

Bryan Resigns Rather Than Sign Note;
"Prevention of War," His Aim, He Writes;
President Sends Unyielding Note To-day

DERNBURG QUILTS; TO TALK JUNE 11; SAILS NEXT DAY
Takes Passage with Wife on Norwegian-American Line Boat.
FAREWELL RECEPTION AT GERMAN CLUB
Kaiser's Envoy Will Carry Back Papers to Show Serious Attitude of People Here.

British in White-Hot Rage as German Savagery Grows

Hatred, Long Delayed, Now Made Terrible by Visions of Poisoned Soldiers, Murdered Wounded Men and Drowned Babies of the Lusitania.

By WILL IRWIN.

London, May 18.—Your correspondent must excuse himself for a hiatus in these letters. Too much living in hospitals and faring back and forth from base to front in medical corps trains tend to the accumulation of bacilli in the human system. I came back to London ten days ago, quite satisfactorily ill; and the rest, until to-day, is silence. I return to Northern France to-morrow, transforming myself again from a comparatively respected human being to that criminal, that brother to spies, that low, crawling human caterpillar—a correspondent near the lines.

While I have lain ill the face of our world over here has transformed itself again. The Lusitania has gone down; twelve hundred non-combatants have been murdered; six exiled Americans are waiting with our hearts in our mouths to learn whether our country will get into this catastrophe. And England, at last, is beginning to hate. The just wrath of the Briton is slow, but it is terrible when it comes. What neither outraged Belgium nor losses in legitimate battle could do, the pictures of dead British women and children, drowned by a certain man of damned soul, who commands a certain German submarine, have accomplished. The nation, at last, returns hate for hate.

Over toward the line I have been watching that hatred grow for some time. Last autumn I used to think that the soldier who did the fighting was the most tolerant Briton of them all. It was not he who raved over Hun outrages, but the comfortable, slippered civilian at home. The soldier made allowances for the madness of battle, for the state of "seeing red." And when again I began to see the British army in early spring I found it in much the same mood. The German had to be licked, and soundly. But the army lost little time in mere hatred.

Then came the "poison gas" attack, with that series of lost actions and counter actions which we call the second battle of Ypres. And as the evidence came in, I, for one, could not avoid one conclusion: the German had "lifted the lid" in that battle. He had abrogated every rule of civilized warfare—if warfare ever is civilized. He started out with single purpose to get Calais, cost what it might in lives or in knightly honor. And he made of himself for these few days a barbaric, slaughtering beast.

There is nothing so foolish in war, I suppose, as one single charge of firing on the Red Cross. That will happen—sometimes by accident and sometimes, when the Red Cross gets too much in the way, by design.

BERNSTORFF WILL STAY IN CAPITAL

Announces He Will Not Spend Summer with Embassy Staff on Long Island.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 8.—Ambassador von Bernstorff evidently does not think there will be a severance of diplomatic relations between this country and his own. He called on Counsellor Lansing of the State Department to-day, to inform him he would remain at the embassy building throughout the summer.

Most of the embassy staff have already gone to Cedarhurst, L. I., where, despite the absence of the Ambassador, the official German Embassy is now located. Haniel von Haimhausen and Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counsellors of the embassy, are at Cedarhurst.

SENATOR JAMES STANDS BY WILSON

Bryan's Close Friend Regrets Resignation, but Says His Own Course Is Clear.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

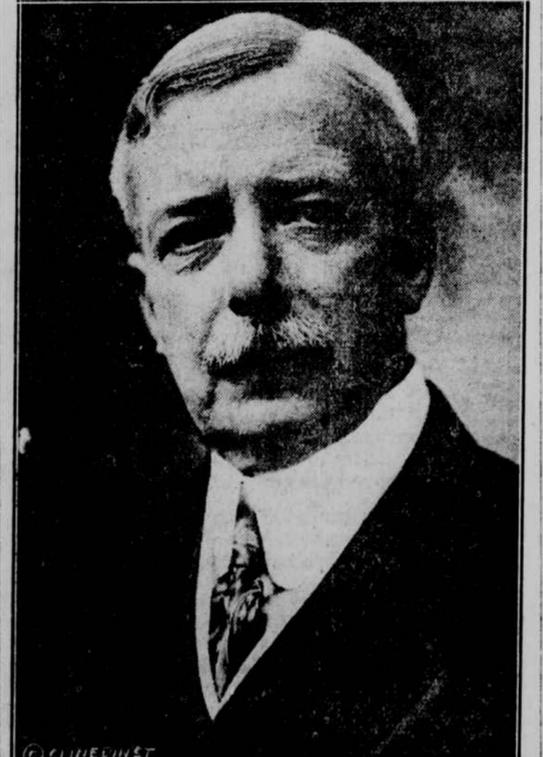
Washington, June 8.—Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, probably the closest friend Secretary Bryan has in the Congress, was deeply grieved to-night at the news of Mr. Bryan's resignation. "With the respect," said Senator James, "I deeply regret the resignation of my dear friend Bryan. But, as I am an American, my course is clear. I stand with the President."

GREEK KING IMPROVING

Constantine May Be Out of Danger Within Two Days.

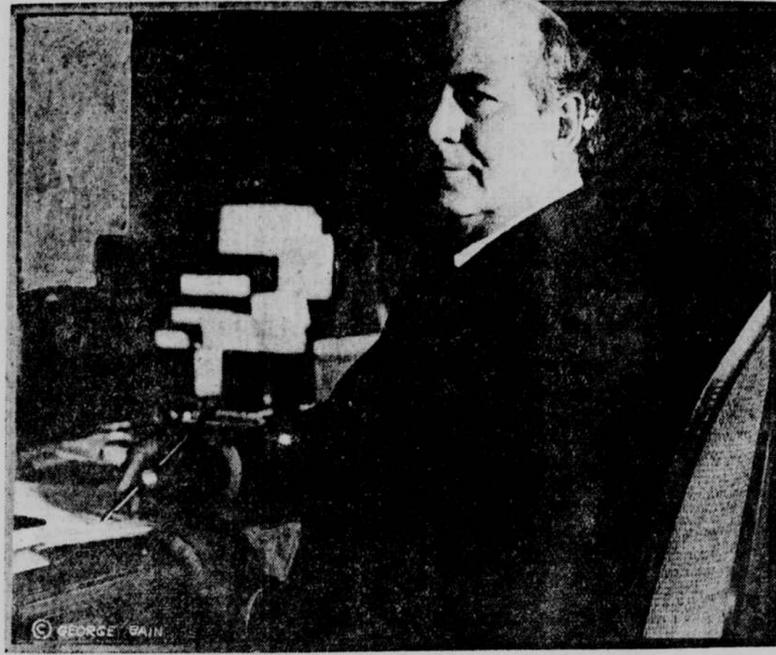
[London, June 9, 1:40 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the condition of King Constantine has taken a favorable turn, and it is hoped that he will be pronounced out of danger within a day or two.]

ROBERT LANSING, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.



CLINEBUSH

WILLIAM J. BRYAN AT HIS STATE DEPARTMENT DESK.



Secretary of State Bryan, at a dinner given by the Carnegie Peace Foundation at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, on May 12, 1915, said: "I made up my mind before I accepted the office of the Secretaryship of State that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure."

"When I say this, I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause to-day that cannot be settled better by reason than by war. "I believe there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and I BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO WAR SO LONG AS I LIVE. I HOPE WE HAVE SEEN THE LAST GREAT WAR."

WILSON IS WORN, ILL AND WORRIED OVER NEW CRISIS

Shows Deep Feeling at Bryan's Leaving His Official Family.

Washington, June 8.—President Wilson, by his every word and act to-day, showed his deep feeling over Secretary Bryan's decision to resign from the Cabinet. He accepted the resignation with greatest reluctance and only after he had become firmly convinced that he and the Secretary were unalterably apart on the kind of note to be sent to Germany.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was 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."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

The President's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows: "My Dear Mr. Bryan: I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance, and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered have been an example to the rest of us. You have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it."

V. C. FOR WARNEFORD, ZEPPELIN VICTOR

King Sends Canadian Airman Message of Congratulation on His Exploit.

London, June 8.—Reginald A. J. Warneford, the young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy who attacked and wrecked a Zeppelin over Belgium, was given the Victoria Cross to-day.

WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE WILL GO TO-DAY

Bryan's Resignation Clears Away All Doubt of Its Firm Tone.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 8.—President Wilson's full reply to Germany, with the full approval of the Cabinet as it now stands, will be on its way to Berlin before to-morrow night.

GERMANY STANDS FIRM IN FRYE CASE

Berlin (via London), June 8.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American government regarding the American citizenship of William P. Frye, which was taken by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January. The note reiterates the original view taken by Germany, which was that the case should be sent to a prize court.

AUTO KILLS BOY; 3 FLEE.

Driver Arrested Later and Held on Homicide Charge.

Charles Rauch, fourteen years old, of 200 Harry Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed by an automobile driven by George Glueck, of 154 Lee Avenue, at Montrose Avenue and Lorimer Street last night. With Glueck were his two brothers, Alfred and Morris. All three fled when the accident occurred, leaving the car in charge of Alexander Harris, the chauffeur, who had been sitting in the rear seat.

Taft Saw That Criticism Irritated Brother Bryan

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hartford, Conn., June 8.—Passing through Hartford this evening, ex-President William H. Taft was the guest of the Hartford Press Club, and in the course of a brief speech said he had noticed lately that newspaper criticism seemed to be getting in under the skin of his friend, Brother Bryan.

Secretary's Action Reveals Increasing Friction Since First Note to Germany.

CABINET BACKS UP PRESIDENT

Commoner's Enemies See Political Move—Lack of Confidence from Chief Caused Resentment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan resigned as Secretary of State to-day rather than sign the note which President Wilson will send to Germany to-morrow on her submarine warfare, on the ground that this reply might lead to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the German Government.

His resignation brought to an end a crisis which has been hanging over the Cabinet ever since the sinking of the Lusitania. President Wilson promptly accepted it, and Robert Lansing, Counsellor of the State Department, was made Acting Secretary of State pending the selection of Mr. Bryan's successor. While stories of friction between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have been prevalent for the last few days, the resignation created the biggest kind of sensation. Only this morning President Wilson himself denied any serious friction with any of his advisers.

It was learned to-night that since the Cabinet meeting of last Friday Secretary Bryan has repeatedly offered his resignation. He felt that his usefulness in the office of Secretary of State was ended. The President, however, hoped to convert him.

The resignation thus came this afternoon like a bolt out of a clear sky. Mr. Bryan's resignation has cleared the atmosphere in the German situation considerably, and his retirement from the Cabinet means that the aggressive, or "war," part, of which Secretary of War Garrison is the head, is now in the saddle.

The difference between Secretary Bryan and the President began over the wording of the President's first note to Germany, following the sinking of the Lusitania. Secretary Bryan was opposed to any step that might lead the United States to war. On the other hand, President Wilson insisted that a vigorous and uncompromising attitude had to be taken by this country. Secretary Bryan signed this note reluctantly, after securing the insertion in it of a single paragraph which he himself had prepared. At the Cabinet meeting at which this note was approved, Secretary Bryan, in a speech, advocated a moderate course, suggesting arbitration as the ultimate solution of the differences between this country and Germany.

When the German reply to the President's note was received, Secretary Bryan again tried to use his influence for a moderate policy. He had signed about thirty arbitration treaties on behalf of the United States, he said, which would have prevented hostilities for at least a year, and that while no such treaty existed between the United States and Germany, the latter government had accepted such a treaty in principle. Mr. Bryan's contention was that a rejection of any offer to arbitrate the Lusitania affair would be a repudiation of the treaties he had negotiated on behalf of the United States.

President Wilson could not look on the loss of women and children on the Lusitania as a thing to be arbitrated. Backed by Secretaries Garrison and Lane, he insisted that the fundamental principle of the sanctity of human life was a thing that did not admit of any argument, and that unless Germany recognized this principle it was useless for the United States to maintain friendly relations with her.

The two men began to drift apart. Slowly, but steadily, the distance grew until about a week ago Secretary Bryan discovered that he no longer had the confidence of his Chief.

Secretary Bryan did not go to to-day's Cabinet meeting until an hour after his fellow members got together. This was at noon. Only a short while before he had sent his resignation to the President. When Mr. Bryan entered the Cabinet meeting he found the President and the nine other members of the Cabinet arrayed against him, so far as the note was concerned. He realized that his usefulness was ended, and he at once insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation. Mr. Bryan's resignation will take effect as soon as the President's second note is sent to Germany.