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 defend-

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 as-

Governor Signs Bill He Vetoed.

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 con-

summated and therefore the approval

would hold. In the list of vetoes given out is one of 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 at nounced 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 smites 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, secieties 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 of 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 in force long enough to give it a fair trial, and because of the numerous pro-

tests 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 wantion for lighting should be general

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.

Gulf of Trieste the forces of Italy are and received royal assent.

is being pressed eastward.

An Italian dirigible which made an aged about 2,000 a day. * attack on the Austrian port of Finme

One person was killed and several were wounded by bombs dropped on Venice from two Austrian aeroplanes.

Premier Asquith announced that the total of 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 aver-

The Galician town of Stanislau, 75 miles from Lemberg, has been cap-German Army beadquarters.

Woodrow Wilson PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACCEPT-

ANCE.

The President's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows: "My dear Mr. Bryan-

"I accept your resignation only be reached the conclusion that I should cause you insist upon its acceptance; return to you the commission of Sec- and I accept it with much more than retary of State with which you hon-deep regret, with a feeling of personal ared me at the beginning of your ad-|sorrow. Our two years of close asso ciation have been very delightful to "Obedient to your sense of duty and me. Our judgments have accorded in actuated by the highest motives, you practically every matter of official deem to be an obligation to my coun-

have prepared for transmission to the duty and of public policy until now; German government a note in which I your support of the work and purcannot join without violating what I poses of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; try, and the issue involved is of such your devotion to the duties of your moment that to remain a member of great office and your eagerness to take the Cabinet would be as unfair to you advantage of every great opportunity as it would be to the cause which is for service it offered has been an exnearest my heart, namely, the preven- ample to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and "I, therefore, respectfully tender my friendship. Even now we are not resignation, to take effect when the 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 secre marines against merchantmen, we find taryship of state goes so much deeper ourselves differing irreconcilably as to 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 godspeed in the be none the less my duty to endeavor, parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do end which you have in view by means not work in the same way.

which you do not feel at liberty to use. "With affectionate regard, "In severing the intimate and pleas-"Sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON." ant relations which have existed be tween us during the past two years,

permit me to acknowledge the pro-DERNBURG LEAVES FOR HOME. found satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the

Passage From New York On Nor wegian Steamer. New York .- Dr. Bernard Dernburg

has engaged passage on the steamship your personal welfare and for the suc- Bergensjord, of the Norwegian-American Line, according to an announcement made at the offices of the company here. The ship sails from here

'Very truly yours (Signed) "W. J. BRYAN." on Saturday A GERMAN REPLY. Germany, which was that the ship should be sent to a prize court.

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 represen-

tations of the American government regarding the American steamship the German-American treaty, holds as William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz possibility that others than Americans Eitel Friedrich last January. The note have interests at stake, the 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 de voted to arduous political campaign ing, the lecture platform and the cause of universal peace, and is the aret break in the Wilson Cabinet,

Court Bench. Inclusive of all ranks, 68,000 men

Checks signed with an electric pen are said to be proof against forgery.