

NOTE CHANGED, BRYAN ASSERTS

Tone Declared Softened at Last Moment.

SPECIFICATIONS NOT GIVEN

Alteration, However, Not Sufficient to Warrant Recalling Resignation.

ADMINISTRATION IS SILENT

Ex-Secretary Insists Offer to Arbitrate Issues Should Have Been Included.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Ex-Secretary Bryan, who resigned his portfolio rather than sign the second note to Germany, issued another statement late today declaring that the note was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation.

"It is true," said Mr. Bryan, "that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted."

Note Softened by Change. "This change, while much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient, in my judgment, to justify my resignation. As Germany had suggested arbitration, I felt that we could not do less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case."

"What was the change in the note?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I cannot discuss that," he replied. Suggestion Only Provokes Smile.

It was suggested that the clause added to the note was that saying the United States would entertain any evidence Germany might have that officials of this Government had not thoroughly performed their duty in examining the Lusitania before her departure to see that she was not armed for offensive action.

Secretary Lansing also declined to discuss changes made in the note. The clause referred to follows:

"If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform those duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration."

First Assertion Reiterated. "Irrespective of whether that clause was inserted or not," Mr. Bryan was asked.

BLACK CAT LIVES 2 YEARS ON DERELICT

ANIMAL RESCUED AT LAST FROM SOUTH SEA WRECK.

British Ship Dalgorn, Abandoned in Gale in 1913, Now Stranded on Society Island Reef.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—(Special.)—A wireless message about a black cat came all the way from Papeete today to the marine department of the Chamber of Commerce.

The wireless message says that the ship's bell and the black cat had been rescued by men from a small trading schooner and safely landed at Papeete. The Dalgorn is said now to be a forlorn wreck on a reef on the coast of Maupihou Island, in the Society group, in the South Pacific.

It was believed all the members of the Dalgorn's crew had perished, but early in 1914 the French ship Lorrise came into port and reported finding the shipwrecked mariners drifting in a small boat. Three had died from exposure and the 14 others were in a pitiable condition.

BIG DESTROYER LAUNCHED

Wainwright One of Largest of Type in American Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The destroyer Wainwright, built for the Government by the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J., was launched today. Ten-year-old Evelyn Wainwright Turpin, of Jamestown, R. I., was sponsor for the vessel.

The new vessel is one of the largest of its type in the American Navy. It is 315 feet long, and the contract calls for a speed of 29 knots an hour. The armament will include four 50-caliber rapid-fire guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.

SUNDAY DANCING IS ASKED

Council to Consider Issue Made by Request for Permit.

Sunday dancing is now in the balance before the City Council. At the next meeting dancing either will be permitted or will be prohibited, depending upon the attitude of the majority of the Council members.

The question has been brought to an issue by the application of the Portland Social Turf Verein for a permit to conduct a dance for members of the organization at Rohse's Park in Fulton on Sunday, June 27. The proposition was taken under advisement. At present Sunday dancing is prohibited.

DECORATIONS TO STAY UP

Council Asks That Festival Trimmings Be Left for Flag Day.

Owing to the fact that tomorrow is Flag day, Mayor Albee and members of the City Council yesterday adopted a resolution asking business people and others to leave the Rose Festival decorations up until Monday night of Tuesday morning.

The local Flag-day committee asked the Mayor to urge the public to observe the day and to leave the city decorated as it was for the Rose Festival.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL DUE TO BIG GUNS

Russians Wholly Unprepared for Siege.

STORY OF LIEGE IS REPEATED

Correspondent on Ground as New Armies March In.

FORTS SCENES OF HORROR

Burial of Abandoned Dead Begun While City Celebrates New Occupation—Russians Order While in Possession.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT, (Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Copyright, 1915, by the Tribune. Published by arrangement.)

PRZEMYSL, Galicia, June 4, by courier to Berlin and thence to London, June 8.—The first 24 hours of the German-Austrian occupation of Przemysl have not yet elapsed, and the town is ringing with the songs of the jubilant soldiers. The streets tremble under the rush of motor batteries, going in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Inside the town Bavarian troops are marching from masses sung in celebration of victory. In the fields outside the town squads of soldiers and peasants are in search of wounded who may lie amid the tall grain. At every few paces Austrian flags are flung from windows to welcome them.

Men Sustained by Enthusiasm. The troops are dog weary, but are sustained by their enthusiasm. Every eye glows and every lip trembles with excitement. Soldiers who already have quarters are sitting in the windows, making the streets around ring with "Gloria Victoria."

Officers, meeting for the first time since the firing ceased, lean from their saddles to grip hands, and after exchanging congratulations the first words uttered by every one of them are: "How many prisoners?" The answer is pretty much of a disappointment, and the comment on it is that the Russians have made a clever withdrawal.

Long Blue and white Bavarian and yellow and black Austrian banners are awaying in the golden June sunshine from the balconies of all the governmental buildings, and the Austrian Emperor's portrait, wreathed with field flowers, has just been placed over the entrance to the Rathaus.

Pontoon Bridges Put Into Use. Almost all the shops are still closed, and all the regular bridges across the San are down. But pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river and are packed with wagon trains and caissons. At each end of every pontoon sit soldiers, holding the craft steady in the swift current with long poles.

These bridges are closed to the townspeople, with the result that ferries have been established, and these are making incessant trips. What with horses plunging down and up the steep approaches of the pontoon bridges and wagons scraping their edges, it is almost as much as life is worth to try to cross them on foot.

Despite the strain of military occupation, the life of the town is already resuming its normal tenor. Flower girls are selling bouquets to the soldiery and boys are fishing on the west bank.

Another aeroplane with two German officers was captured at Agripalanka.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 53 degrees; minimum, 54 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; westerly winds.

War. James O'Donnell Bennett describes Przemysl just after recapture by Austro-Germans. Section 1, page 1.

Foreign. London editor says United States is definitely committed to action, but not necessarily to war, by note to Germany. Section 1, page 5.

Mexico. Oscar King Wilson says Chinese loan has lottery feature. Section 1, page 6.

National. American note favorably received in Berlin. Section 1, page 4.

Domestic. Bryan charges note to Germany was attacked after his resignation. Section 1, page 1.

Sport. Pines for life of Leo W. Frank made before Georgia Governor. Section 1, page 6.

Baseball. Oregon horticultural exhibit wins medal by sheer merit. Section 1, page 2.

Baseball. Ruben H. Hughes selected as coach of Pacific Northwest track team. Section 2, page 1.

Baseball. East Side Redmen meet Piedmont Maroons today and begin 21-in. season. Section 2, page 2.

Baseball. Ty Cobb yet in class by himself in baseball. Wita Northwest shoot over, sportsman turn yellow. National handicap. Section 2, page 4.

Baseball. Coast League pitching records not up to 1914 mark. Section 2, page 4.

Baseball. Nerve and ability declared requirement of golf champion by Harry Vardon. Section 2, page 4.

Baseball. Miss Molla Burstedt defeats Mrs. Wright. University commencement exercises begin today. Spokane athletes perform wonderfully at Chicago High School meet. Section 2, page 4.

Baseball. Five tickets expected in primaries in Washington in 1915 election. Section 1, page 5.

Baseball. Two Normal School classes will receive diplomas Wednesday. Section 1, page 9.

Baseball. University commencement exercises begin today. Section 1, page 9.

Baseball. Idaho Democrat gets Federal appointment. Baseball. Baseball. Baseball. Section 1, page 7.

Baseball. Corvallis merchants have barbecue for farmers. Section 1, page 7.

Baseball. Baseball. Baseball. Section 1, page 7.

PRESSING NEED OF REVENUE APPEARS

Rift in Cabinet May Affect Methods.

WOOL TARIFF IS PROPOSED

Wilson Not Committed to Doctrine of Free Raw Material.

BRYAN LIKELY TO FIGHT

Inheritance Tax Suggested, but Is Regarded by Politicians as Being Fraught With Danger to Party in Power.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(Special.)—The discussion has started here already as to the probable effect on legislation by Congress and the retirement of the latter from the Cabinet.

Unless the war should come to an end most unexpectedly and an immediate revival of import trade should follow, there will have to be revenue legislation to raise additional funds for the maintenance of the Government.

Revenue experts here can figure out only three ways open to raise the necessary additional revenues: Revival of the duty on sugar. Imposition of an import tax on raw wool.

New Form of Tax Proposed. Levying of additional special taxes, such as stamp taxes, increase in income and corporation taxes and an inheritance tax.

The latter form of a new taxation is considered by the politicians to be full of danger. The people have not yet been brought down to the realization of the fact that the collection is causing friction in some quarters and may result in loss of votes for the party in power.

The sugar and wool duties hold out the possibility of gathering in the necessary additional funds without causing friction among the voters and without necessitating a readjustment of the entire Democratic tariff scheme.

Raw Material Issue Raised. Mr. Bryan has been for many years the ardent champion of the doctrine of free raw material and his views were accepted in large part by the framers of the present Underwood-Simmons tariff law.

He is not expected to submit quietly to the discarding of his pet hobby, even to meet a crying need of the Treasury. President Wilson is not wedded to the doctrine of free raw material. He was inclined to support the Underwood theory of a tax for revenue on all articles, especially those in general use, so that the tax burden could be distributed generally, while assuring ample funds for the Treasury.

In the early days of the tariff-making, the President was understood to favor a duty on sugar, not for the protection of the Louisiana cane growers, and also a duty of 20 cent on raw wool.

First Fight Won by Bryan. But Mr. Bryan was insistent that sugar and wool should go on the free list in the tariff bill. In his fight to bring this about he split the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Representative James O. Kenton, now Senator, leading the fight for the Bryan men, and Chairman Underwood, of the committee, framed the bill, standing in opposition, with a demand for a revenue tax on both sugar and wool.

With the committee deadlocked on the question, and disorganization appearing, Mr. Bryan was victorious.

Saturday's War Moves

ANOTHER big battle is being fought along the line of the Dniester River, in Galicia, in which the forces of Russia are pitted against those of Austria and Germany. Those German troops which had crossed the Dniester at Zurawna having been driven back, and the Russians in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina also having been forced to withdraw to the river, the two armies now face one another across the wide and crooked stream, each making thrusts in an effort to gain the initiative for an offensive.

The Austrians, in their official report, say they have succeeded in crossing the river to the east of Horodenka, a movement which, in view of their recent experience near Zurawna, might prove dangerous.

The Austro-Germans, however, still have Lemberg as their objective and they are not likely to allow any reverses they have suffered near Zurawna and east of Przemysl to put them off. Fighting as severe as any witnessed in recent weeks may be expected during the next few days.

Heavy fighting also continues in the Baltic provinces and on the Eastern Prussian front, in which both sides claim advantages. With the view, doubtless, of preventing the Russians from sending reinforcements to either of their wings, the Germans on Friday delivered an attack along the Rawka River, between Bollnow and Zochaczew, the scene of important battles last Winter, when the Germans tried to reach Warsaw by the direct route from the west. In Friday's attack the Germans say they have broken into the Russian positions and have taken 5000 prisoners.

At various points between Rheims and north of Arras the French continue their attacks, which they report to have been successful, but which the Germans, on the other hand, say have been repulsed invariably.

Although no big forward movement has been made, the fighting is almost continuous along the line from the sea coast to Champagne and in the Vosges. The British and Belgians, although they are not doing much attacking, are playing an important role in these operations, for to them falls the task of holding large German forces on their heels by threatening an offensive and thus preventing the Germans from sending relief to those troops which the French are assailing.

The Italians have scored another success on the Isonzo River by the capture of the town of Gradisca, and it is reported that they are varying out a strong offensive all along the river as far up as Tolmino, which they are endeavoring to outflank.

Unofficial reports say that the allies are making steady progress on the Gallipoli peninsula, but no details are given and official confirmation is lacking.

Yesterday's report of German submarine activity shows that one steamer and three trawlers were sunk. Since Saturday last, German submarines have sunk 54 vessels, of which seven were as far up as Tolmino, which they are endeavoring to outflank.

DR. DERNBURG SAILS AWAY

Ex-Colonial Secretary in Fine Humor on Board Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Bernard Dernburg, ex-colonial secretary of the German Empire, who has been termed Emperor William's unofficial representative in this country, sailed for home today aboard the Norwegian steamer Bergenfjord. He seemed to be in rare good humor, chatted smilingly with friends who came to the pier to wish him bon voyage, posed for photographers, talked with newspapermen a few moments and went to his suite aboard the steamer, which had been turned into a bower of roses by admirers, with the hope, he said, that the war would soon end with honor for all engaged.

For America and his treatment here, Dr. Dernburg expressed kindly sentiments. He said he had been treated in this country with "indiscriminate nicety, excepting on one occasion—the Lusitania affair."

WILSON RECEIVES CARRANZA'S REPLY

Right to Recognition Is Asserted.

WAY HELD OTHERWISE CLEAR

"Definite Possession of Sovereignty" Set Forth.

VILLA ALSO ANSWERS

Constitutionalist Leader, in Supplementary Letter to Opponent, Suggests Personal Meeting to Arrange Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Wilson had before him the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico. It consisted of "a proclamation to the people," issued yesterday by General Carranza, asserting the right of the constitutionalist government to recognition by the United States and other foreign governments. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico.

The statement asserts: "At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the constitutionalist government is now actually in definite possession of sovereignty and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty is the essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government."

Villa's Answer in Washington. General Villa's answer also reached Washington today, but was not delivered at the State Department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text.

Officials of the department declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in dispatches or on a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza also received at the agency, which urged that differences be forgotten and suggested a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and the restoration of peace.

General Carranza's proclamation was formally handed to Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz yesterday for transmission to Washington. It was promptly laid before President Wilson and State Department officials would not discuss it. The document reiterates the history of the revolution through five years, beginning with the Madero uprising against Porfirio Diaz and what is termed the economic and social inequality of the colonial epoch. The length of the revolution, it asserts, is due to attempt at compromise with the elements of the old regime at Ciudad Juarez.

Ex-Ambassador Wilson Blamed. President Madero's failure the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz of the old regime and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it explains, consummated the movement with the co-operation of "a group of foreigners favored by the old regime who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson, ex-American Ambassador to Mexico and under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war."

The statement then explains that as Governor of the State of Coahuila, General Carranza assumed representation of the republic in accordance with the constitution, which by its own terms "will not lose its force and vigor even though, through some rebellion, its observance is interrupted."

The schism of Villa and his followers, which later occurred, the statement says, was the result of Carranza's refusal to recognize Villa as a rival claimant to the presidency.

CARTOONIST REYNOLDS GLIMPSES LIGHTSOMELY SOME EVENTS IN THE WEEK'S NEWS.

