

## BRYAN IS OUT, LANSING IS IN

### GERMAN NOTE BRINGS SPLIT IN CABINET

#### Bryan Disagrees With President Wilson and Resigns Portfolio.

### TURN OVER OFFICE WHEN NOTE IS SENT

#### Plans to Issue Public Statement as Soon as Retirement From Office Takes Place Officially — Dramatic Retirement Indicates Development in United States of European Idea of Cabinets Being Answerable to Public.

Washington, June 9.—William J. Bryan, three times democratic nominee for the presidency, resigned last evening as secretary of state as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's attitude toward Germany. The resignation was accepted by the president. The cabinet then accepted the resolution which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note.

#### TO CONTINUE IN POLITICS.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life tomorrow, when his resignation takes effect. It was learned that he intends to continue his political support of the president.

Rather than sign the document which he believed might draw the United States into war, Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter declaring that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it is to me, namely, the prevention of war."

The president accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feeling of affection. The letters constituting the official announcement of Mr. Bryan's departure from the cabinet were made public at the White House last night.

Washington, June 9.—Secretary of State Bryan was up early today to begin closing up his affairs at the state department. Mr. Bryan said he would issue his promised statement, giving in detail his reasons for resignation some time today, after the note to Germany had been started on its way to Berlin. It will be about 1,000 words long.

"I will make it public as soon as I learn I am no longer secretary of state," he said. "That will be when the note is dispatched."

Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation had asked that his resignation be accepted when the note was sent.

#### Old Coachman Pays Tribute.

When Mr. Bryan started for his office, Mrs. Bryan walked to his carriage with him, and at the approach of the couple the old state department coachman got down from his box and told them how much he respected and appreciated the secretary's kindness.

As the secretary drove to his office, probably for the last time, he passed throngs of government clerks on their way to offices reading in the newspapers the news of his resignation. He was surrounded by scores who wanted to say a good-bye as he entered his office.

#### Councilor Lansing becomes acting secretary of state.

He was at his desk early and at 10 o'clock went to the White House and saw the president.

#### Break New in U. S. Affairs.

So far as state department records show, Mr. Bryan is the first secretary to resign as the direct cause of an issue with the president of a foreign policy. Some of his predecessors have had differences with their chiefs but usually those have arisen from divergent views on details of negotiations, but never have they developed to the point regarding the surrender of a portfolio.

#### The nearest approach to Mr. Bryan's action recalled here was the resignation in 1898 of James A. G. G. of Maryland, postmaster-general in President McKinley's cabinet. His resignation was based on repugnance to the approaching war with Spain.

#### Following European Custom.

In Mr. Bryan's dramatic resignation observers in some quarters professed to see a development in this country of the European idea of responsible cabinets answerable to public opinion. In nearly all constitutional European countries it has been customary for entire cabinets to resign on manifestations of public disapproval. But in such cases the consequence has been a more or less complete reversal in the political construction of the cabinet, which was able to influence the action of the legislative body.

#### Since the beginning of the war many European cabinets have been thus reconstructed, but with the single exception of Italy all the changes have been caused by popular desire to meet the internal question.

Affection For Wilson Unshaken. Differing not in the object sought—

### BRYAN'S NOTE TO WILSON AND PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Washington, June 9.—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. Obedient 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 can not 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 would 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 president shall see fit to accept it. I should like to reach you at 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 irreconcilably 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 warmest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN.

"Washington, June 8, 1915.

The president's reply to Mr. Bryan is as follows:

"My Dear Bryan: I accept your resignation only because you insist upon it. 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 and 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 pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and wish to bid you good speed 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."

It became known that Secretary Bryan's resignation was arranged with the president yesterday.

the prevention of war—but in the method of approaching the problem, Mr. Bryan resigned rather than sign his name to the note, which states in emphatic terms the demands of the United States.

Mr. Bryan told his colleagues today as they gathered about him in farewell that his affection for President Wilson was unchanged and he knew the president felt as warmly toward him. Early in the morning he advanced the cause of peace outside official life and build up a sentiment to aid the president, Mr. Bryan today went back to private life.

#### Regrets Bring Tears.

The resignation of the secretary of state over a difference on a vital question of foreign policy—itsself unusual in the annals of American history—came to the parting of the ways, he did not tell his colleagues, generally hoping that his action to the last would not produce any complication in the cabinet as a possible embarrassment to the president.

#### Real Story Yet Untold.

The story of his fight to sway the president is as yet untold. He made no effort to align other members of the cabinet with him, and when he came to the parting of the ways, he did not tell his colleagues, generally hoping that his action to the last would not produce any complication in the cabinet as a possible embarrassment to the president.

For three days—from Saturday to Monday—the president had Mr. Bryan's resignation under consideration, and the secretary did not go to yesterday's cabinet meeting until the president's letter of acceptance had been received. Quietly the consideration of the note continued and at the end of the meeting the president and members of the cabinet expressed to Mr. Bryan their personal regret. Mr. Bryan intends to continue a staunch political supporter of Mr. Wilson on domestic affairs and believes he can

### LANSING NAMED AS SECRETARY AD INTERIM

#### Councilor of Department Temporary Secretary of State.

### FIRST ACT SIGNING OF GERMAN NOTE

#### Appointment Not to Continue More Than Thirty Days, According to President's Official Announcement—German Note Forwarded to Berlin During Afternoon — Will Not Be Made Public Until Thursday.

Washington, June 9.—Robert Lansing, councilor for the state department, today received his formal appointment as secretary of state ad interim.

Following is the text of the president's designation of Mr. Lansing as acting secretary:

"The White House, Washington, June 9, 1915.—The Honorable William Jennings Bryan, having resigned the office of secretary of state, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby, in conformity with the provisions of sections 177 and 179 of the revised statutes and of the act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1891, authorizing and directing the Honorable Robert Lansing, councilor of the department of state, to perform the duties of the office of secretary of state for a period not to exceed thirty days, until a secretary shall have been appointed and shall have qualified.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

#### Note to Germany Forwarded.

After a conference with President Wilson today, Councilor Lansing announced that the note to Germany would go forward to Berlin this afternoon and would be given out for publication Friday morning. He said the United States would not wait for notification of notice of its receipt at Berlin before giving it out.

Mr. Lansing said the work of coding the note was now under way. It was signed by Mr. Lansing as acting secretary.

It was arranged to start the note over the telegraph wires at 2 o'clock. It is about 1,500 words in length.

#### Bryan's Farewell Call on Wilson.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Bryan left the state department and went to the White House, where President Wilson received him.

"I have grown very fond of the secretary and am very sorry to see him leave," he said.

President Wilson, after seeing the secretary, went automobiling.

"I feel like all the other members of the cabinet," said Secretary Lansing. "I regret Mr. Bryan's resignation very much. I am very fond of Mr. Bryan. I think the president expressed the feelings of everybody. His own feelings are the feelings of all the members of the cabinet."

#### May Break With Germany.

While no linking as to the contents of the note was given, it is understood that an unfavorable reply will mean the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and that attacks on Americans thereafter might lead to even graver complications.

"The effect on the general situation of Secretary Bryan's withdrawal from the cabinet was the subject of general comment everywhere. Foreign diplomatists interpreted it as significant of a forceful course on the part of the United States. They were busy with their code books and cablegrams tonight, advising their respective governments of the cabinet change and its significance.

In Austro-German quarters, where there has been some confidence that Secretary Bryan's influence for peace would make impossible a rupture between the United States and Germany, the resignation of the secretary caused much uneasiness.

#### Warning to Germany.

In other official and diplomatic quarters the view was held that by accepting the resignation of Mr. Bryan the president has demonstrated to Germany his earnest intention of securing reparation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and a guarantee against other violations of American rights.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Councilor Lansing early in the day to inform him that although the embassy quarters had been removed to Cedarhurst, L. I., he would remain here indefinitely to await a copy of the American note. Later in the day Mr. Lansing announced that the German embassy had transmitted two more affidavits of persons who claimed to have overheard people say there were guns on the Lusitania. Mr. Lansing indicated that the affidavits were not regarded as of importance.

#### No Guns on Lusitania.

The department of justice has investigated the evidence given in all the affidavits and has definitely decided that there were no guns on the Lusitania.

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### LINES FORMING FOR BIG BATTLE

#### Italian Forces Consolidating Along Austrian Frontier.

### GREAT CONFLICT WITHIN ONE WEEK

#### Battle of Tactical Importance to Be Fought Along River Isonzo—Russians Making Desperate Efforts to Stem Austro-German Advance in Galicia—Failure Means Evacuation of Lemberg and Defeat of Plans.

London, June 9.—From Caporetta to the head of the gulf of Trieste the forces of Italy are consolidating their positions along the river Isonzo, and within a week or perhaps sooner the first serious battle along this front should be fought. The clashes up to this time have been of a preliminary character. The Italians at several points have thrown troops to the eastern bank of the river and a conflict of first rate tactical importance is inevitable.

#### Russians Fight Desperately.

In the eastern arena the Russians are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German advance in the direction of Lemberg. While some sections of the British press maintain that the more general feeling is that unless the Russians succeed in developing a counter offensive on a colossal scale, the entire Galician situation will remain unfavorable to Russian arms and will more than likely involve the abandonment of Lemberg.

In the western theater the French continue making slow but steady gains.

#### German Submarine Sunk.

Official announcement was made today by Secretary of the Admiralty that a German submarine had been sunk and that six of her officers and twenty-one members of her crew had been captured.

Mr. Balfour announced also that the German submarine prisoners hereafter shall be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners.

#### British Steamer Torpedoed.

The British steamer Lady Salisbury was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine this morning.

The Lady Salisbury was of 899 tons and 235 feet long. She was built in 1900 and owned by Newcastle.

#### Total British Casualties 258,000.

Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,000 men. This includes killed, wounded and missing.

#### Russ Count Killed in Battle.

Russian embassy announced today the death of Count Peter Benckendorff, Russian ambassador at London. The count, who was a colonel in the Russian horse guards, was shot thru the neck in action near Kovno.

#### AIR RAID ON VENICE.

Austrians Drop Bombs on City, Killing One and Wounding Several.

Venice, June 9.—Two Austrian aeroplanes flew over Venice this morning and dropped bombs, killing one person and injuring several. The presence of the aircraft was signaled promptly and they became the target for anti-airship guns. It is believed one was shot down. The other threw down about one dozen bombs, aimed principally at the airport station at Campalote. None of them struck the hangar, but here it was that the only fatality occurred, the victim being a corporal of engineers.

Other bombs fell in the canal and one damaged a steamboat which plies in the grand canal. The windows of the Hotel Monaco were broken by one missile, while another crashed thru a roof and fell into a bed but did not explode. Meanwhile the fire directed at this airship was increased and it finally turned and disappeared in the direction of the sea.

#### Russian Reverse Reported.

Cologne, Germany, via London, June 9.—A dispatch from the Austrian press headquarters on the eastern front states that the Russian army in Bukovina, which has been strengthened by portions of the detachments already defeated at Kalusz, eastern Galicia, has been fully cut off from the middle Galician forces of the Russians. The victorious Austro-German forces are only a few miles from Stanislaw.

#### Spanish Press Muzzled.

Paris, June 9.—The Spanish government called a meeting of newspaper editors yesterday and requested them to maintain silence regarding military and naval arrangements. Establishment of censorship was offered as an alternative for failure to comply with this request. An appeal was made last Sunday by the government to the newspapers asking them to refrain from referring to military operations, for fear it might interfere with the maintenance of neutrality.

#### Advance on Lemberg Continued.

London, June 9.—The Galician town of Stanislaw has been captured by the Austrians, according to the official statement issued by the German army headquarters today. This city is seventy miles southeast of Lemberg.

#### Epidemic of Cholera in Vienna.

Paris, June 9.—The Havas agency has received a dispatch from Madrid which says it is officially announced that an epidemic of cholera has broken out in Vienna.

### The Weather.

Iowa—Generally fair in east; probably showers in west parton tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

### Bryan Outlines Disagreement With Wilson

Washington, June 9.—Just as the American note to Germany was started on its way to Berlin at 2 o'clock today, Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement:

"My reason for resigning is clearly many employ as a private citizen the means which the president does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right and I am sure he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines.

#### Where Views Diverge.

"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientious in his conviction, are:

"First, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission and second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition.

#### Argues For Treaties.

"I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties, providing for settlement of disputes.

"These treaties negotiated under this administration make war practically impossible between this government and thirty governments.

#### Would Silence Jingoism.

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and a year's time is given for investigation and report. Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth. I think to accept, no treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I can not see that that should stand in the way, when both nations entered into principle. I do not know if Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer. The offer would at once silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and she has never wronged our people or our German ancestry.

#### As to American Travelers.

"Why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support? The second point of difference is the course which should be pursued with regard to American travelers.

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling on a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen shall have the right to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country if not for his own safety, avoid danger, when avoidance is possible.

#### One-Side Citizenship.

"It is a very curious citizenship which compels a government to go to war over a citizen's right and yet relieves the citizen of all obligation to consider his nation's welfare.

"I do not know how far the president can legally go in actually preventing Americans in general from doing as they please, but I believe the government should go as far as it can, and in case of doubt should give the doubt to the government.

"But if the government could not prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it should allow American citizens to risk themselves and the peace of their country.

#### Cites Mexico.

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack.

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition, whether that danger comes from possible explosion from within or possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. An attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines.

The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The best illustration is to be taken from action of municipal authorities in time of riots. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the violence.

"He does not question the right to use the street but for their own protection he warns citizens not to incur the risk involved of going on the streets when men are shooting at each other.

"Say Wilson May Be Right.

"The president does not feel justified in taking the action above stated—that is, he does not feel justified in submitting the controversy to an investigation, or in warning the people against traveling on ships, or in being right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen I am free to urge both these propositions, to form public opinion to support the president in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent to favor them."

#### To Make No Reply.

Secretary Bryan said that in his statement, while it mentions but two particulars of difference, he reserved any others for the future.

Secretary Taft stated positively that no comment would be made on Mr. Bryan's statement.

### LONDON STARTED BY RESIGNATION

#### Retirement of Bryan Measured in New Day by British Press.

### ACTION INDICATES DETERMINED POLICY

#### Decisive Qualities of Wilson Commended While Bryan's Consistent Stand Placed Him Beyond Criticism—Believe America Finds Difficulty in Avoiding Conflict—Excerpts From Editorials.

London, June 9.—Surprised as the British public has been with war sensations, Secretary Bryan's withdrawal has created great interest because it has given a wholly unexpected turn to political events in America. All newspaper papers give their headlines to Mr. Bryan and the placards call the event the American crisis.

The news of the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan was received too late for the morning paper editorials but the first of the afternoon journals present the news most prominently.

#### Forebodings Decided Policy.

The Evening Standard says:

"Mr. Bryan's resignation appears to foreshadow a more decided American policy—not necessarily intervention or war. It was some station of this no doubt, which led Germany to dispatch an unofficial emissary to talk unofficially of peace in the United States; he can be disavowed more easily than Count Von Bernstorff when the occasion requires. England will not emulate Germany in an attempt to bully or cajole neutrals."

#### Difficult to Avoid Conflict.

"Political feeling will run high in America during the next few days, the issue is clear enough.

"We already have expressed our hope that the United States will not be drawn into the conflict, but it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to remain outside."

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its issue today characterizes the resignation of Secretary Bryan as a political event of great importance.

"It does not appear," it says, "that any of his colleagues share his scruples and it is assumed that his secession will not impart any delay in the attitude of America toward Germany."

#### Peace Not Chief Consideration.

"Mr. Bryan's advocacy of peace is well known and admitted. The nature of the situation may be no criterion of a personal character can fall on the step Mr. Bryan has taken. At the same time it is obvious that if the American policy is to have any effect, the United States must convince Berlin that the preservation of peace, however cherished, is not the supreme and overruling consideration.

"There are other things which must lie near the heart of America's representatives if they uphold the respect of foreign nations and of their own. There is the preservation of American citizens in the right of travels which is conferred on them in the time of war, and there is a part which may devolve upon America in the position she shares with the rest of humanity.

#### Decisive Qualities of Wilson.

"We must not forget the president, whose devotion to honorable peace no one can doubt, has felt it necessary to show in his second note that there are certain sacrifices which he can not make for the sake of friendly relations with Berlin. He has allowed it to be seen, however adverse the American people are as to hostilities, they will not be flouted by Prussian handiwork or appeased by the very amateurish sophistries purveyed by the diplomatists of Emperor William.

The position of President Wilson will not in any way be weakened by the loss of one who has been his chief official supporter. In accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation and persisting in the course which has brought it about, the president has given the last blow to the legend that he was himself lacking in decisive qualities or in the nerve demanded by a real crisis."

#### Persuasive Argument Inefficient.

"We do not doubt that it was a genuine disappointment to Mr. Bryan to find that persuasive argument is without effect on the rulers of Germany. The men of peace have had many shocks of that kind since the beginning of the war.

"Mr. Bryan may well have thought that a friendly note from a great neutral power, pointing out the consequences of her (Germany's) action, might have caused her to consider and change her ways. That is not the case and the American people have now to consider whether, having raised the question they will renew their protection against risks or whether they will withdraw from their position to the extent of saying they will back it by such means as may not mean a rupture with Germany.

"We judge that President Wilson elects to abide by his decision and face the consequences. It is not for us to offer advice but we can only say that we honor the decision."

#### Italian Dirigible Lost.

Rome, via Paris, June 9.—An Italian dirigible which made an attack on an Austrian port of Flume yesterday caught fire and was lost. The crew is believed to have been saved and captured by the Austrians.

The health of the New York police force, according to the report of the medical examiners, compares favorably with that of the United States army and with the figures of the London police force.