

BRYAN GIVES REASONS TO COUNTRY

RUSSIANS DEFEAT MAKENSEN'S ARMY IN GALICIAN WAR

GENEVA, June 9.—Dispatches from Tarnow that have been coming in all day tell of a crushing defeat of Gen. Makensen's forces on the Dniester. It is believed that he will be obliged to retreat along his entire line extending from Poland southward into southern Galicia.

A dispatch received tonight from Tarnow says: "The Russians are getting nearer and nearer the Vistula river, driving before them the troops of Gen. Makensen, who will probably be compelled to fall back with his entire army."

"Since Sunday, the German losses have exceeded 20,000 men in killed and wounded left on the field. The Russians have again occupied positions on the right bank of the Vistula. Bavarian troops have suffered heavily in the fighting between Grodek and Komarno. The Russians have stopped the German advance on the Dniester river."

TURKS SINK AN ENGLISH TRANSPORT

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Turkish shells today set afire to a transport of the enemy after it was in a sinking condition as the results of shots that penetrated the vessel's hull.

The allied troops on Gallipoli are becoming exhausted according to reports received from the front.

TURKEY THREATENS TO ATTACK SUEZ AGAIN

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and Amsterdam)—June 9.—The Turkish government has notified neutral companies that it finds itself compelled to extend hostilities to the Suez canal.

ITALIAN BATTLE WILL BE SOON

LONDON, June 9.—Little news is being received from Italy, though it is claimed that the Russian invasion of Austria is progressing, and encountering larger forces than previously. A general engagement is expected soon.

ALLIES CLAIM MORE TRENCHES IN WEST

LONDON, June 9.—The trench war in France and Belgium has continued along the same lines that have prevailed for the last two weeks, with the Allies constantly on the offensive.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP

LONDON, June 9.—The British steamship Lady Salisbury was torpedoed by a German submarine this morning and sent to the bottom.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IS KILLED IN BATTLE

PETROGRAD, June 9.—The Russian embassy today announced the death of Count Peter Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador at London.

LONDON NOT GREATLY PLEASED OVER ITALY'S AID

NEW YORK, June 9.—A London special says the financial district as a second thought is not particularly enthusiastic over Italy's intervention. It is not regarded as a development likely to shorten the war very appreciably, though some belief was evidenced because Italian finances had been well enough prepared in advance as to require no immediate assistance from London.

ITALIAN FINANCES ARRANGED

LONDON, June 9.—The declaration of war by Italy has so slightly dislocated business that no moratorium has been found necessary.

GERMANY PROTECTING SHIPS FROM MINES

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has made the following report to the State Department: "I have official information from our admiralty that German mines laid in the sea are of such a nature that they become innocuous when they break from their anchorage."

WEATHER TODAY

Maximum—77. Minimum—42. CLEAR

JAPANESE DRIFT TO THE ARCTIC

Six Japanese seamen found on Nunivak island, Bering sea, by Capt. Louis Lane of the power schooner Polar Bear, were arrested and tried on vagrancy charges at Unalakleet, May 13, and held for deportation according to advices which have just reached Juneau.

The Japanese were aboard the schooner Diakko Maru, a 50-ton vessel registered at Etchimeken. The vessel carried no cargo and from the statements of the men they had no fire arms, salt, or trapping gear. They said their objective point was Canada, where they hoped to get work. The members of the crew, or part of them were required to pay to the master carrying sums of money for the privilege of making the voyage, they testified before the officials at Unalakleet.

The Diakko sailed from Kobe, Japan, about June 16, 1914, and about July 4 of that year sailed from Barshu, Japan, the last port of departure. After the ship had been out twenty days the captain became ill and the crew drifted aimlessly about, the crew said. The vessel had no charts and was compelled to steer such courses as they reckoned would take the boat along the south side of the Aleutian islands.

They finally reached St. Lawrence island, but put away again. Two days later the captain died and that night the vessel struck on a reef on Nunivak island and immediately went to pieces. The seven members of the crew camped ashore and finally found native villages, where they were cared for until the Polar Bear came along. When they reached Unalakleet two of the Japanese entered the hospital for treatment for impoverishment.

From the statements of the crew made at Unalakleet, there was no evidence to show that the Japanese had violated any laws of the United States or the Territory of Alaska, and the disposition of the case has been left with the immigration official. It is believed that deportation is the only step the officials can take.

PORTLAND HAS TERRIFIC FIRE

PORTLAND, Ore., June 9.—A fire that for several hours threatened half of the waterfront section, and became a raging conflagration before it was whipped under control, destroyed property worth \$300,000. Five waterfront blocks just south of the Burnside street bridge were consumed by the flames and fire apparatus was brought from Oregon City and other suburban towns to aid the local department.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—The Georgia Supreme court today denied the last appeal of Leo Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Alaska Gold closed today at 34 1/2; Chino, 45 1/2; Ray 24 1/2, and Utah Copper, 95 1/2.

EVERYTHING BEING USED FOR AMMUNITION NOW

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—O. J. Olivier, of the Westgate distillery, of Louisiana, has agreed to furnish the Du Pont Nemours Powder company and the Aetna Powder company of Emporium, Pa., with 33,000,000 pounds of alcohol, which they will denature and manufacture into smokeless powder.

TO GIVE WORK TO 5,000 MORE MEN

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Aluminum Company of America has begun work on the erection of a new plant to cost \$1,000,000 and employ 5,000 or more men.

FORMER KLONDIKER IS DEAD AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, June 9.—W. C. Haring, former Klondike operator, died here last night as the result of an operation performed yesterday for appendicitis.

PERU TO IRRIGATE HER COAST LANDS

NEW YORK, June 9.—The largest contract for the development of arid lands ever entered into by a Latin-American government has been signed by Peru. This is a republic has agreed to turn over to Bretting & Co., Ltd., of New York, a large area on and near the Pacific coast for irrigation and colonization purposes.

PORTLAND ELECTS CITY COMMISSIONERS

PORTLAND, Ore., June 9.—Complete returns elect George L. Baker and C. A. Birelow city commissioners and A. L. Barber, city auditor.

SECOND NOTE TO GERMANY IS NOW ON WAY

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Just after 2 o'clock today, the new American note to Germany started on its way to Berlin. Simultaneously the resignation of William J. Bryan became effective, and a little later he gave out the promised statement of his attitudes.

Officials estimated that the note to Germany contains 2,000 words, but they have not been counted. It is believed at the State Department that the first section will arrive at Berlin shortly after midnight. It would require five hours for two clerks at the embassy at Berlin to decipher the note, and providing all four sections move forward promptly, Ambassador James W. Gerard will have the whole document before him sometime tomorrow.

THOUGHTS TURN TO LANE, BUT MAY BE BARRED

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A large part of the interest at Washington today centers in the selection of a successor to William J. Bryan, Secretary of State. The name that is constantly coming to the lips of those who discuss the question is that of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, but the belief exists that he will not be chosen. Mr. Lane's Canadian birth counts against him at a time when the United States has difficulties with Germany. A further reason why it is not believed that Mr. Lane will be promoted from the Interior Department is the fact, it is believed, the President would have difficulty in selecting a man to take over the important Alaskan work that has been undertaken by the administration.

Other names frequently suggested are those of Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Ambassador James W. Gerard, at Berlin, Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, Samuel Untermyer, of New York, and Robert Lansing, counselor for the State Department.

It is generally believed, however, that the President will not make an appointment immediately, but will permit Counselor Lansing to remain at the head of the Department as "Acting Secretary of State."

BRYAN'S ACTION IS SENSATION OF HOUR IN LONDON

LONDON, June 9.—The resignation of William J. Bryan as Secretary of State is the sensation of the day in London. Surfeited as the English public has been with war sensations, Bryan's withdrawal from the Cabinet has created an unusual amount of interest and discussion because it has given an entirely new turn to political events in America. All the papers today give it big headlines, and they refer to it as the "American crisis."

ARIZONA TO BE LAUNCHED JUNE 19

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The United States superdreadnaught Arizona, costing \$16,500,000 will be launched at the New York navy yard June 19.

VILLA MAY QUIT FOR PEACE'S SAKE

EL PASO, Tex., June 9.—Gen. Villa today announced his willingness to resign his leadership of the conventional army, and to eliminate himself from Mexican politics in order to prevent the intervention of President Woodrow Wilson.

DEMOCRATS MAKING POLL OF NATION

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The National leaders of the democratic party are polling the sentiment of the country as to the popularity of the Wilson policies and the strength of the Republican party in preparation for the campaign of 1916. A poll is being taken in every country in the state.

NEW TYPEWRITER FACTORY.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Victor Typewriter company of New York is to erect a \$1,300,000 factory employing 1500 hands at Lawrence, Mass.

BRYAN IS LOYAL TO WILSON

LANSING ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Counselor Robert Lansing received his formal appointment today as Secretary of State, adopted interim.

This action marks the formal close of William J. Bryan's term as Secretary of State.

BRYAN WILL GIVE WHOLE STRENGTH TO WILSON.

Through his friends it is learned that the former Secretary of State will give President Woodrow Wilson and his administration his undivided and earnest political support. It is stated that he will urge with all the ability and influence at his command the re-nomination of President Wilson by the Democratic party and his re-election by the people. It is understood that Mr. Bryan is particularly desirous that it should be known that there has been no break between him and President Wilson.

BRYAN COSES UP AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bryan was up early this morning to begin closing up his affairs at the State Department. Before breakfast, he took a horseback ride along Rock Creek and through Rock Creek Park, returning to his home, Calumet place, the former mansion of Gen. John A. Logan.

He received one caller, Louis F. Post, assistant Secretary of Labor, who stopped on his way to his office to greet a word of regret at the departure of the Secretary of State.

BRYAN'S STATEMENT DUE TODAY.

Mr. Bryan said that he would issue his promised statement sometime this afternoon, giving in detail his reason for the resignation. It will be made public, he said, after the note to Germany had been started on its way to Berlin. It will contain about 1,000 words.

"I will make my statement public as soon as I learn that I am no longer Secretary of State," said Mr. Bryan. "That will be when the note to Germany is dispatched."

TUMULTY EXPRESSES HIS GREAT SORROW

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President's secretary James P. Tumulty yesterday gave out the following formal statement shortly after the resignation of Secretary of State William J. Bryan.

Of course everybody connected with the President's official family very deeply regret that Mr. Bryan has felt it necessary to sever his relations with us. We have all grown to have the deepest affection and admiration for him. As one who has followed him in his many fights I can but feel a deep sense of personal loss at his withdrawal.

CONGRESSMEN REFUSE TO FORM OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Members of Congress are inclined to withhold final judgment on the effect of the resignation of William J. Bryan as Secretary of State.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, said: "I will wait to see the President's note to Germany and Mr. Bryan's expression of his views."

Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, said: "The letter of resignation and note of acceptance are luminous and noble and should be read by all American citizens."

Republican Thinker Bryan Abused. Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, said: "It is unfortunate, after all the work that Bryan has done for the establishment of permanent universal peace, that the administration thought it necessary to adopt a policy to compel him to resign."

Empire want not, work all the time.

COMMONER FAVORED AN INVESTIGATION UNDER PEACE TREATY PLAN

WILSON GIVES GREAT CABINET MEMBER PRAISE

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The letter of resignation of William J. Bryan as Secretary of State 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 as 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 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 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 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 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 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 shown.

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

Yours Very Truly, W. J. BRYAN.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

The reply of President Woodrow Wilson to the letter of William J. 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, but with feelings 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 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 in it has offered an example to the rest of us. You have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object that we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

It is for those reasons that my feelings about your retirement from the office of Secretary of State go much deeper than regret. I 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 goodspeed on our parting. We shall continue to work for the same cause even when we do not work in the same way.

With Affectionate Regards, WOODROW WILSON.

BRYAN SMILES AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Smiling broadly for the first time in many days, former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan today wittily compared himself to a brooding hen while he was chatting with a group of newspapermen.

"Did you ever see an old hen trying to gather her chicks beneath her wing in the evening?" he asked, "well, I have often felt just like a hen in some respects. I have been trying to keep a number of international secrets covered up under my wing, so as to speak, and if sometimes I have seemed to be cross and irritable it has been because I have been afraid that some of those secrets would creep out. Of course you don't question old hens as to their intentions, and I hope you won't question me as to mine."

O. L. Coward, Alaska manager of the General Electric Co., left today on the Admiral Watson for a business trip to Southwestern Alaska.

WILSON GIVES GREAT CABINET MEMBER PRAISE

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The statement of William J. Bryan, setting forth his reasons for resigning as Secretary of State, which was given to the public this afternoon, after praising the high motives, patriotism, capabilities and achievements of President Woodrow Wilson and his advisers, gave these reasons for withdrawing from the administration:

"The two points on which we differ, each being conscientious in his belief, are, first, as to the suggestion of an investigation of the differences between the United States and Germany, by an international commission, and, second, as to warning Americans against travelling on belligerent vessels or vessels carrying cargoes made up wholly or in part of ammunition."

I believe that this nation should state frankly to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principles 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 investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make practically impossible between this country and the thirty governments representing three-fourths of the people of all the world. Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what dispute may arise between the United States and these "treaty nations" we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of police action until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and one year's time is allowed for the investigation and a report of its findings. This plan was offered to all nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations which accepted the principle, being, I think, the twelfth to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations endorsed the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but in my judgment this country should at least make the offer.

Such an offer, if accepted, would at once release the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. 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 as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans travelling on belligerent ships with cargoes of ammunition. Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by travelling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that that ship will pass through the danger zone. It is not a question of whether an American citizen has a right under international law to travel on a belligerent ship; it is a question of whether he ought not out of consideration for his country, if not for his own safety, avoid the danger when avoidance is possible. It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights, and yet relieves the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. As a private citizen I am free to urge both these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them.

BRYAN URGED PEACE PLAN ON CABINET

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan urged constantly, after the receipt of the German reply to the first American note, upon the President and Cabinet that the United States propose to Germany that the matters of dispute between the countries should be presented to an international commission for investigation. The suggestion was rejected as being inapplicable to the present situation.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, said today that he regards the resignation of Secretary of State William J. Bryan as a "very serious matter."

Dr. Wheeler refused to make a statement as to what he thought the probable effect would be.