

FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON WAS INSISTENT THAT PRESIDENT WILSON USE HIS INFLUENCE IN BEHALF OF CONTINENTAL ARMY

Letters Show That Head of War Department Objected to Proposals in Congress to Build Up the National Guard in Lieu of His Plan; Letters Are Given to the Public.

Provisions of Continental Army Plan.

Washington, Feb. 11.—(I. N. S.)—Secretary of War Garrison's continental army plan, the failure of which has been given as his reason for resigning from the cabinet, provided for the raising of a citizen army of 400,000 men to supplement the regular army. It was to be recruited in increments of 100,000 men a year.

Washington, Feb. 11.—(I. N. S.)—The first of the preliminary correspondence leading up to the resignation of Secretary of War Garrison was a letter by Mr. Garrison dated January 12. He wrote:

"War Department, Washington, Jan. 12, 1916.—My dear Mr. President: In my judgment we are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense program.

"I am convinced that unless the situation is dealt with promptly and effectively, we can indulge in no reasonable expectation of any acceptable result. Opposes State Troops Plan. The policy recommended to you and adopted by you, squarely placed the nation upon the true foundation of national forces. If that policy is made effective by legislation there will be secured to this country for the first time a real, stable foundation for the military part of its national defense.

"If, however, instead thereof, a policy is adopted, based on state troops as the main reliance of this country for its military arm, not only has no advance been made from the deplorable and inexcusable situation in which we have so long been, but an effective block has been placed across the pathway toward a proper settlement. The national situation would serve to delude the people into believing that the subject had been settled and therefore required no further consideration upon their part.

"It would, therefore in my judgment, be infinitely worse than an entire failure of all legislative enactment upon the subject. The matter would at least leave it open for future settlement. I, of course, am not advised as to the settlements of intention made by Mr. Hay to you in the conversations held with you prior to your message to congress at the opening of the present session. I have, however, felt, and have so expressed myself to you, that the situation in congress was such that unless you personally exerted the power of your leadership, no result would obtain any worthy results in this matter. Mr. Hay has now made open declaration of his intention.

"He announces that he does not intend to press for the enactment of the military policy advocated in your message. With respect to the regular army, he does not purpose giving up the organizations asked for and imperatively necessary if the federal volunteers (so-called continental army) are to be properly trained. He proposes adding a few thousand men to the enlisted strength of the army at its present organization, the adding of a few regiments of field artillery to the existing organizations of the regular army, the entire abandonment of the idea of a federal force or national volunteers, and the passing of a bill granting federal pay to the enlisted men and officers of state troops.

"In my judgment the effect of the enactment of Mr. Hay's program would be to set back the whole cause of legitimate, national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way. Without Reality or Substance. It would be, in my judgment, a betrayal of the trust of the people in this regard. It would be illusory and apparent without any reality or substance.

"There is, unfortunately, very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest in any of the EVERY THREE MINUTES ONE DIES IN THE U. S. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society illustrates the frightful toll of consumption by extinguishing a light every three minutes, and shows that it is the man or woman, girl or boy, who neglects colds, whose blood is impure, who feels weak and languid, who is the very one to contract tuberculosis—and none are immune.

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ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR OF UNITED STATES



Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of the United States army.

WILSON LOOKS FOR IDEAL MAN FOR SECRETARY (Continued From Page One.) tioned today as possible successors to Secretary Garrison were: Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior. Franklin Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy. Representative Swager Sherry. Henry M. Fiddell, editor of the Peoria Journal. Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon. Secretary of Agriculture Huston. Presidential Secretary Tumulty. Wilson to Tackle Problems. Up to the present President Wilson has paid but slight attention to individuals. Officials closest to the administration insist that the president is determined to handle the problem of placing the public on a proper footing personally. Garrison's successor, therefore, must be in entire accord and sympathy with the president's plans.

While Garrison's continental army plan was on the rocks when the break came, reports generally accepted here were to the effect that behind the secretary of war's resignation was his advocacy of compulsory military service. President Wilson took the position that no scheme of compulsion should be advocated in this country, but that the volunteer system should be developed to the limit. Acceptance by the government of compulsory military service, the president pointed out, would directly violate democratic principles. Politics Not Involved. White House officials today said that President Wilson hoped to select a successor to Secretary Garrison before the news of his resignation was given to the public. This was impossible, however, because Mr. Garrison resigned and left immediately for New York with Mrs. Garrison. Friends of Garrison and the president both deny the possibility of anything to do with the secretary of war's resignation. Close friends of Garrison say reports that he is desirous of becoming a candidate for governor of New Jersey are untrue. When a proposition to this effect was recently made by New Jersey Democrats to Garrison he answered: "I have had all the politics I want. When I resign from the cabinet I shall practice law."

No Harm Done, Is Belief. Scores of letters and telegrams were received at the White House today, expressing belief that the resignation

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required for proper consideration thereof. Yesterday the secretary said his resignation saying it was manifestly improper for him to continue when there was such a difference between him and the president on fundamental principles.

Resignations Were Sudden. The president expressed "great surprise" when he accepted the resignation, but said he felt he would merely impose an additional burden on Garrison if he insisted on his remaining in the cabinet. The two resignations were decided on silently, for an hour before discussion was scheduled to speak before the Chamber of Commerce it was announced in advance copies of the speech would be given out as soon as the stenographer transcribed the secretary's notes. The secretary, it was said, had tried to conform to the president's wishes in the matter of expressing his personal views. The resignation, however, was offered and "Garrison and Wilson for New York after cancelling the speaking engagement."

The announcement of the resignations of Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckenridge was made at the White House last night by Secretary Tumulty, who at the same time made public extensive correspondence between Mr. Wilson and the secretary of war. The correspondence discloses that Mr. Garrison first suggested his resignation on January 14. Discussing then his failure to agree with the president's viewpoint, regarding the continental army, Mr. Garrison said: "If my withdrawal from the situation would relieve you, you should not hesitate for a moment on that account."

The White House gave out the letters of resignation of Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckenridge in the afternoon of acceptance by President Wilson and the preliminary correspondence explaining the development of the break. The letter of Mr. Garrison and the president's acceptance of his resignation are as follows: "Hon. Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.—My dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of February 9 in reply to mine of February 9. I am glad to hear that we less disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the propriety of my leaving the position of secretary of war with respect to these matters."

"I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of war, to take effect at your convenience. Sincerely yours, HENRY BRECKENRIDGE, The President."

President Wilson's Reply. "The White House, Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.—My dear Mr. Secretary: I am glad to hear that we less disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the propriety of my leaving the position of secretary of war with respect to these matters. But since you have felt obliged to take this action and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the secretaryship of war while I am endeavoring to find a successor. Resignation Is Accepted. "I ought to relieve you at once, and do hereby accept your resignation because it so evidently is your desire that I should do so. I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished services you have rendered as secretary of war, and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation I am only putting into words the judgment of our fellow citizens far and wide. With sincere regret at the action you have felt constrained to take, Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON, Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War."

Mr. Breckenridge's Letter. The letter of Assistant Secretary Breckenridge and the president's reply follows: "War department, office of the assistant secretary, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: The secretary of war, Mr. Garrison, has just informed me of the fact that he has submitted his resignation to take effect at your convenience. Very respectfully, HENRY BRECKENRIDGE, The President. Mr. Breckenridge Complimented. "The White House, Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Breckenridge: I can quite understand why you deem it incumbent upon you in loyalty to your chief to follow his example in tendering your resignation, and since

I have accepted his resignation, I am sure it will be your desire that I accept yours also. I do so with genuine regret because you have in every way fulfilled the highest expectations and rendered the country the most conscientious and efficient service. It is with genuine sorrow that we see this official relationship between us brought to an end. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON, Hon. Henry Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War."

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him throughout the correspondence. I share, without exception, his convictions, and therefore have the honor to tender my resignation to take effect at your convenience. Very respectfully, HENRY BRECKENRIDGE, The President. Mr. Breckenridge Complimented. "The White House, Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Breckenridge: I can quite understand why you deem it incumbent upon you in loyalty to your chief to follow his example in tendering your resignation, and since



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