

BRYAN RESIGNS HIS PLACE IN CABINET

Wilson and Secretary Disagree Over Treatment of Lusitania Affair.

PEACE VIEW IN DISCORD

Other Advisers of President Said to Have Threatened to Resign Unless Policy of Firmness and Vigor Were Pursued.

(Continued From First Page.) absent. He declined to receive newspaper men or callers and sent out word that he had been delayed on account of important business. 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 newspaper men at the White House that he had resigned.

President Telephones Invitation. When Mr. Wilson telephoned an invitation, the Secretary hurried to the White House, his face somewhat drawn and pale. When the Cabinet adjourned, shortly after 1 o'clock, Mr. Bryan entered the room and his colleagues, who could attend at luncheon, at the University Club. The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

That there had been a friction between the President and Mr. Bryan has been the undercurrent of comment for several weeks, but as the President heretofore had always been able to secure the acquiescence of the Secretary in his point of view, talk of resignation was discounted generally. It came to light today that the position of Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet recently has become embarrassing, his advocacy of peace being so pronounced that other members of the Cabinet who felt that the United States should assert itself, irrespective of the consequences, understood on one occasion to have declared their intention of resigning if a policy of firmness and vigor were not adopted.

Branch Dates Back to First Note. 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 made a speech counseling peaceful measures and cautious action. He was followed by the other members of the Cabinet, who were 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.

Personal Regard Retained. Since then the official relations of Mr. Bryan with the President and the other members of the Cabinet, although the closest personal friendship has been maintained, officials of the Administration were unanimous in their expressions of personal regret. Secretary Tumulty issued a statement to that effect, and the President reflected the same sentiment in his letter. Admiration and praise for the courageous manner in which Mr. Bryan had fought for and held to his conviction, and the support of officials on every side, including those who had been most vigorous in their opposition to his policies.

The strong personal attachment of the President and Mr. Bryan has long been noticeable in their everyday conferences. Even today as they met in the Cabinet-room their greetings were one of affection and regard.

Resignation Twice Previously Offered. It became known only tonight that twice before in the past two years and three months of his term, Mr. Bryan 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, his advocacy of prohibition and his speeches on the Chautauqua, the President has stood by the Secretary, resenting criticism of him.

In domestic affairs the two men who were at the helm of the Democratic party in its first ascendancy into power in 18 years co-operated most harmoniously. Often Mr. Bryan yielded some of his own views, as on the currency bill, and used his influence to assist the President's programme in Congress. It was not surprising, therefore, to the officials and friends of the President that Mr. Bryan to learn tonight that the latter continued undaunted in his support of the President, 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.

Secretary Arouses Suspicion. Secretary Bryan virtually had considered himself as out of the administration all day. Denying himself to newspapermen twice in the course of the day at his usual time for receiving them, the Secretary thereby aroused suspicion that something unusual had occurred. After lunching with other members of the Cabinet, he returned to his office accompanied by Secretary Daniels, who remained for a few minutes. Later Secretary Daniels steadfastly refrained from discussing what had occurred at the Cabinet meeting.

Secretary Bryan at the State Department until 5:30 o'clock, and in the afternoon saw Mr. Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, for a few minutes before leaving the Secretary dropped into the office of Counselor Lansing for a brief chat with the man who will take up his portfolio tomorrow. "There is nothing to be said," Mr. Bryan remarked to a group of newspapermen who remained in the Secretary's office. That was a few minutes before it had been officially learned that the resignation had been submitted and accepted.

"There is much speculation abroad," someone suggested to the Secretary. "Well," Mr. Bryan responded with a smile, "you know there is a law against speculation in futures. You gentlemen want to be careful about speculation in futures, you know."

Then he joined Mrs. Bryan, who

SNAPSHOTS AND PORTRAITS OF SECRETARY OF STATE, WHOSE RESIGNATION HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.



William J. Bryan in Characteristic Attitude.

note has been forwarded to the German government. There is no possibility of that being done tonight, because the note has to be enciphered and prepared for the cable. I think that it will be ready for the wire early tomorrow. "Well," Mr. Bryan began, just as Mrs. Bryan appeared at the door to remind him that he must hasten. "We have only 12 minutes," said Mrs. Bryan. "All right, I will be right there," the Secretary answered. Turning again to the correspondent he continued: "We will remain in Washington for a while, just where we will go or what we will do I cannot say at this time. Our plans necessarily are not matured."

Events of Day Foreshadowed. By this time the Secretary was walking toward the automobile to join Mrs. Bryan. They had turned to leave the grounds when Secretary Daniels, driving by, halted them. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels talked for a few minutes before the Bryans hastened on to keep their engagement.

Events during the day about the State Department seemed to foreshadow a sensational climax. The situation from early morning until late at night was a strained one. When Secretary Bryan reached his office early in the morning he wore a troubled look. This had worn off later in the day, particularly after the luncheon with other Cabinet members. Those who saw the Secretary appear in the corridor for the first time in the morning, inquired of him as to the gravity of the situation relating to the German negotiations, and little curiosity was aroused until after 11 o'clock, the hour for the Cabinet meeting, had passed.

Usually on Cabinet days the Secretary does not give audience to newspapermen, but meets them in the corridors a few minutes before the hour and asks them to walk with him over to the White House. More than 20 newspapermen were waiting today outside the Secretary's door. It was five minutes after the Cabinet hour and Mr. Bryan did not appear. Correspondents looked inquiringly at each other and wondered about the delay.

Important Business Pleaded to Last. Ten minutes later word was sent in asking the Secretary if he would see the newspapermen. Mr. Bryan directed a reply that he was detained from the Cabinet by important business. When he appeared at last just before noon, bright and smiling, he greeted the anxious group with: "Well, will you walk with me?" Every man who followed, directing rapid-fire questions. "I had important business which detained me," Mr. Bryan answered to all, and no more information came from him until after the formal announcement from the White House.

BRYAN'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION AND PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The text of the letter of Secretary Bryan resigning from the Cabinet is 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 unfair to you. I 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 peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves at a loss 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 be-

BRYAN PERSEVERES IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Diplomat, Estimating Secretary, Says History of Own Country Was Forte.

CHOICE MADE BY WILSON

Relationship With Representatives of Foreign Governments Peculiar. Amused Contempt Incurred by Oddities of Action.

(Continued From First Page.) of the Administration he would be able to criticize its conduct if he saw fit—to be free, in fact, to take any position he pleased. President Wilson believed it safer to have Mr. Bryan inside the house than outside. It followed, of course, that Mr. Bryan was kept under a close surveillance, not by the President, but by those close to him. Mr. Bryan deemed it necessary to tell the President and his Cabinet that he would work earnestly and faithfully for the success and glory of the Administration. He has done it as far as his limitations permitted.

Mr. Bryan had always denounced the "spoils system," yet he enunciated the doctrine of appointment of "deserving Democrats" until curbed by public opinion. He gutted the diplomatic service of trained men and would have treated the consular service in like fashion if it had been possible. He rarely made an appointment himself. Men who had stood faithfully by him in defeat, who had backed him as far back as 1896, who had borne his banner aloft when the ranks were thin and there was no prospect of reward, could get no jobs from him unless the President authorized it.

Assistant Chosen by Wilson. Now let us see what the relations of the President and Mr. Bryan have been on the subject of foreign affairs, which the latter is supposed to handle.

First, the President appointed John Bassett Moore, one of the most prominent students of international affairs in the world, as counselor of the State Department. This was done without consultation with the Secretary of State. Mr. Moore did not work for the President, but only after the President urged on him the importance of having a trained mind, such a trained mind as for the cable. I think that it will be ready for the wire early tomorrow. "Well," Mr. Bryan began, just as Mrs. Bryan appeared at the door to remind him that he must hasten. "We have only 12 minutes," said Mrs. Bryan. "All right, I will be right there," the Secretary answered. Turning again to the correspondent he continued: "We will remain in Washington for a while, just where we will go or what we will do I cannot say at this time. Our plans necessarily are not matured."

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the President shut himself up in the White House. He did not see Mr. Bryan alone, and the latter declared he had not communicated with him, by "wire or wireless." When Mr. Bryan appeared at the Cabinet meeting five days after the destruction of the ship he found the President had prepared a note demanding reparation and cessation of submarine warfare. The President's note was sent to Mr. Lansing to determine whether it violated settled American principles and such changes as he suggested were rewritten by the President. In other words, on various important matters Mr. Bryan merely appended his signature at the bottom of papers prepared by Mr. Wilson. Was this fair on the part of the President?

Curious Blunders Recalled. When Mr. Bryan first entered the State Department a prominent Salvadoran was presented to him. "I am glad to meet you," he said with a beaming smile. "It's strange; I have been all over the world, but I have yet to visit that beautiful little island of yours."

The caller hastened to explain that his country was situated in Central America. Recently a Roumanian officer was presented to Mr. Bryan. "Why is it," he asked, "that such a great Slav country as yours is not represented diplomatically in Washington?"

The Roumanian promptly explained that his country was not situated as its name indicated, it was populated by the descendants of the Roman legions stationed in the time of the Roman Empire in that part of Europe. It is natural that the President should know these various things. To those who followed Mr. Bryan's administration, State Department was obviously a square peg in a round hole. Sometimes, doubtless, he recognized the fact, but he believed he was merely a victim of misrepresentation, of misunderstanding.

BRYAN MAY BE PARTY 'T. R.'

Attack on Wilson Foreign Policy Is Regarded as Likely.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(Special.)—That Mr. Bryan will soon proceed to make himself the Roosevelt-Chicago Democratic party and that it will not be long before the Nebraska is speaking bitterly against the Wilson foreign policy is predicted here among those who have observed Mr. Bryan's maneuvers since he entered the Cabinet, and who are confident that the Secretary that he leaves the Administration with good will. Incidentally Mr. Bryan will pursue the nimble dollar on the Chicago platforms with more vigor than ever, as the lecture season is just beginning. Mr. Bryan plans to rally to his standard, declare the politicians, the pacifist people and anti-saloon advocates and with this backing will himself be a candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Wilson in 1916.

PLOTTER CAUGHT IN ITALY

Prisoner Is Accused of Planning to Blow Up Simplon Tunnel.

GENEVA, via Paris, June 8.—A dispatch received here from Eric Switzland, declares that a man has been arrested at Domodossola in Italy, charged with the intention of blowing up the Simplon tunnel. The prisoner is presumed to be an Austrian agent. He had a plan of the tunnel, which is 12 1/2 miles long, and connects Brig with Domodossola, and the authorities found a powerful bomb in his room.

KAISER STOPS OWN PEOPLE

Refugees From Klau-Chau Ordered Held at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—News was reached at Washington that about 100 of the German refugees from Klau-Chau, who were permitted to leave when the Japanese captured that place, have been stopped indefinitely at Shanghai on orders from Berlin. These refugees were to have followed a large party which preceded them to the United States. No reason has been assigned for the change in programme.

Pastor at Vancouver Resigns.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 8.—(Special.)—To those diplomats not fortunate enough to sign peace treaties he thought of them as ploughshares without the inscriptions. The diplomats never liked to call on Mr. Bryan, because in the first place he would determine the policy of the Government and they regarded it as a waste of time and also because they were aware that anything they said might not be understood and appreciated at its true significance. They preferred to see the President, but the latter indicated he did not want to talk with them. So most of their real business was transacted with Mr. Lansing. When the President issued his declaration that he would not recognize any man as president of a republic who usurped the office by force, he did so without the advice of the Secretary of State.

When the President repudiated the five-point plan with reference to China Mr. Bryan was on a speaking tour in the West. When the President had to deal with the German proclamation establishing a "war zone" about the British isles, he wrote himself the note declaring he would hold Germany to "strict accountability" if any American ships or American lives were sacrificed. When the Lusitania was destroyed

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Rev. J. Lincoln Ellis, pastor of the United Brethren Church, at Seventh and Harney streets, in this city, has resigned. At the United Brethren convention at Salem this week it was decided to call a pastor from Dayton, Ohio, who is to arrive in about a month. One of the graduates of this year's class probably will be sent. During the interim Rev. Dora Young will assume the duties as pastor of the Vancouver church. LAST TIME TODAY to See MARGUERITE CLARK in Her Greatest Triumph, "The Pretty Sisters of Jose" at the Peoples Theater. Coming Tomorrow, JOHN MASON in "Jim, the Penman."

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