

Statement by W. J. Bryan Considered Most Unfortunate by Certain of High Officials; Bryan to Ask Popular Judgment On Views

WIDE SPECULATION AS TO STATEMENT'S EFFECT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Some of Nebraskan's Former
Colleagues Said to Have
Opposed His Pub-
lishing Views.

HOPES PEOPLE WILL
ADOPT HIS POLICIES

Robert Lansing, Commissioned
Secretary Ad Interim Will
Probably Receive Per-
manent Position.

Washington, June 10.—Former Secretary of State Bryan is preparing another statement concerning his attitude on the situation between the United States and Germany which he will issue for publication with the appearance of the text of the American note in the morning.

Washington, June 10.—William J. Bryan's resignation as secretary of state and the circumstances leading to it still held the center of interest in Washington today, overshadowing even the dispatching of the new note to Germany. The effect of the resignation on the nation's foreign relations and policies consequently afforded wide speculation.

Chief attention was concentrated on the possible effect of Secretary Bryan's personal statement. In this statement he announced his intention as a private citizen to submit to the public for judgment his views of what the American policy toward Germany should be.

Mr. Bryan's statement was received with undisguised amazement in official quarters. Some high officials indicated that they believed it most unfortunate that so profound an expression of opinion should be made public while the discussion with Germany was in progress. It is known, too, that Mr. Bryan told his colleagues in a general way of the contents of his statement and some had advised against it.

The propositions which Mr. Bryan explained he would urge on the people are: An offer to Germany to submit the questions of dispute to an international commission for an investigation covering one year; and meanwhile that American citizens should, by proclamation, be warned not to take passage on belligerent vessels or on American ships carrying ammunition.

These suggestions, Mr. Bryan explained, had been submitted to President Wilson, who had not felt that he was justified in adopting them. Mr. Bryan hopes to create pub-

GERMAN REPLY TO FRYE NOTE

Washington, June 10.—The German reply to the second American note regarding the sinking of the American vessel William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, reached the state department today. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said that the note would not be made public until it was studied.

The German reply insists that the stopping of supplies to enemy belligerents may be effected by the destruction of contraband and by the destruction of the ship carrying the contraband without violating treaty stipulations.

lie sentiment in the United States which would make war with Germany impossible. Considerable speculation was present today as to who would succeed Mr. Bryan. While President Wilson is not expected to make a choice for some weeks, it is believed that Robert Lansing, counsellor of the state department and commissioned as secretary of state ad interim, would receive the permanent appointment.

Mr. Lansing began today his first full day as secretary of state. Likewise, Mr. Bryan began his first full day as a private citizen since March 4, 1913. He spent the day quietly devoting much of his time to reading telegrams of congratulation from friends all over the country.

Mr. Bryan has not yet determined definitely his plans for the future.

William J. Bryan's first act as a private citizen was to issue a statement explaining his reasons for leaving the cabinet and announcing that he intended to lay his view of what the American policy toward Germany should be before the public for judgment.

The principle advocated by Mr. Bryan is embodied in treaties of peace negotiated by the United States with thirty nations, and was accepted by Germany, although no convention ever was drafted. The statement is a condensation of the argument which Secretary Bryan has been making repeatedly to President Wilson in the last few weeks and upon which he hopes to build up a public sentiment in the United States that will make war with Germany impossible.

Mr. Bryan gave out this statement on his position:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may 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 that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines.

"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientious in conviction, are, first, as to suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and second, as to warning American citizens against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. 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 the 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 war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments, representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world.

The reply contends that a prize court is necessary to fix the amount of compensation and that there is no occasion for direct diplomatic negotiations unless the prize court fails to award compensation; that the obligation of the belligerent to pay indemnity remains regardless of the action of the prize court and should the prize court fail to award compensation Germany would undertake to arrange an equitable indemnity.

As a precaution and preliminary provision Germany suggests that the American claimants enter their claims on record.

for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and 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 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 our country should, in my judgment, make the offer.

"Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve 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 traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition.

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, 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.

"It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the president can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can, and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government.

"But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment should earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country, and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded.

Mexico Cited.

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise and I think the same course should be followed in regard to the 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 explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The 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.

DISCOVERS BODY OF VANDERBILT?

Old Woman Collecting Sea
Weeds Reported to Have
Found Lusitania Vic-
tim's Corpse.

HAD WASHED ASHORE ON COAST OF CLARE

If It Is Millionaire's Body It
Was Carried by the Cur-
rents 250 Miles—Per-
sistent Search.

London, June 10.—A report has been received here from Ireland that the body of Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt, who lost his life when the Lusitania went down, has been found. The body was washed ashore last night and found by an old woman who was collecting sea weeds on the Clare coast, near Doolin, north of the cliffs of Moher.

A watch found in the clothing was said to have Mr. Vanderbilt's initials engraved on it and papers in the pockets apparently identified the body as that of Mr. Vanderbilt.

This information came to London in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Up till noon neither Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary here nor the Cunard line had received confirmation of the report that it was Mr. Vanderbilt's body that had been recovered.

After the Lusitania sank members of the Vanderbilt family conducted a persistent search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body along the Irish coast for many days, chartering tugs to patrol the waters adjacent to Old Head, Kinsale. A reward for the recovery of the body was also offered.

Doolin is in Clare county on the southside of Galway bay, on the west coast. By the sea it is about 250 miles from the point where the Lusitania went down. If the body is found to be Mr. Vanderbilt's it was carried by currents around the southwest end of Ireland.

MOTORCYCLISTS WILL MEET THIS EVENING

F. A. M. Club to Discuss Race
Track Question and Name
the Committees.

Asheville members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at their club room, No. 75 Patton avenue, for final discussion of the proposition of building a race track and horse show grounds in or near Asheville. It is stated that a committee will recommend location for a course where high speed machines may be ridden with safety. It is thought that the old race track near Sulphur Springs will be selected, as only a small amount of work, it is claimed, will be necessary on this property in order to place it in good condition. A committee will be appointed tonight to have charge of raising funds for the proposed track; another committee to arrange for the July race meet will probably be named.

J. J. Pollard and N. Buckner will meet with the club tonight. The members state that they are much encouraged by the spirit of co-operation shown toward their plans for a race course by the business men of Asheville. Automobileists, bicyclists and those interested in horse shows in Asheville are invited to attend the meeting this evening.

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIL.

CROPS NEARLY PERFECT STAND

Graham Finds Growing
Crops in State in
Fine Condition.

SUBMITS REPORT TO AGRICULTURE BOARD

Raleigh With Bryan in Quit-
ting; Some Glad He's Gone,
While Friends Applaud
"Disinterestedness."

(By W. T. Bost.)

Raleigh, June 10.—Commissioner W. A. Graham of the department of agriculture, in his report to the board of agriculture finds in all growing crops a near perfect "stand" as he has ever seen and small grain crops wheat and oats evolving from apparent failure a month ago to a normal yield.

"The cotton reduction I think is about 20 per cent," he declares in his statement of conditions, "and the sales of fertilizers 37 per cent." He then makes the financial statement showing a balance on June 1 of \$39,294.50.

His itemized statement presents interesting detail. From fertilizer tags he collected \$115,531.55; cottonseed meal tags \$17,600; feed stamps \$13,98.40; test farms \$11,781; hog serum \$1,600; and condimental food licenses \$780. The fertilizer tonnage from December 1914 to June 1915 is 577,657.75 a decrease from the previous year which showed 792,238.35. That accounts for the 37 per cent reduction.

Some Legislative Work.

The commissioner finds cause for substantial satisfaction with much that the legislature did for him. The price of hog serum has been reduced, the standards of the United States department as it affects cotton are adopted; cotton graders have been employed, the provisions of the food and drug act are adopted, \$5,000 has been appropriated for serum direct to the board; the killing of buzzards and ulcers to prevent hog cholera spread authorized; regulation of fruits and vegetable sales, regulation of bleached flour, appropriation to the Lever bill funds, railroad passes to the department staff of demonstration and institute workers, \$10,000 to the prevention of the foot and mouth disease spread, obtain better tobacco market reports, credit unions and rural associations, packages of meal and flour, boys road patrol, protection and regulation of agricultural fairs, prevention of the spread of contagious diseases in live stock, burial of hogs to prevent cholera, assurance of land title registration, compensation for animals killed by the county commissioners, reclamation and improvement of swamp lands, provision for storage charges by making a lien on tobacco, forest protection of fire.

The commissioner now heads the department which has the greatest institute attendance in the union. It increased from 115,444 in 1914 to 220,000 in 1915.

He discusses his recent trip to Muskogee, Okla., in which he made an address on agricultural problems in North Carolina and was delighted at the reception and the interest in North Carolina. "It was gratifying to note the position of North Carolina in achievements over other states, due to the attention the board has given to the development of the adult farmer. The congress was much impressed with what is being done and the inducements it offers to those coming to the state."

Governor Craig Returns.

Governor Locke Craig is back from Annapolis but must go immediately to Hendersonville where he will make the commencement address and deliver the diploma to the students of Fannin.

Governor Craig went to Annapolis to visit his boys who are in school there, leaving Raleigh last week for the university commencement and going on to Annapolis. He was in his office today but will soon go to Asheville to spend a portion of the summer.

The Jitney Bus Garage company, of Fayetteville, was chartered today by Secretary Bryan Grimes, and \$600 was paid in for operating capital. J.

RUSSIANS HAVE CHECKED RUSH, LONDON THINKS

Ben Rozier, Robert Irwin and D. S. MacRae are the incorporators.

Much Bryan Comment.

Raleigh, the capital, found itself almost unanimously with Secretary Bryan when the papers brought the story of his resignation.

Joy was the word. Those who believe him disposed to be taurus in the Wilson diplomatic china shop, are happy. Those who believe him to be the highest of patriots, applaud his disinterestedness. Those who believe him a preacher of peace for good reasons and more a believer in national cowardice than national warfare, find it possible to applaud him. Those who "told you so" are ecstatic. Those who think him the incarnation of selfishness are glad to see him go and finally those who believe a democratic victory year affect to believe that it had been impossible with him in the Wilson cabinet.

Quite a few democrats think Bryan quit under the smart left by the first German note. If the names of the democrats who commented in a very irreverent way upon Bryan were printed in one paragraph, it would fill two-thirds of a column and create national consternation. Verily they would write as the country editor of his hated rival: "Your absence from our midst fills a long felt want." It is positively amazing—this anti-Bryan feeling here in Raleigh, the city that invented him and secured a patent upon the process.

BANKERS WILL MEET HERE THIS EVENING

Members of Group Ten Gather
for a Business and
Social Meeting.

Arrangements have been completed for the meeting here this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Langren hotel of the bankers of the tenth congressional district, known as group ten of the North Carolina Bankers' association. After a business meeting the bank officials and employees present will enjoy a Dutch supper on the roof garden of the hotel. This feature of the gathering has been carefully planned with a view to the excellence of the menu.

After the supper has been served there will be talks by a number of bankers on topics of interest to those present, the speakers selecting their own subjects. Those already on the program for this feature of the evening are: Thomas H. Shipman of Brevard, cashier of the Brevard Banking company; W. B. Ramsey of Marshall, cashier of the Bank of French Broad; W. Eubank of Hendersonville, president of the Citizens' National bank, and J. G. Merimon of Asheville, attorney and director of the American National bank. General discussion will follow the talks.

The indications are that the meeting will be well attended and the occasion promises to be most enjoyable in a social way as well as instructive.

AGED MAN DOES REMARKABLE FEAT

New Orleans, June 10.—Albert Pankopf, 78 years old, white haired, danced blindfolded among eighteen eggs, laid in two rooms at intervals of a foot, for several minutes without breaking a shell. For more than 50 years Pankopf has been performing this feat, but at the annual Schlichtfest of the Saxonia and General Sherman benevolent association he danced as never before.

OFFICERS NAMED IN HIGHWAY ORGANIZATION

Lexington, Ky., June 10.—At the Dixie highway meeting held here Saturday the East Kentucky and Tennessee Dixie highway association was formed and the following officers elected: President, W. J. Sparks of Mt. Vernon; vice president for Tennessee, A. F. Sanford of Knoxville; vice president for Kentucky, W. T. Stinson of Williamsburg; vice president for Ohio, W. C. Calkins, of Cincinnati.

Evident That Teutons Have

Met Stubborn Opposition
Near Center of Gala-
cian Front.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO CROSS THE DNEISTER?

But Berlin Contradicts Petro-
grad Claim—French Re-
port Usual Slow But
Steady Advance.

London, June 10.—A careful reading between the lines of the various official announcements issued during the last 12 hours leads British observers to believe that the Russians have succeeded in gaining a breathing space on the eastern front.

That stubborn opposition has been encountered near the center of the line in Galicia by the Austro-German forces was evident in the Petrograd statement that 2000 Austro-German prisoners had been captured in a series of counter attacks near Przemyśl.

According to Russian reports, the Austro-German forces in southeast Galicia have not been able to cross the Dneister at any point other than at Zurawana, 40 miles from Lemberg, which was reached Sunday. Berlin contradicts the Russian statement by the claim that the right wing of the Teutons under General Lissingen has advanced 10 miles further and has occupied Stanislaw, an important Russian railway center.

In the west the French make their usual claims of slow but steady progress, accompanied by reports of repulses of the German counter attacks. Berlin admits that the French have possession of the entire village of Neuville St. Vaast, while only sections of the "labyrinth" are left in German hands of the French front there have come reports of minor advances.

According to Vienna the efforts of the Italians to cross the Isonzo have been repulsed after a serious engagement. It is apparent that the Italians have met their first difficult problem in their invasion of Austria, although they claim to have gained footholds at some places on both banks of the river.

The resignation of Secretary Bryan is still an absorbing topic of discussion in England at present. The text of the American note to Germany is awaited with great eagerness.