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W. J. BRYAN RESIGNS AS SECRETARY OF STATE

Could Not Sign Note to be Sent Germany—Differs With President Wilson on Note, But No Unfriendly Feelings Exist—Bryan Will Return to Private Life, But Will Continue His Political Support of the President—Letter of Resignation and of Acceptance—Act Caused Sensation at Washington.

Washington Dispatch, 8th.

William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned today as Secretary of State, as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the President. The cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing will sign the document and tomorrow it will be cabled to Berlin.

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 possibly draw the United States into war, Mr. 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 would be to the cause which is nearest my heart—namely, the prevention of war."

Letters of Regret

The President accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feelings of affection. The letters, constituting the official announcement of Mr. Bryan's departure from the cabinet to private life were made public at the White House at 6 o'clock tonight.

Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My Dear 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 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."

Tenders Resignation

"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 merchant men, 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 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."

The President's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows:

"My Dear 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 friend-

ship. 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 God-speed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same cause even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard, Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Full Statement Later.

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 would remain in Washington for a while.

Sensation at Washington.

Dramatically the official relation of Mr. Bryan with the administration of the man whose nomination he assisted so materially in bringing about at the Baltimore convention of 1912 came to an end. It caused a sensation in the National capital scarcely paralleled in recent years. Ambassadors, ministers and diplomats from foreign lands, officials of every rank and station, heard the news as it was flashed by newspaper extras tonight. They interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had arisen between Germany and the United States. The resignation of the staunchest advocate of peace in the President's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States as definitely determined upon would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Originally it was the intention of the President and Mr. Bryan to have the announcement of the resignation made simultaneously with the dispatch of the note to Germany, but when Mr. Bryan did not attend the cabinet meeting until President Wilson sent for him rumors that the President had been unable to bring the Secretary of State to his point of view filled the air. Finally, shortly before 6 o'clock, the news leaked out and was confirmed.

Few Knew Intentions

Just when the subject was first broached between the President and Mr. Bryan is not known definitely, but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small circle of officials as early as last Sunday. When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed at the cabinet meeting of Friday Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the administration. Work on the note went forward, however, Mr. Bryan keeping his secret, as did other officials, awaiting the hour when the communication would be ready to be cabled.

Today the cabinet assembled for a final reading of the note. Mr. Bryan was absent. He declined to receive newspaper men or callers and sent out word that he had been delayed on account of important business. At the White House no word as to the reasons for his failure to appear at the meeting was given, but after the cabinet had been discussing the note for an hour Mr. Bryan arrived, telling the newspaper men at the White House that he regretted being late.

It was learned tonight that with the knowledge that his resignation had already been accepted by the President, Mr. Bryan felt it would be indelicate to attend today's session unless his presence was desired by the President. When Mr. Wilson telephoned an invitation the Secretary hurried to the White House, his face somewhat drawn and pale. When the cabinet adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Bryan entertained seven of his colleagues, all who could attend, at a luncheon at the University Club. The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

Friction Was Evident

That there had been friction between the President and Mr. Bryan has been the under-current of comment for several weeks, but as the President heretofore had always been able to secure the acquiescence of the Secretary in his point of view, talk

U. S. SENDS NOTE TO GERMANY

Reiterates Demands for Reparation for Loss of American Lives in Sinking of Lusitania—Sets Forth Clearly Desire of American Government That Germany Signify Early Adherence to Principles of International Law—Cabled in Friendly Terms.

Washington Dispatch, 9th.

The United States today sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American Government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subjected to the dangers of submarine warfare.

Couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when the unsatisfactory answer to the American note of May 13 arrived from Germany, the communication was cabled to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German Foreign office. It will be given out tomorrow night for publication in morning papers of Friday.

As the all-important document on which President Wilson and his advisers have worked for 10 days went forth, it had behind it the united support of the Cabinet. The one man who had opposed it, terms because he believed it might precipitate war—William J. Bryan—had resigned the portfolio of Secretary of State at the moment the note was dispatched.

A statement issued by Mr. Bryan revealed that President Wilson had rejected his suggestions for an investigation by a commission for a year's time of the legal phase of the dispute with Germany during which Americans should according to Mr. Bryan's view, be warned against taking passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition.

President Wilson made no comment on the statement, but the text of the note, it was stated, would outline fully the position of the President and the Cabinet.

The President stands unalterably, it was stated, on the principle that the United States cannot afford to surrender any of its rights; that the American people had fought in 1812 for their rights on the high seas and could not sacrifice those rights to the Nation's rise and growth to a position of command as a world power.

High officials generally held the view that Mr. Bryan's statement constituted a virtual surrender of American rights guaranteed not only by international law, but by specific treaties between the United States and Germany. Mr. Bryan's suggestion that Americans do not take passage on American ships carrying ammunition in direct conflict, it was pointed out, with the treaty of 1828, between Prussia and the United States, wherein either party in time of war is given the right to free access to belligerent ports for commerce in arms and ammunition and other contraband. Moreover, the right of an American citizen to sail on an unarmed and unresisting merchant ship of any nationality in time of war is held by the President and his advisers to be an inalienable privilege founded on the international law of centuries.

The President's view is understood to be that a new weapon of offense in warfare can be introduced only if it is made to conform with the generally established rules of international law existing. The conditions of war may change, he said, but not the rules of war, unless there is a general agreement among the Nations which contributed to the making of international law.

Mr. Wilson, it became known, is not opposed to the idea of an investigation or diplomatic discussion of cases in dispute between Germany and the United States, but feels that before such a step can be taken some guaranty must be given that in the interim of discussion the lives of American citizens will not be jeopardized and that the United States will not be required to yield any of its rights while the discussion is under way.

It is the repetition of attacks on American vessels or lives which the President believes must be prevented by an assertion of the rights of the United States and the attainment of Germany's acquiescence in that point of view before diplomatic negotiation on the subject can continue. The note cabled to Germany, it was said, authoritatively, leaves room in many respects for a friendly reply, but contains firm insistence on the principles expressed in the American notes of February 10 and May 13.

The President has requested that detailed forecasts of the note be not printed in advance of the publication of the official text.

BRYAN ISSUES STATEMENT

Explains Reasons for Leaving Cabinet and Announces That He Will Appeal to Public to Sustain Him in His Views—Statement Received With Undisguised Amazement in Official Quarters.

Washington Dispatch, 9th.

William Jennings Bryan retired today as Secretary of State. His 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 views of what the American policy toward Germany should be before the public for judgment.

The statement came as a sensational climax to a day of farewell speeches and good wishes from President Wilson and executive colleagues of the retiring Secretary.

In his explanation Mr. Bryan revealed that the president had not felt justified in adopting two suggestions made by his Secretary of State—that an offer should be made to Germany to submit the questions in dispute with the United States to an international commission for investigation during a year's time and that meanwhile Americans should by proclamation be warned not to take passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition. These propositions Mr. Bryan expects to urge upon the people "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."

Mr. Bryan's statement was received with undisguised amazement in official quarters. No comment was made at the White House but 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.

DANIELS WILL NOT RESIGN

Rumors That Secretary of the Navy Would Resign Denied—Secretary Stands Firmly With Wilson—Likes Note Sent Germany.

Washington Dispatch, 9.

Reports that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had resigned or would do so were current today, but were flatly denied on all sides. The reports, it was said, grew out of the well known intimacy in national politics of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels. As a matter of fact, nine members of the cabinet stood solidly for the President's position as expressed in the note. Mr. Daniels was with those who differed with the Secretary of State.

Secretary Daniels late today said: "I think the note the President is going to send is the note he ought to send and the country will stand behind him. Nine members of the cabinet are agreed that the President's position is right. In declining to sign the note I believe Secretary Bryan stood by his convictions."

Mr. Daniels reiterated his statement that he had not even thought of resigning as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Daniels expressed regret at Mr. Bryan's resignation.

TRAIN HITS WAGON

Logging Train Strikes Wagon and Cuts It In Two—Horse Slightly Hurt and a Close Call—Caused by Leaving Horse Unhitched.

The loss of a wagon and the near loss of a horse was the experience of Mr. Ben Edwards early this morning by leaving his horse unhitched. The accident happened at the point where the Whiteville road crosses the V. & C. S. railroad, and the wagon was struck by a log train belonging to the Kingsdale Lumbering Corporation. Mr. Edwards left the horse, which was hitched to a wagon—a gentle horse, too—standing unhitched near the railroad track and when the train came near, the trucks in front, the horse became frightened at the ringing of the bell on the engine and proceeded to run across the track in front of the moving train. The horse crossed the track, but the front truck struck the wagon cutting it in two in the middle, leaving the front wheels on one side of the track and the rear wheels on the other. The horse was knocked some distance and would perhaps have met death by falling into a deep ditch nearby had it not been for some railings along by the side of the ditch. The horse was slightly bruised, but not seriously hurt. Engineer Robert Small stopped his train as quick as possible, but too late to save the wagon.

Washington, June 9—A message from Chihuahua to the Villa agency here tonight announced that Manuel Bonilla had started for Washington with General Villa's response to President Wilson's warning to the effect that belligerent Mexican factions must restore peace and save the famine-threatened civilian population from further suffering.

CROPS NEVER WERE BETTER

Commissioner Graham Thinks There Has Never Been a Year When Stands of All Crops Were Better—Estimates Reduction of Cotton Crop at About 20 Per cent—Financial Statement.

Raleigh Special, 9th, Charlotte Ob. server.

In his report to the State Board of Agriculture, in semi-annual session here, Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham declared that he does not think that there has been a year when the stand of all crops was better, although some are now somewhat "in the grass." He says floods have done damage in some localities, but that the oat crop, which a month ago appeared to be a failure, is fully up to the average and that the same development applies to wheat. The Commissioner estimates the reduction of the cotton crop in this State at about 20 per cent.

The financial statement for the Department of Agriculture, as set out in the report, shows a balance in the treasury June 1 of \$39,294, compared with a balance on June 1, 1914, of \$77,987. The deposits of the department from December 1 of June aggregated \$169,946 and the expenditures during that period were \$127,746. Fertilizer tax, \$1,000, during the six months period December to June 1, amounted to \$115,531, compared with \$158,457 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The income from cottonseed meal tags the past six months was \$17,600; feed stamps, \$13,685; test farms, \$11,781; hgo serum, \$6,932; seed licenses, \$1,600. The report shows the fertilizer tonnage during the past six months was 577,657 and during the corresponding period last year, 792,288.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Maxwell runabout for sale cheap. Duroc boar for \$18. Young man wants position. Card of thanks.

The Pastime theatre is closed for remodeling; will reopen June 15. Program at Star theatre.

—Midling cotton is worth 8 1-2 cents per pound on the local market today.

—Mr. Stephen McIntyre returned yesterday from New York and other Northern cities. He accompanied Miss Mildred McIntyre to New York, where she will study music this summer.

—Mr. Ben Sutton of route 4 from Lumberton is among the visitors in town today. Mr. Sutton reports a heavy rain and a severe electric storm down his way Tuesday night. Lightning struck a large shade oak in Mr. Sutton's yard.

—The Holmes Jewelry Co. is observing "opening day" today. Each lady visiting this store today receives a gift of a nice hatpin. The person making the largest purchase at this store today will receive a cuckoo clock tonight. The manager, Mr. A. J. Holmes, is being assisted by Mr. G. H. Bell, a member of the firm of Dunn. As stated in The Robesonian some time ago, these gentlemen bought out the stock and fixtures of Mr. H. C. Boylin. They have had the building remodeled and expect to give Lumberton an up-to-date jewelry store.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boylin and children will leave tomorrow for Rutherfordton, where they will spend the next three months and where they may decide to make their home. They will visit relatives and friends at Wadesboro and Monroe for a few days before going to Rutherfordton. Mr. Boylin recently sold his jewelry business here, as has been mentioned in The Robesonian, and he may decide to return to Lumberton in the fall to engage in other business. He and his family have many friends in Lumberton and throughout the county who hope that they will decide to return.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sharpe returned this morning from Baltimore, Md., where Mrs. Sharpe spent four weeks, undergoing, at the Union Protestant Infirmary, an operation more than three weeks ago. Mr. Sharpe left for Baltimore Monday night of this week and Tuesday attended commencement exercises of Johns Hopkins University, a nephew of Mrs. Sharpe, Frederick Courtney Tarr, being a member of the graduating class, receiving the A. B. degree. Mr. Tarr for the fourth successive year received a scholarship for making the highest mark in his class, and he also received a prize of \$50 for the best essay in Spanish.

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WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., for the Week Beginning Wednesday, June 9, 1915. For South Atlantic and East Gulf States: After the brief rains at the beginning of the period fair weather will set in and continue thereafter. The temperatures will be a little below the seasonal average.

BRIEF ITEMS OF LOCAL NEWS

License has been issued for the marriage of George I. Klarpp and Mary E. King.

—There will be children's day exercises at Tolarsville Baptist church next Sunday, beginning at 5:30 p. m. The public is invited.

—Misses Emma Higley and Margaret Pope and Messrs. Clifton Blake, Oliver Nance and B. M. Sibley left yesterday morning for Mt. Airy, where they are attending the State Convention of the B. Y. P. U.

—Messrs. M. W. Floyd, J. P. McNeill, Q. T. Williams and W. G. Pittman went over to Fairmont yesterday afternoon and returned by way of Back swamp church. They report crops looking well, and the grass under good.

—The Seaboard announces a round trip summer rate from Lumberton to Hendersonville of \$12.05; from Lumberton to Asheville, \$13.05. Tickets are good all summer and the trip is made via Carlele, S. C., which enables one to leave Lumberton in the morning and arrive at either place on same day.

—Mr. R. M. Phillips of the Globe Swamp section was among the visitors in town Monday. Mr. Phillips says he crossed the river swamp at Matthew's Bluff one day recently and the water ran up into his buggy, and when he had crossed he found in the buggy a turtle that tipped the scales at 12 pounds after his head was cut off.

—Postmaster D. D. French asked The Robesonian to say that on account of a change in the schedule on the main line of the Seaboard all mail for the North will be dispatched by way of Hamlet instead of Hope Mills, as it will go quicker. All mail to get off on the 7:30 p. m. train must be deposited at the office not later than 5:45 p. m.

—The Pastime theatre is closed this week while the building is being remodeled. It is expected that the work will be far enough advanced to allow the show to re-open Tuesday night. The interior is being changed entirely, the roof being raised and an incline floor being put in. Plenty of ventilation is the feature of the change. Architect J. M. Russell is in charge of the work.

—It is understood that a number of colored folks who live about town were "stung" one day last week when they bought tickets to a "Big New York Show" from a well dressed negro, who claimed to be advance agent for the show which would appear in Lumberton on a certain date. The negro left town on the afternoon train for parts unknown, carrying with him some "easy" money, and the show still seems to be a long way off.

—Mr. J. P. Russell returned Monday night from Wilmington, where he attended the State Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society. Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. Russell delivered an address at the Immanuel Presbyterian church, Wilmington. His subject was "Bible Authority For Layman's Evangelistic Work". Mr. Russell is an earnest Christian Endeavorer and a fine speaker, and no doubt his address was much enjoyed by the large crowd who heard him.

—Mr. Everett Davis, who lives on route 2 from Buie, is an early trucker. He was in town this morning with a load of vegetables consisting of beets, cucumbers, beans, Irish potatoes, squashes, and besides, he brought some nice plums and eggs. That's the kind of farming that pays. Not all of one thing, but some of all things. Mr. Davis remembered how a poor newspaper man has to do without things of that kind, and gave each member of the staff a nice bunch of beets, which were extra nice ones for the early season.

—Mr. Simeon Caldwell, accompanied by his father, Mr. R. D. Caldwell, and sister, Miss Annie Ruth, and Mr. Woodberry Lenson, will leave tonight for Pulaski, Va., where Saturday evening at 6 o'clock Mr. Caldwell will be married to Miss Ruth Keister of that town. Miss Irene McLeod left Sunday for Pulaski and will attend the wedding. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell will leave for the Panama Pacific International Exposition, Yellow Stone Park and other places of interest in the West. They will be at home to their friends in Lumberton about July 15.

1. STARTS IT- PLUS 0 & 0