

## BRYAN STATEMENT AMAZES OFFICIALS

### Time Chosen Regarded as Unfortunate.

## COLLEAGUES' ADVICE IGNORED

### Official Tenure Expires as Note Is Dispatched.

## DAY GIVEN TO FAREWELLS

### President and Fellow Members of Cabinet Express Good Wishes. Explanation Timed to Coincide With Retirement.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—William Jennings Bryan retired today as Secretary of State. His first act as a private citizen was to issue a statement explaining his reasons for leaving the Cabinet and announcing that he intended to lay his view of what the American policy toward Germany should be before the public for judgment.

The statement came as a sensational climax to a day of farewell speeches and good wishes from President Wilson and executive colleagues of the retiring Secretary.

### Suggestions Not Adopted.

In his explanation Mr. Bryan revealed that the President had not felt justified in adopting two suggestions made by his Secretary of State—that an offer should be made to Germany to submit the questions in dispute with the United States to an international commission for investigation during a year's time and that meanwhile Americans should be warned not to take passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition.

These propositions Mr. Bryan expects to urge upon the people "in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

### Official Washington Amused.

Mr. Bryan's statement was received with undigested amazement in official quarters. No comment was made at the White House, but some high officials indicated that they believed it most unfortunate that so pronounced an expression of opinion should be made public while the discussion with Germany was in progress. It became known, too, that Mr. Bryan told his colleagues in a general way of the contents of his statement, and some had advised against it.

The principle advocated by Mr. Bryan is embodied in treaties of peace negotiated by the United States with 30 nations and was accepted by Germany, although no convention ever was drafted. The statement is a condensation of the argument which Secretary Bryan has been making repeatedly to President Wilson in the last few weeks, and upon which he hopes to build up a public sentiment in the United States that will make war with Germany impossible.

The issuance of the explanation had been timed to coincide exactly with the dispatch of the American note to Germany.

Mr. Bryan left the State Department shortly after 1 o'clock. The note was put on the telegraph wires at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan's resignation went into effect.

On leaving the State Department Mr. Bryan drove directly home to assume his new role as a private citizen by reading telegrams of congratulation which poured in from friends throughout the country.

### Other Objections Are Received.

Mr. Bryan had luncheon together with Mrs. Bryan, awaiting word from the department that the note to Germany had been cabled. A few minutes after 2 o'clock he appeared on the veranda and distributed among waiting correspondents copies of his statement, explaining that he had reserved the right to discuss other points in the note dwelt on in the statement. He intimated that he might have something further to say after the note had been made public.

"I expect to spend most of my first hours as a private citizen," he said, "reading telegrams that keep coming in."

"Are most of them congratulating you?" he was asked.

"Oh, that is their general tenor," Mr. Bryan replied. "Naturally there would not be many personal telegrams of a different nature sent."

When asked if he had any announcement as to his plans for the future, Mr. Bryan said nothing had been determined and that he had no definite speaking engagements.

"I have some tentative engagements," he added, "but cannot announce anything at this time."

Plans for future nebulous.

Remarks that he expected to remain in Washington for a time at least. Mr. Bryan said while here he would keep in touch with the Administration and probably occasionally be about the State Department unofficially.

To friends he amplified his argument in the statement regarding the international relations now straining the American people. In these talks he gave some intimation of the stress of his efforts in the Cabinet to change the course taken by the Administration toward Germany, and made it clear that it was his purpose to sound the sentiment.

## AMERICAN FLAG IS FLOWN BY BRITON

### COLONIAN SAILS UNDER STARS AND STRIPES 40 HOURS.

### United States Citizens Aboard Vessel Try to Remove Emblem, but Crew Prevents.

BOSTON, June 9.—The British steamer Colonian, of the Leyland line, flew the American flag for 40 hours as a protest against German submarines while passing through the war zone, according to her commander, Captain J. McDonald.

The Colonian arrived today from Avonmouth, England.

It was on May 30, Captain McDonald said, that he was hailed by a British patrol boat, two days out of Avonmouth, and told to "display the flag of a neutral nation or no flag at all." He sent the Stars and Stripes up the staff immediately, he said. He explained that he used the American flag in preference to any other, because he could back up his bluff if hailed by speaking in the English language, while if he used that of any other neutral nation he would be unable to use the language of the flag. As it developed, no submarines were sighted, he added.

This is said to be the first instance in which the American flag has been used by a transatlantic steamer of belligerent nationality since President Wilson's note on the subject, which was provoked by the Lusitania's use of the flag last February.

Among the 150 passengers on the steamer were 90 Americans. A small party of these said they tried to remove the flag from the Colonian's staff, but the watchfulness of the crew frustrated their design.

## CZAR'S SUBMARINES WIN

### Ten German Vessels Engaged and Some Are Damaged.

PETROGRAD, June 9.—The Army Messenger, referring to the naval engagement June 5 in the Baltic Sea, off the Gulf of Riga, says that Russian submarines engaged no fewer than 10 German warships which were attempting a sortie into the Baltic. The explosions on board some of these vessels led to the belief damage was done by the undersea boats.

A German second-class cruiser, the newspaper adds, was struck by a mine June 4. She did not sink, but was towed into Libau. A German steamship called the Hindenburg was blown up by striking a Russian mine.

## ITALIAN RECRUITS PAID

### Men Get 40 Cents Traveling Expenses and 2 Cents a Day.

MILAN, via Chiasso to Paris, June 9.—Ten thousand recruits of the reservist classes of 1888 to 1895 joined the colors here today.

Each soldier received a donation of 40 cents for expenses sustained in reaching Milan, and in addition his daily pay of 2 cents.

## NOTE DECLINES TO SURRENDER RIGHTS

### Position Won in 1812 to Be Maintained.

## RULES OF WAR INSISTED ON

### Germany's Acquiescence in Principle Firmly Demanded.

## GENERAL TONE FRIENDLY

### Reply to Berlin Put on Cable, and Will Be Made Public Tomorrow. President Has Undivided Support of Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The United States today sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American Government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

Couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when the unsatisfactory answer to the American note of May 13 arrived from Germany, the communication was cabled to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German Foreign Office. It will be given out tomorrow night for publication in morning papers of Friday.

### Cabinet Now United.

As the all-important document on which President Wilson and his advisers have worked for ten days went forth, it had behind it the united support of the Cabinet. The one man who had opposed its terms because he believed it might precipitate war—William Jennings Bryan—had resigned the portfolio of Secretary of State at the moment the note was dispatched.

A statement issued by Mr. Bryan revealed that President Wilson has rejected his suggestions for an investigation by a commission for a year's time of the legal phases of the dispute with Germany, during which Americans should, according to Mr. Bryan's view, be warned against taking passage on any belligerent ships or American vessels carrying ammunition.

### Nation's Rights Asserted.

President Wilson made no comment on the statement, but the text of the note, it was said, would outline fully.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

### The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 62.3 degrees; minimum, 42.4 degrees. TODAY'S—Probably showers; warmer; westerly winds.

### Rose Festival.

Sybil I crowned ruler of Rosedom. Page 1. Gay children sing to thousands at Festival Center. Page 6.

Queen Sybil to see 12000 fireworks display at Oaks tonight. Page 7.

Hawthorne community exhibit at Rose Festival Center wins first-day honors. Page 6.

Automobile parade big feature on today's program. Page 1.

Myriads of roses in show form riot of color. Page 7.

Children's parade notable feature. Page 1.

Street is great dancethall for thousands in happy throng. Page 3.

Warship South Takota arrives to share in Festival celebration. Page 15.

### War.

British strikers told that soldiers in trenches regard them as stark. Page 3.

French using laughing gas in explosive bombs. Page 5.

British steamer Colonian flies American flag. Page 1.

British losses total more than 255,000. Page 4.

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### Foreign.

British editors comment on Bryan's resignation. Page 2.

### National.

Bryan's statement on retiring amazes officials. Washington. Page 1.

Text of Secretary Bryan's statement explaining resignation. Page 2.

Note to Germany put on cable yesterday. Insists that United States cannot abandon rights won in 1812 of freedom of its citizens to travel on neutral. Page 1.

Wheat crop improved since June 1. Page 7.

### Domestic.

Georgia prison commission declines to recommend clemency for Leo Frank. Page 2.

Senator Lodge says disarmament by single nation would be futile to bring peace. Page 2.

### Sports.

Pacific Coast League results: Portland 5, Salt Lake 0; Venice 2, Los Angeles 0; Oakland 9, San Francisco 7. Page 18.

Many track records in danger at tomorrow's big Pacific Northwest meet. Page 18.

Phillips nose cups out of lead in National League. Page 18.

W. J. Houser, of Pomeroy, wins Rose Festival event at trap shoot. Page 19.

### Commercial and Marine.

Northwestern wheat prices falling to new crop basis. Page 19.

Wheat weak at Chicago, due to uncertainty of relations with Germany. Page 19.

Bryan's resignation responsible for selling in Wall street. Page 19.

Captain Pope, veteran river pilot, dies. Page 12.

### Portland and Vicinity.

Aron squad investigates fire at Standard Box Factory. Page 20.

One hundred boys to take in speed trial for state title today. Page 12.

Twelve bids for highway work, all low, are opened. Page 12.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 15.

Movie programmes entertaining. Page 13.

## LITTLE ROSEBUDS GLADDER HEARTS

### Thousands Crowd Children's Line of March.

## PAGEANT BEST ON RECORD

### Difficult Evolutions Carried Out With Perfection.

## EVERY PHASE ATTRACTIVE

### Patriotic, Historic and Fabled Characters Faithfully Portrayed and Spectacular Movements Executed Without Error.

Unlike the practice prescribed by the proverb, the Rose Festival managers this year produced their best element of entertainment at the start instead of saving it for the last.

Heretofore the children's parade has been undisputedly the most pleasing feature of each succeeding festival. Heretofore it always has been saved as a choice morsel of enjoyment until the closing day.

But this year the festival directors gave it to the people as the opening attraction of their three-day period of entertainment. And this year's children's pageant, which was witnessed by admiring thousands on Grand avenue yesterday morning, surpassed all previous events of the kind without exception.

It was bigger. It was more varied. It moved with greater grace and more precision than any of the others. The spectacle showed marvelous ingenuity on the part of those who conceived it, splendid enthusiasm by the 5000 children who produced it and wonderful patience by Professor Robert Krohn and the school principals who managed it.

The audacity of the festival managers in staging this parade on the opening day augurs well for the plans of the remaining two days. Since they dared to present this superior attraction as an opening event, it is probable that the rest of the programme will measure up to the high standard set by the children.

It always is a subject of extreme human interest—this children's parade. It touches the heart. It arouses tender emotions. People seldom applaud much when they see those little folks march proudly by. They are too much enraptured with the scene. If the children were not so happy and joyous, the

## Wednesday's War Moves

### THE resignation of William Jennings Bryan and the nature of the American note to Germany which brought it about transcend in interest all else bearing on the war. The London papers give Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation and President's reply the most prominent place. These are followed by long dispatches from their American correspondents and articles on Mr. Bryan's career, which emphasize his advocacy of settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and draw the conclusion that the note must be exceedingly strong to have brought about his retirement.

"America stands firm" or similar phrases, are the most favored headings and also the text of editorials commenting on the latest developments in the American-German relations.

News that another German submarine had been sunk and the announcement in London by Mr. Balfour, first lord of the Admiralty, of a change in the British policy respecting the treatment of German submarine prisoners also were given out yesterday.

This change in policy has been expected for some time. When Winston Spencer Churchill, the former First Lord, announced on March 3 that prisoners rescued from German submarines would not receive the "honorable treatment" extended to other prisoners, many of the members of the House of Commons expressed their disapproval and forecast the reprisals which the Germans took against the British officers imprisoned in Germany. Steps will be taken through the American embassy to inform the German government of this change in the British policy in the hope that British officers suffering solitary confinement will be given the same treatment as other prisoners.

Another important announcement in the House of Commons which attracted much attention was that of the Premier, who said that the casualties among the British expeditionary forces on the continent and in the Mediterranean amounted to more than 250,000 men. A little less than half of these casualties have occurred since April 11, the date of the last statement. Up to that time the monthly average of casualties was about 17,400, but the fighting in Flanders and the Dardanelles in the seven weeks to the end of May brought the average for the ten months of the war up to nearly 26,000, or more than 850 daily.

There are still the casualties suffered by the navy and the naval division to be added to this total.

So far as battles are concerned, that in Gallia holds the center of the stage. The capture by the Austro-Germans of Stanislau shows that the offensive against the Russian left has been successful and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back to their defenses on the Dniester.

In Eastern Galicia, along the rest of the line which follows the upper Dniester and thence eastward from Przemysl to the lower San, they appear to be holding their own and are counter-attacking.

In the Baltic provinces the fighting continues with varying success first the Russians and then the Germans gaining the advantage.

## SYBIL IS CROWNED ROSEDOM'S QUEEN

### Thousands View Gorgeous Ceremony.

## BRILLIANT SETTING PROVIDED

### Wealth of Flowers and Gay Apparel Enrich Spectacle.

## LITTLE FOLKS TAKE PART

### Royal Title Bestowed by Emery Olmstead and Richly Embellished Tableau Presented Under Direction of Robert Krohn.

Surrounded by a court of flowers and fairies in a crush of moving and living color, and facing a throng of people that packed the Park blocks as far as one could see from the grandstand, Queen Sybil knelt and received her crown from the hands of Emery Olmstead, president of the Rose Festival Association, yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony of her coronation was the occasion of a fete presented in its beauty and brilliancy the brilliant pageant that had been held in the morning. In arranging for the ceremony, Robert Krohn, who planned it, dispensed with spoken ritual and made the scene one of spectacular beauty that could be enjoyed and appreciated even by the spectator on the far outskirts of the crowd, who would have had no chance to hear a spoken ceremony.

### Rosarians Form Escort.

The Royal Rosarians were the escort of the queen's party from the Portland Hotel, where the royal suite is set aside, to the reviewing stand at the Ladd School, near the Festival Center, where the ceremony was held.

The Rosarians marched with their band from the Chamber of Commerce and then, when the queen and party entered their autos at the hotel, formed a guard of honor to the Festival Center. The six maids of honor and the six princesses were grouped about the throne as the queen's automobile reached the stand.

Ira Powers, of the Festival Board, helped her to alight and escorted her to the platform, where Marvella Trulove and Frances Antman, two tiny girls in costume of fairies, placed the velvet cushion for her.

As Miss Baker knelt, Emery Olmstead advanced and placed the crown of tinsel and rosebuds upon her head and raised to her feet Queen Sybil I. Mr. Olmstead and Mr. Powers escorted her to the throne, little James Gillespie and Vern Henslerling acting as train bearers and pages.

Then the crowd yelled a thoroughly American and democratic yell, and Queen Sybil smiled an unreal and engaging American girl's smile, and the solemn business of putting a queen to rule over them was completed.

### Birth Follows Solemnity.

Then, just to remind everybody that it was a Festival event and not to be taken with too much solemnity, Professor Krohn began to build up a colorful picture on the stage before the throne, in a dancing act by children from the various schools.

School by school they came on and, (Concluded on Page 7, Column 2.)

## BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY AND IMPOSING CEREMONY MARK OPENING OF ROSE FESTIVAL.



1. One of the Finest Roses in the Portland Rose Show, a Hugh Dixon, Exhibited by Mrs. F. I. Fuller. 2. Children Marching in the Morning Parade on the East Side. 3. Emery Olmstead, President of the Festival, Placing the Crown on the Head of Queen Sybil; Robert Krohn, Master of Ceremonies, in the Background. 4. Queen Sybil Enthroned; President Olmstead, Left, and Ira Powers, Right; Paces Master James Gillespie and Vern Henslerling, Left and Right.

## CONDENSED ROSE FESTIVAL PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

- 5 to 10 A. M.—Band concerts in Festival Center and on business streets.
  - 10 A. M.—Rose Show opens at Meier & Frank store.
  - 10 A. M.—Concerts by glee clubs and choruses in various parts of city.
  - 11 to 12—Concerts on streets and in principal hotels.
  - 1 P. M.—Judging of displays at Festival Center.
  - 2 P. M.—Floral parade of automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles over following route: Forming at Fourteenth and Morrison, on Morrison to Tenth, to Washington, to Broadway, to Taylor, to West Park, to Jefferson, to Park, to Salmon, to Sixth, to Morrison, to Fourth to Taylor, to Third, to Oak, to Fifth, to Alder, to Sixth, to Stark, to Broadway, to Pine, to First, to Burnside, across Burnside bridge to Grand avenue, to East Madison to East Sixth, to East Main, to Grand avenue and north on Grand avenue to Burnside, automobiles disbanding on East Side and horses continuing to West Side Festival Center.
  - 4 to 5 P. M.—Concerts on business streets.
  - 5 P. M.—Roller skating Marathon, starting from Oregonian building, Sixth and Alder streets.
  - 5 P. M.—Rowing race on river.
  - 6 to 9 P. M.—Music in various parts of city.
  - 9 P. M.—Fireworks at the Oaks.
  - 10 to 11 P. M.—Dancing in Festival Center.
- Detailed programme on another page.