

BRYAN RESIGNS OFFICE

UNABLE TO AGREE WITH WILSON ON NOTE TO GERMANY

RESIGNATION TAKES EFFECT WHEN NOTE IS DISPATCHED—WILSON ACCEPTS RESIGNATION WITH REGRET.

WILL CONTINUE SUPPORT OF WILSON

BRYAN'S ACTION INDICATES THAT TERMS IF RESPONSE TO GERMAN NOTE WILL FIRMLY REITERATE DEMANDS MADE IN FORMER COMMUNICATION.

Washington, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, has resigned from the cabinet. Although formal announcement was made late today that his resignation had been accepted, it became known tonight that his resignation was arranged with President Wilson yesterday.

Mr. Bryan's action was the dramatic sequel to his disagreement with the president over the government's policy toward Germany. After his resignation had been accepted the cabinet approved the response which had been prepared to Germany's reply to the Lusitania note.

The announcement created a sensation in Washington scarcely paralleled in recent years. The fact that the staunchest peace advocate had retired has spread broadcast belief that the United States' policy as definitely determined, would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality.

BRYAN'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT

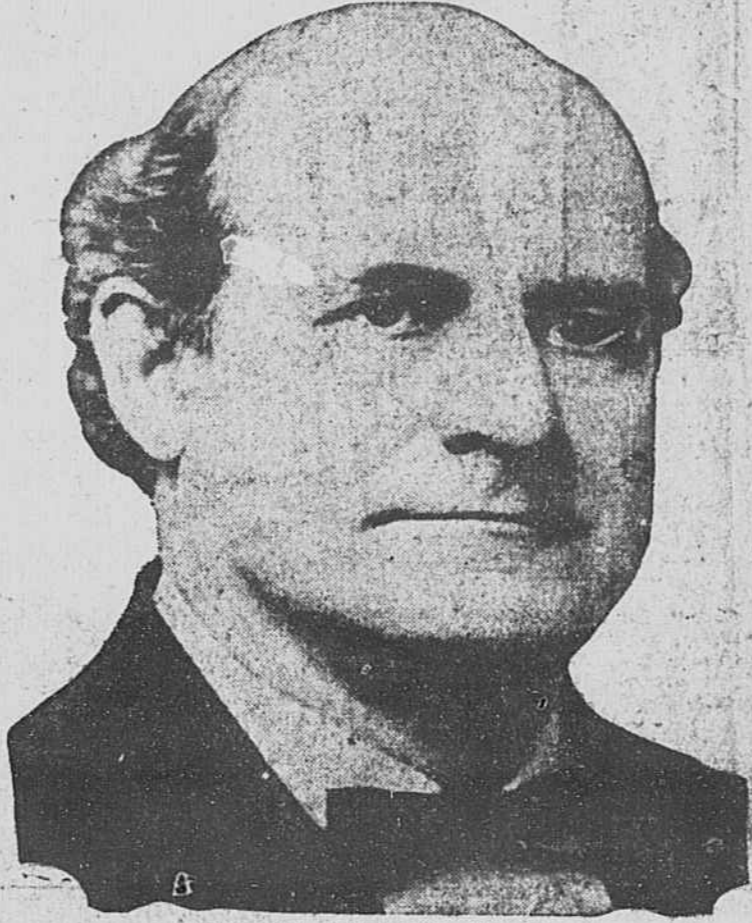
Bryan's letter of resignation said: It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return your commission of secretary of state, with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"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.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

President Wilson's letter to Mr. Bryan follows: "I accept your resignation only because you insist upon acceptance, and accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been de-

Unable to Agree on Response to German Note



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Whose resignation as Secretary of State becomes effective simultaneously with the despatching of the United States' second note to Germany on questions involving the right of neutral ships and passengers in the war zone.

Mr. Bryan's resignation was arranged for at a conference he had with the president Monday, but no intimation of it was had until the cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The resignation of the Secretary of State, the dispatches state, has caused a profound sensation throughout Washington, the greatest that has been felt there in years.

lightful to me. Our judgments accorded in practically every matter of official duty and probable policy until now. Your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond words.

"Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and wish you God-speed in parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way."

LANSING ACTING SECRETARY

Washington, June 9.—Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department, becomes secretary of state ad interim tomorrow. While there is much gossip regarding the president's probable selection for the secretaryship, it is the president's plan to make no immediate appointment.

It is said in some quarters that Lansing may be retained as secretary of state.

SUFFRAGETTES THINK PUBLIC IS MISINFORMED

Conference Condemned Action of Militants Who Attempted to Force Audience With Wilson.

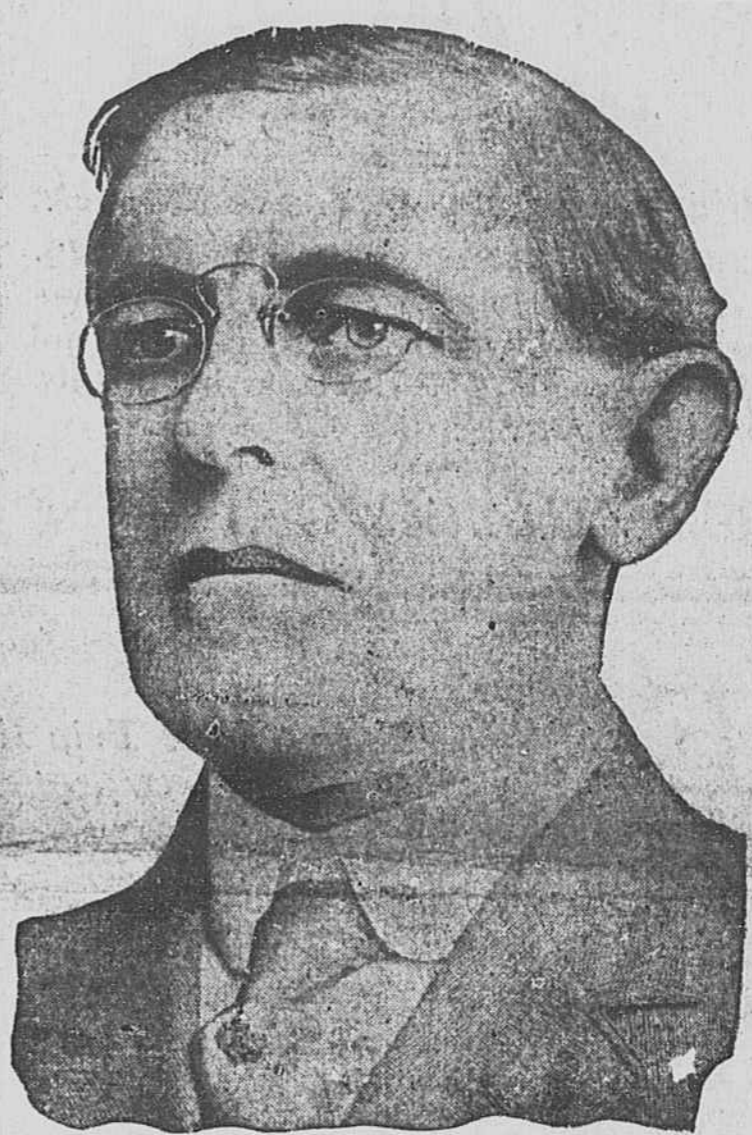
Chicago, June 8.—The recent attempts of two militant suffragettes to force an interview with President Wilson were condemned today by the national American Women Suffrage association conference.

REAR ADMIRAL MAYO APPOINTED VICE ADMIRAL

Washington, June 8.—Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, was designated today by the president as vice admiral of the navy.

Cruise to Frisco Abandoned.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the proposed cruise of the Atlantic fleet to San Francisco through the Panama Canal had been abandoned.



WOODROW WILSON

President Wilson's prompt acceptance of Bryan's resignation is regarded as conclusive evidence of his firm intention to uphold the rights, honor and dignity of the United States in the present international crisis.

NOTE IS COMPLETE; WILL BE CABLED TO GERMANY TODAY

INSISTS ON OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND SAFEGUARDING LIVES OF AMERICANS ON HIGH SEAS. CABINET GIVES FINAL APPROVAL.

Washington, June 8.—The policy of the United States toward Germany, an insistence on the observance of neutral rights and safeguarding the lives of Americans on the high seas, was determined finally today at the cabinet discussion.

Bryan's resignation was accepted when the cabinet convened. The note which will be sent to Germany tomorrow was read for the last time to the cabinet by President Wilson.

While no inkling regarding the contents of the note was divulged, it is understood an unfavorable reply will mean the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and that attacks on Americans thereafter might lead to even graver complications.

Foreign diplomats interpreted the withdrawal of Bryan as significant of a forceful course by the United States. Many of them cabled their congratulations in cipher of the cabinet change and its significance.

Washington, June 8.—After two hours discussion of the note, to Germany at a cabinet meeting today, Secretary Tamm, at the direction of President Wilson made this announcement:

"The note was gone over and discussed and put in final form. It probably will go forward to Berlin tomorrow."

Cabinet members uniformly refused to discuss the rejoinder which has to do the situation resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania.

note's phrasology were made at the cabinet meeting. The note was taken up in the form to which it had been reduced after Secretary Bryan spent several hours on it following a conference with the president.

After the cabinet meeting secretary Bryan went to lunch with the other members. It was declared that while possible a few words might be changed, the note will go forward to Berlin in practically the form as agreed on at today's meeting.

New Note Friendly in Tone. The friendly character of the president's note is emphasized at the start by an expression of appreciation for the offer of Germany to make adequate apology and compensation for the killing of an American citizen on the British ship Falaba, and for submarine and air attacks respectively on the American ships Gulfport and Cushman, struck by "mistake" according to Herr von Jagow's first reply to President Wilson's earlier note of protest.

Perhaps the most positive statement that will confront the German ministry, when the president's second note is placed before it, is the emphatic rejection of the suggestion that the controversy between the two governments over the sinking of the Lusitania, and the attack on the American ships, be referred to an international commission of inquiry, pursuant to title 3 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 5, 1907.

The position of the American government is that, until Germany complies with the other terms of The

It was learned definitely, however, that only a few slight changes in the

BIG BATTLE IN GALICIA UNDECISIVE

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES CROSS DNIESTER AND ASSUME OFFENSIVE FURTHER SOUTH

CENSORS GUARD NEWS FROM ITALY

Big Battle Along Isonzo River Appears Imminent—Italian Cav-pierces Austrian Lines.

London, June 8.—The big battle in Galicia has reached no decision. The Austro-German have crossed the Dniester river, south of Lemberg and have assumed the offensive further south.

Fighting north of Arras continues. Operations on the Italo-Austrian frontiers is screened by censorship, but there are indications that a big battle is imminent, if not already begun, along the Isonzo river, where the Italians have apparently decided to launch their principal attack.

Italian cavalry has crossed the river, Geneva reported today that they had pierced the Austrian line. It is reported the allies have again taken the offensive in Gallipoli peninsula, defeating the Turks.

German submarines continue their activities, sinking three Norwegian vessels yesterday.

London, June 8.—Virtually the entire western line of battle in the European conflict, except for those portions held by the Belgians and British, has been the scene of what would appear to be a series of offensive movements initiated by the French.

In the region of Arras the French have extended their attack area, while they are pressing along the front from the angle of the Aisne and Oise in a northerly direction as far as the British positions near La Bassée, where the British forces are lying apparently quiescent.

For the past three weeks the French have been advancing slowly, but steadily in the country immediately north of Arras. Here they will meet determined resistance from a formidable German work known as "the Labyrinth," part of which, however, is now in their control. The French have been taking many prisoners. At Hebuterne they have taken some 400; at Seillons 250.

Desperate German attacks, according to French reports, have been made without success and great loss to the attackers. German official announcements make but brief reference to events on the western front, merely recording the repulse of French attacks.

On the eastern battlefield the Russians claim to have pushed their offensive movement across Pruth river near Kolomea, while Petrograd has admitted the advance of the Austro-Germans across the Dniester river in Galicia. The river Dubysa has changed five times in one day, with the Russians finally in possession.

Isonzo river is the scene of most of the important Italian advance in Austrian territory. There has been little news in regard to this Italian movement, other than the official admission at Vienna that the Italians appear to be advancing against Isonzo in strong force.

Hungary is experiencing a political crisis similar to that which has just come to an end in England. Although opposition leaders have expressed their assent, controversies which antedate the war thus far have presented the formation of a condition cabinet.

Cologne, Germany, June 8.—Chances that Bulgaria and Rumania will enter the war on the side of the

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