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SECRETARY BRYAN RESIGNS FROM CABINET

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS PREMIER'S WITHDRAWAL AT ONCE

Difference Over Policy in German Situation Cause of Split Between Officials.

QUESTION OF RESIGNATION PENDING FOR A WEEK

STATE DEPARTMENT HEAD DOES NOT WANT TO EMBARRASS PRESIDENT IN HIS LUSITANIA NEGOTIATIONS — COUNSELLOR LANSING TAKES CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT TOMORROW.

Secretary Bryan late today submitted his resignation to President Wilson, and it was accepted, the resignation having been arranged with the President yesterday.

It was stated authoritatively that the resignation, which had been under consideration for several days, was accomplished with the utmost good feeling between the Secretary of State and President Wilson. It resulted from differences of opinion over the note about to be sent to Germany.

It was learned that Secretary Bryan's hour of delay in reaching the cabinet meeting today was due to time consumed in the preparaion of his letter of resignation.

President Wilson will write Mr. Bryan a letter expressing his appreciation of the services of the resigned cabinet officer.

While Secretary Bryan's attitude toward the situation which has arisen between this country and Germany is not definitely known, it has been generally believed that he favored a note of such a character as under no circumstances would involve the United States in grave complications.

Secretary Bryan's resignation is to take effect tomorrow, June 9. Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, automatically will become acting Secretary of State.

In submitting his resignation Mr. Bryan outlined fully his viewpoint on the administration's policy. Letters which have passed between the President and Mr. Bryan are said to have fully made known the incidents leading up to the resignation.

Officials let it be known that Secretary Bryan determined to leave the cabinet because of his desire not to embarrass the President by his opposition to the policy of the administration in the present foreign situation.

Secretary Bryan left the State Department at 5:30 o'clock in company with Mrs. Bryan. Up to that time no formal announcement had been made of the Secretary's resignation, and he positively refused to make any reference to the subjct or to himslf.

It was undrstood that following a formal announcement from the White House Mr. Bryan would probably make public a statement. Just before leaving the State Department the Secretary conferred with Counsellor Lansing.

In official circles the belief was generally expressed that Counsellor Lansing would be appointed Secretary of State ad interim. Mr. Lansing is said to be in entire accord with the President's views on the nation's foreign policy.

The acceptance of Secretary Bryan's resignation was formally announced at the White House at 6 o'clock this evening.

The formal announcement was made by Secretary Tumulty, after a brief conference over the telephone with President Wilson. Secretary Tumulty made no further explanation, saying that the correspondence between the President and Mr. Bryan would speak for itself.

It was announced at the State Department that Counsellor Lansing, as Acting Secretary of State, would sign the forthcoming note to Germany.

THE SUMMER TOURIST.

COL. HARVEY AVOIDS HONORS OF GENERAL

Is No Longer Candidate for Position at Head of District Militia.

Col. William E. Harvey, commanding the 2d Infantry, National Guard, District of Columbia, is no longer a candidate for the position of brigadier general, commanding the District of Columbia militia, according to information obtained today by a reporter for The Star.

Col. Harvey recently was recommended to President Wilson as successor to Gen. Harries, who headed the militia for many years and who recently retired, his indorsements coming from Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, War Department, Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge and Secretary of War Garrison.

Col. Harvey has written a letter to H. C. Wilson, commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans, in which he says that if he were to be appointed as brigadier general under the reduction in the District National Guard which has been ordered by the War Department he would be left as a brigadier general without a brigade and that is the last thing he desires.

Wants to Remain Colonel.

Col. Harvey desires to be head of the one infantry regiment the Guard is to have under the reorganization scheme recently ordered by the War Department, and he has so informed the secretary of the general staff of the War Department.

Commander Wilson is said to have sent to all Spanish War Veterans' camps in the District an official copy of a letter from Col. Harvey, in which the latter declares, it is said, that he will support a movement made by Spanish War Veterans to have a Spanish war veteran made brigadier general to head the District militia if President Wilson regards Spanish war veteran service as desirable in making the appointment, suggesting Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Infantry.

Reorganization of the National Guard of the District in accordance with the instructions recently issued by the division of militia affairs, War Department, may be perfected by the end of this current week. A statement to that effect was given out at brigade headquarters today.

Another Meeting Tonight.

The reorganization board held a meeting at brigade headquarters last night and another session is to be held in the headquarters of the 2d Regiment of infantry at the Center Market armory tonight. Rush orders were sent out from brigade headquarters this morning directing all of the battalion commanders and some of the company commanders to be present.

Forms are being prepared for the marking of all officers of their efficiency records, which papers will be used in determining which officers will remain in the new infantry regiment.

WHITE HOUSE EXPRESSES REGRET AT SECRETARY BRYAN'S RESIGNATION

Secretary Tumulty gave out the following formal statement regarding Mr. Bryan's resignation:

"Of course, everybody connected with the President's official family deeply regret that Mr. Bryan has felt it necessary to sever his relations with us. We have grown to have the deepest affection and admiration for him. As one who followed him in his many fights I cannot but feel a deep sense of personal loss in his withdrawal."

FOUR MORE VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

LONDON, June 8, 12:35 p.m.—The Belgian steamer Menapier has been sent to the bottom by a German torpedo near the North Foreland. Out of twenty-three persons on board only six were saved. The captain, his wife and his daughter, the first mate and the pilot and twelve members of the crew lost their lives.

The survivors from the Menapier were landed today at Margate. One of them, badly injured, was sent to a hospital. The survivors say the Menapier sank within a few minutes of the time the torpedo exploded.

Three Norwegians Sunk.

The Norwegian vessels Trudvang, Glittertind and Superb have been sunk by German submarines.

The sinking of the Superb occurred fifty miles west of Fastnet. High explosives were placed on board the vessel after the crew had taken to the boats. Seventeen survivors were landed today at Margate.

The Trudvang was hailed by a German submarine soon after midday yesterday when off St. Ann's head. The captain was ordered to bring his papers aboard the submarine, whose commander gave the crew twenty minutes to take to the boats.

Twelve Shells Did Work.

The submarine then sent twelve shells into the Trudvang. The shooting brought out a patrol boat from Milford Haven, which picked up the skipper and crew, numbering thirteen, from the boats. During the operation the submarine attempted vainly to torpedo the patrol boat. The men from the Trudvang were landed today at Milford Haven.

SEES LARGER GERMANY AS A RESULT OF WAR

King of Bavaria Says Boundaries of Empire Will Be Extended.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 8.—Extension of the German empire beyond the old frontiers to "secure it against future attack" was predicted by King Ludwig of Bavaria in an address yesterday before the Canal League, according to a telegram from Munich. His majesty said in his address:

Chance to Reach Sea.

"When the English declared war I said 'I am glad because now we can settle accounts with our enemies; now at last we may hope to get more favorable communications with the sea for ceneral and south Germany.

"Ten months have elapsed and much precious blood has been shed, but it will not have been in vain. The fruits of the war will be the strengthening of the empire with extension beyond the old frontiers as far as is necessary to secure it against future attack.

Rewards for Allies.

"He who marches with us—I mean Austria-Hungary and Turkey—will rejoice, but not so the false friends who shammed friendship and behind our backs went over to the enemy. We are unconquered and the latest enemy who has been talking so much about himself, has not dared a serious attack, although he took plenty of time for preparation."

Dr. Morgan Heads Dickinson College

CARLISLE, Pa., June 8.—Dr. J. H. Morgan, who has been acting president of Dickinson Collage for the past year, has been elected president by the trustees. He has been dean of the college since 1893.

FIGHTING IN WEST FORCED BY FRENCH ALONG ENTIRE LINE

Slow But Steady Progress Is Claimed in Paris Official Statement.

LONDON, June 8, 12:20 p.m.—Virtually the entire western line of battle, except those portions held by the Belgians and the British, has been the scene of what would appear to be a series of offensive movements initiated by the French.

In the region of Arras the French have extended the area of their attack while they are pressing all along the front from the angle of the Aisne and the Oise in a northerly direction as far as the British positions near La Bassee, where the British forces are lying apparently quiescent.

Hard Fighting in "Labyrinth."

For the past three weeks the French have been advancing slowly, but steadily, in the country immediately north of Arras.

Here they met a determined resistance from the formidable German work known as the "labyrinth," part of which, however, is now in their control. The French have been gathering in prisoners. At Hebuterne they have taken some 400 and at Soissons 250 more.

Desperate German counter attacks, according to the French report, have been made, but without success and with terrible losses to the attackers. The German official announcement makes but brief reference to events on the western front, merely recording the repulses of French attacks.

Battling Along Rivers.

Rivers figure more or less prominently today in the reports from both sides. From the eastern front the Russians claim to have pushed their offensive movement across the Pruth near Kolomea, while the Austro-Germans have crossed the River Dniester in Galicia. The River Dubysa changed hands five times in one day, with the Russians finally in possession.

Official advices from Petrograd give few definite statements concerning the situation in Galicia. It is admitted, however, that the Austro-German forces succeeded in crossing the Dniester river near Zurawno, and apparently the Russians are still falling back along most of this front.

Victory in Baltic Provinces.

A German victory almost as striking as that in Galicia is said in Berlin to have been won in the Baltic provinces, which were invaded several weeks ago by the Germans. The Russian resistance is said to have broken down. A Petrograd dispatch, however, asserts the Russians were victorious in the bitterest battle of this campaign, fought for control of the Dubysa river. It is said the fighting was so fierce and deadly that the river was choked with bodies of the dead. A plank roadway for the artillery, it was asserted, was laid by the Russians across a solid bridge of bodies.

The Dubysa, although wide, is so shallow it can be crossed on foot at some places. The Russians and Germans met at a ford half a mile wide, north of Rossijeny, where they fought all day in the water.

Charges in Midstream.

There were several bayonet charges in midstream and all who fell, even though they were only slightly wounded, were drowned. Troops on both sides in their attacks and counter attacks late in the day advanced over the bodies of the dead.

A Berlin dispatch says that in addition to crossing the Dniester, which was accomplished by Gen. Linsingen's army through a feint attack on Zurawno, the Austro-German forces also were victors at Klusz, forty-five miles southeast of Drohobycz, where they took many prisoners.

Russians on the Defensive.

BERLIN, via London, June 8.—As a result of what is described in military circles here as almost complete exhaustion, the Russian offensive in Courland is delared to have shifted to a weak defensive, against which the Germans daily are making headway which is only overshadowed by their gains in Galicia.

The Russian troops in this section, it is said, are mostly old reservists who are aided by laborers who have been hurriedly armed. The German advance northeast and south of Shavli was checked with difficulty by the Russians, who barely succeeded in bringing up their 19th Corps to Mitau.

Directly before Libau the Russians are declared to have withdrawn their lines about sixty kilometers (about forty miles). Their activity is limited to shelling the intervening villages in order to make the German advance more difficult. Officers say the weakness of the Russians is noticeable all

RESIGNATION LETTER AND THE ACCEPTANCE MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT

Informs the President He Could Not Join In Latest Note to Germany.

Correspondence regarding the withdrawal of Secretary Bryan from the Wilson cabinet, which, it became known tonight, was arranged between the President and Mr. Bryan yesterday, was made public at the White House late this evening. The letters which passed between President Wilson and his former premier follow:

MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

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.

"Obedience 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 should be as unfair to you as it 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 a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconciliably 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 before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am my dear, Mr. President,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

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 has 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.

"It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship of State goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same and we ought to persue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard, sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

TO MAKE FORMAL STATEMENT.

Secretary Bryan said at his home, when told of the formal announcement of his resignation:

"In view of the announcement of my resignation, I will say that letters being made public therewith state my reasons, but I will have a more complete statement, that will be given out when the American reply to the German note is sent, which probably will be tomorrow.

"My resignation takes effect as soon as the note has been forwarded."

Mr. Bryan added that he probably will remain in Washington for a while.