Norwich Bulletin

1796 1917

VOL. LIX.—NO. 81 POPULATION 29,919 NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917 PRICE TWO CENTS

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

ENTENTE TROOPS ARE FLANKING ST. QUENTIN

Already Troops Are On the Outskirts of Town Considered to be German Stronghold

THEY CAPTURE MORE VILLAGES IN FRESH DRIVE

British Are Carrying Out a Manouvre Having for Its Object the Flanking of St. Quentin From the North—Rheims Has Again Been Violently Bombarded by the Germaas, More Than 2,000 Shells Having Been Thrown Into the Town—On the Russian Front the Germans Gained Some Trenches in the Dvinsk Sector, But Were Later Driven Out.

Each day finds the British and French forces drawing their net close upon St. Quentin. Already close to the outskirts of the town on the west and southwest, the British and French in fresh drives have captured additional villages and points of support.

Attacking on a front of more than eight miles south and southwest of the harassed German stronghold, the French troops, despite stubborn resistance by the Germans, everywhere met with success, taking strongly organised positions and villages, notably among them Dallon, about two miles southwest, and Giffecourt, two miles south of the town.

The British, already almost within a stone's throw of the western outskirts of St. Quentin, seemingly are resting there while to the northwest they are carrying out a manoeuvre having as its object the flanking of St. Quentin from the north.

In this operation they have partially succeeded, according to the British official communication. Driving eastward from the region of Vermand they have captured the town of Maissemy, five miles northwest of St. Quentin, and further north the Ronssoy Wood. Field Marshal Haig's forces also were successful in taking the village of Heinin-sur-Cojeul, five miles southeast of Arras, after intensive fighting.

Rheims has again been violently bombarded by the Germans, more than 2,000 shells having been thrown into the town. Paris reports that there were casualties among the civil population.

On the Russian front the Germans delivered attacks against the Russians south of Illoukst, which is in the Dvinsk sector and south of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia. At each place the attacks succeeded in penetrating Russian positions but later were expelled from them in counter-attacks, according to the Russian war office.

Heavy snowfalls in the mountain regions of the Austro-Italian theatre are hampering operations, but there has been considerable activity in the Adige valley, where severe artillery duels are in progress on several sectors.

NINE DESERTIONS FROM ARMY ON THE BORDER

Majority Are Said to be of German Birth—Smuggling Ammunition

El Paso, Texas, April 3.—Nine desertions from the United States army on the border were reported to federal and county officers here today, having deserted within the last three days. The majority of these deserters, it is said, were of German birth and were thought to have gone to Mexico.

Ammunition smuggling is being resumed along the border here and quantities of ammunition are known to have crossed to Mexico during the last week.

STORMY SENATE SCENE; ADJOURNMENT FORCED.

Senator Martin's Action to Head Off La Follette, Who Asked That War Resolution Go Over.

Washington, April 3.—The adjournment of the senate today was marked by a stormy scene in which Senator La Follette, by objecting, forced consideration of the war declaration resolution over until tomorrow and the democratic leader, Senator Martin, then forced an adjournment to cut off La Follette.

When Senator Hitchcock reported the resolution as amended and asked for its immediate consideration, Senator La Follette made his request that it go over under the rules. Senator Hitchcock told him that if absence of printed copies was the basis of his objection he could promise their distribution within five minutes.

"I object, under the rules," insisted Senator La Follette.

Senator Martin angrily faced Senator La Follette, saying:

"Of course, it is within the power of the senator to carry this over. He has too much experience to make it necessary for me to tell him that his attitude in a matter of such tremendous consequences—

Senator La Follette broke in with a protest against being "lectured" by Senator Martin.

"I had no idea of lecturing the senator," Senator Martin retorted, "but I have a right to call the attention of the senate and the senator to the momentous consequences of the resolution."

"It's quite unnecessary," La Follette interjected. "I think I realize it as fully as the senator from Virginia does. I ask the regular order."

Senator La Follette then insisted that the vice president obtain and announce the rule against further comment, after objection has been made to immediate consideration of a resolution.

The vice president called for other bills and resolutions, and Senator Martin precipitated the adjournment.

"I desire to say right here," he announced, "that no other business shall be proceeded with until this matter is settled. I move that the senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow."

The galleries greeted this announcement with a wave of hand-clapping which was not suppressed.

The senate then adjourned.

OBITUARY

James B. Merwin

New York, April 3.—James B. Merwin, who spoke from the same platform in Illinois with Abraham Lincoln in 1855, for temperance and served as chaplain through the Civil War, died today at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Connecticut and was 87 years old.

He was editor of a temperance paper called "The Fountain" in Hartford, was corresponding secretary of the Cinnecticut temperance society and a factor in the temperance victory in Maine in 1851. After the unsuccessful Illinois campaign Lincoln and others gave Mr. Merwin a gold watch. His later years had been devoted to temperance lectures and writing on that subject and on reminiscences of Lincoln.

AMBASSADOR SHARP SAW DEVASTATED REGION.

Reported to Washington What Germans Have Done in France.

Paris, March 3.—United States Ambassador Sharp, under instructions from Washington, has visited the devastated regions evacuated by the Germans. Mr. Sharp was in Chauny, Ham and Roye on Saturday and cabled the state department an account of what he saw.

President Poincare today visited the towns in the Somme region devastated by the Germans during their retreat. Addressing the townspeople, the president said the French nation was resolved to continue the war until a victory which assured the victims of full reparation for all atrocities committer was obtained.

Washington, April 3.—A long report from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, describing the terrible destruction wrought by the retreating Germans in northern France, was received today at the state department. The ambassador, who made a personal and exhaustive study of conditions, shows that published reports of the devastation have not been in any way exaggerated. In some respects he reports atrocities more terrible than those recounted in the news despatches.

MOBILIZING THE "WOMAN POWER" OF THE COUNTRY

Report Made at General Conference of Woman's League.

Washington, April 3.—Rapid progress in mobilizing the "woman power" of the country for war service was reported here today at the first general conference of the National League for Woman's Service. The services of the league were pledged to President Wilson and the conference issued a call to women not only to enroll to take the places of men in war time, but to encourage men to enlist in the army and navy.

Within the last two months 115 branches of the league have been formed in 34 states. The league expects enroll thousands of women soon to replace men in various industries. In the next six months the navy can be supplied with 500 trained women radio operators, Mrs. Herbert Sumner Owen ,chairman of the wireless division, declared.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT MADE FLYING TRIP TO WHITE HOUSE

Would Not Send in His Name When He Found President Was Busy.

Washington, April 3. — Colonel Roosevelt, on his way home from Florida, made a flying trip to the White House between trains today to congratulate President Wilson on his address to congress. When he found the president was at work in the executive offices he would not send in his name, but left his card with the chief usher and rushed back to the railroad station.

Before resuming his journey, however, the former president dictated a statement declaring Mr. Wilson's message a great state paper and expressing the hope that he would be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front.

White House attaches were greatly disappointed because the colonel could not wait to see the president. Secretary Tumulty issued this statement:

"We were pleased and gratified by Colonel Roosevelt's visit."

Earthquake in Australia.

London, April 4, 1.10 a. m.—Reuter's Melbourne correspondent reports a local earthquake having been felt in towns in northeastern Victoria. He says some uneasiness is felt. A despatch to Reuter's from Auckland says eruption of the volcano Waiffangu began Sunday and still continues. Two persons were killed.

Cabled Paragraphs

No 8,000 Ton British Auxiliary Sunk.

London, April 3, 8.00 p. m.—An official statement issued tonight characterizes as "the usual pure invention" the German claim made officially at Berlin that an 8,000 ton British auxiliary cruiser was sunk in March.

TRAILS OF GERMAN SECRET SERVICE HAVE BEEN UNCOVERED

Within Closely Guarded Precincts of the Executive Departments

Washington, April 3.—The significance of President Wilson's warning of German spies "even in our offices of government" became apparent today when it was learned that on several occasions trails of the German secret service have been discovered within some of the most closely guarded precincts of the executive departments.

Although officials do not believe that access has been gained by the foreign agents to any information of great importance, they are understood to be convinced that not even the state department, with its highly confidential diplomatic facilities, has been free from invasion.

No evidence on which prosecutions can be based has been found, it is said, but enough has been revealed to prompt a sweeping official investigation and precautions which the department believes will safeguard its interests more adequately in the future.

In his address to congress last night the president laid particular stress on the activities of German spies, and a stringent spy law will be one of the first war measures requested of congress by the administration. At the last session an espionage bill drawn by the department of justice was passed by the senate, but failed to reach a vote in the house.

Since the war began the justice department's bureau of investigation, charged with the prosecution of foreign agents and disloyal citizens, has been enlarged several times. It now is expected to be given much wider facilities and powers and to become an increasingly important part of the federal government.

ATTENTION OF FRANCE IS FIXED ON WASHINGTON.

Waiting for Vote by Congress on President Wilson's Recommendation.

Paris, April 3, 5.15 p. m.—The attention of France is fixed intently on Washington, waiting for a vote by congress on President Wilson's recommendation that congress declare that a state of war with Germany exists. Among the charecteristic newspaper comment is that of the Temps, which says:

"It is a great date in the history of America, a great date in the history of humanity. The decision not to mix in the quarrels of Europe had dominated American policy for more than a century. German violence has been stronger than this will, and a new ally joins us. Despite the Monroe doctrine, despite immigration and despite all sorts of ties binding two nations, the aggressive policy of the Hohenzollerns has forced war on a people which was firmly decided to remain neutral.

"What will Edison do?" "What unexpected discovery will he offer to his country?" are questions that are being asked by the French people in view of the prospect of the United States joining the entente. The greatest curiosity is being manifested in possible new war inventions.

STEPS TO SUPPRESS SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES

Action Taken by Board of Aldermen of New York.

New York, April 3.—After the grand jury of the county of New York had passed resolutions today urging immediate steps to suppress seditious utterances in public places, the board of aldermen of the city amended the code of ordinances so as to require all assemblies on the street where public discussions are held to display the American flag, conspicuously "at all times during the holding of such assemblies." The ordinance will become effective as soon as Mayor Mitchel signs it.

District Attorney Swann and Police Commissioner Woods, at a conference later, decided that street gatherings should be curbed as much as possible.

Earlier in the day patrolmen arrested two street orators who were alleged to have denounced the president for his address before congress. The magistrate before whom the prisoners were arraigned held them each in $1,500 bail for further examination and directed the police in future to "listen carefully to the exact expressions of street orators."

VANDALS MUTILATE AMERICAN FLAGS IN BRIDGEPORT.

Stars and Stripes Torn from Houses and Cut Into Shreds.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 3.—Complaints have been made to the police that unknown vandals have been mutilating American flags displayed on residences on the East Side, and efforts will be made to find the men committing the acts. F. B. Martin of 652 Noble avenue reported that a large flag was torn from his house last night, cut into pieces and thrown into a sewer manhole. Another large silk flag at the home of W. P. Downs, 22 Hogden street, was slashed in several places and parts cut away, and other residents of the section reported similar deeds.

SAYS GERMAN RAIDER CARRIES NO TORPEDOES

Statement Made by the Captain of One of the Vessels Captured.

Rio Janeiro, April 3.—The captain of one of the vessels captured by the German raider Seeadler says that the German vessel carries no torpedoes and that her commander's name is Von Luckner. He described the captain as a bitter anti-American, frequently attacking the United States as an unscrupulous country whose only aim was the pursuit of wealth.

The captain also says that Von Luckner denounced the Germans in Brazil, accusing them of a cowardly abandonment of their native country and with having failed to give the aid which Germany expected from them.

Embargoes Lifted at Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, April 3.—All railroads entering Galveston today announced that effective April 5 all grain embargoes, which have been in force for some time against this port, would be lifted. The embargoes applied to both wheat and corn.

Pacifists Realize Cause is Hopeless

ARE LEAVING WASHINGTON ON EVERY TRAIN.

RAID HEADQUARTERS

Man Who Engaged in a Fist Fight With Senator Lodge Was Discharged in Court After Declaring That He Had Changed His Views After Reading the President's Address.

Washington, April 3.—Most of the pacifists who came to Washington under the guidance of the Emergency Peace Foundation to protest against war had returned to their homes tonight, convinced that their efforts were useless. Every train leaving the city today carried some of them away.

Incoming trains, however, brought in more "Pilgrims of Patriotism." Several delegations arrived from cities in the middle west and promptly went to the capitol to urge their senators and representatives to stand behind the president.

President Would Not Receive Pacifists

The remaining pacifists were busy on Capitol Hill, too. They continued to make the rounds of the house and senate office building, seeking to pledge votes against the war resolution asked for last night by President Wilson. They tried to see the president but were told he could not receive them.

Printed declarations in which the signers pledged themselves not to enlist in the armed forces of the United States were circulated about the streets, and each senator and representative received through the mails a copy of resolutions adopted at the peace mass meeting last night.

Headquarters Raided.

The headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation in a Pennsylvania Avenue store room was raided several times during the day by citizens and national guardsmen who demanded that the place be closed, declaring its occupants were engaged in a campaign of sedition. During one of the demonstrations a guardsman threw a pail of yellow paint over the plate glass window in front. Then the police were appealed to and during the remainder of the day two patrolmen were on duty at the door. Despite this protection, the pacifist leaders decided to abandon a meeting scheduled to be held in the headquarters tonight and repaired to a room in an office building to discuss their plans.

Senator Lodge's Assailant Discharged.

Charles Bannwart, of Boston, who was arrested yesterday after engaging in a fight with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and several other persons, was discharged in police court today when he declared he had changed his views after reading the president's address and Senator Lodge sent word he was too busy at the capitol to appear against him. Later Bannwart went to the headquarters to urge support of the president. His remarks met no favorable response and he soon departed.

Pilgrims of Patriotism Celebrate.

The "Pilgrims of Patriotism" celebrated the day with a luncheon in a local hotel, at which the speakers, including Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton and others, delivered patriotic addresses.

During the luncheon Charles Page of Sand Springs, Okla., told of an offer of the Sand Springs hospital to the government for use in war and of plans to build additions to care for 3,000 patients. On behalf of the people of Sand Springs he offered also to provide a medical staff of not less than fifteen members. The announcement was greeted with applause and cheering.

OFFICERS DISCOVER A RADIO OUTFIT ON A FARM.

Two Germans Summoned to Portsmouth Navy Yard to Explain.

South Berwick, Me., April 3.—M. Littman and M. Seeley, Germans, were summoned to the portsmouth navy yard for a hearing today as a result of the seizure last night by government officers of a radio outfit discovered upon their farm.

The seizure was made by an officer and four marines from the navy yard, a secret service agent and two deputy sheriffs. The two men caffe to this section two year sago and have lived since upon their small farm located two miles from the center of the town. The confiscated apparatus, it is stated, had been strung from a barn to a tree.

Littman and Seeley said they were permitted to return home by the navy yard authorities after being questioned regarding the radio outfit. While visiting a neighboring farm yesterday, they said, officers with a warrant took possession of the house and made a thorough search.

The men explained that their station was able to receive messages from points as far distant as Colon and that at one time they had an amateur plant about six miles from the Boston navy yard.

18 MONTHS FOR THREATENING LIFE OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Sentence Imposed on Amos H. Pauhls, 62, at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., April 3.—Taking the stand that any man who gives expression to a threat against the life of President Wilson should not be permitted to be at large, Judge Rose in United States district court today sentenced Amos H. Pauhls, 62 years old, to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for a term of 18 months.

RECRUITING IS BRISK AT PHILADELPHIA.

More Than 300 Were Accepted for Service There Yesterday.

Philadelphia, April 3.—More than 300 men were accepted for service in the army, marine corps and coast defense forces here today. Special recruiting squads from the battleships Minnesota, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin, the cruiser Chicago and the torpedo boat destroyer McCall patrolled the streets in the central section to get naval recruits.

Conscription is Being Considered

OF YOUNG MEN TO GET ADDITIONAL 500,000 FOR ARMY.

TO CONSIDER PLANS

The Navy Has Taken Steps to Secure Co-operation Between the American Fleet and Those of the Entente Allies—Plans Considered to Raise $10,000,000,000.

Washington, April 3. — President Wilson went over the war plans at a two-hour session and previously the national defence council with its civilian advisory commission and several subsidiary organizations developed policies and details of momentous consequence to the nation. Meanwhile the war and navy departments were going ahead with the most immediate preparation for defense.

American Fleet to Cooperate With Allies.

Already the navy has taken steps to insure co-operation between the American fleet and those of the entente allies, to become effective upon the formal entry of the United States into the war. The most important place under preparation by the administration include:

Selective Conscription.

Enlistment by selective conscription of young men for a national army, in addition to the regular establishment and national guard, in increments of 500,000 until enough have been trained to make certain the defeat of Germany; organization of the nation's commercial interests for economical and effective organization of the nation's commercial interests for economical and effective distribution of commodities among the civilian population.

Rapid provision of adequate means of combatting the submarine menace.

Raising of Money by Taxation.

The raising of a very large sum of money, as much as possible to be obtained by taxation, and the definite amount of the first budget not to be fixed until the exact needs of the army and navy and of the entente allies are ascertained; purchases of munitions and equipment of all kinds for the army under a provision of law which allows the secretary of war to fix a "reasonable price;" and

Division of Young Men.

Division of the young men of the country into service classes, those needed more in industries than in the army or navy to receive insignia showing that they are performing duty equivalent to fighting.

Will Need Approval of Congress.

Most of these plans will require the authorization of congress, but from opinions expressed at the capitol, it is believed that once the war resolution is adopted further legislation to empower the executive branch to go full speed ahead will follow quickly. There is every indication that the nation, through its representatives, will follow out President Wilson's words to congress and "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

Council of National Defense.

The council of national defense, composed of Secretaries Baker, Lane, Daniels, Wilson, Houston and Redfield, following a conference with its advisory commission, decided to name soon a commercial economy board to organize the commercial interests of the nation for effective distribution of all necessary commodities among the people generally. Its aim will be to deal ahead of time with problems of war time distribution.

The council, all of whose members later attended the cabinet meeting, decided to confer every day this week with the possible exception of tomorrow. Its activities, which have to be approved by the president, and in some cases by congress, have begun to reach into every problem aimed to make the United States most efficient in its conduct of war.

Congress Controls Revenue Powers

Tentative ways in which the great sums of money needed by the government may be raised are in course of preparation and were gone over thoroughly at the cabinet meeting. The revenue making power, however, lies entirely with congress and the executive can only advise.

In line with the president's suggestion to congress in his address that the present generation bear as much of the financial burden as possible, the ways of providing money under consideration today included increasing the excess profits tax, lowering the minimum for exemptions and increasing the supertax under the income tax law, increasing internal revenue taxes on some articles and placing stamp taxes on some articles not now included. The general idea is to place taxation most heavily on those best able to pay.

$10,000,000,000 on Small Interest Loans

It is realized, however, that some of the necessary funds will have to be raised by bond issues in the form of popular subscription loans. It was estimated by one cabinet member that $10,000,000,000 in small interest loans can be raised quickly in the United States.

Opposition has developed to the guaranteeing of foreign bond issues, but it appeared probable that the United States, having raised money in this country, would purchase the bonds of one or more of the entente allies at low rates of interest and in that way furnish them with ample capital with which to further their own war plans.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD ASKS STUDENTS TO KEEP COOL.

Advises Them Not to Let Nervous Excitement Distract Them from Work.

Cambridge, Mass., April 3.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university tonight addressed a statement to the undergraduate body asking the students to keep cool in the present crisis.

"If the undergraduate is in the training corps, let him stick to it, learn self control, and not permit nervous excitement to distract him from his work," the president advised. "When the proper moment comes, and not before, he will be asked to give his whole time to military preparation."

Condensed Telegrams

Shipments of fresh cured meats from Chicago totaled 47,098,000 pounds.

The Granville Tire Co. was incorporated at Dover, Del., with a capital of $10,000,000.

A United States destroyer anchored off the Hamburg-American Line piers in Hoboken.

The Marlin Arms Co. has closed a contract for the construction of 2,500 machine guns for Russia.

A man 55 years old was found dead a mile north of Ireland, N. J., by the side of the West Jersey Railroad.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Corp.'s employes will get an advance of 10 per cent. in wages before June 1.

A woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was introduced by Representative Baker of California.

The American Locomotive Co. received orders for eight 97-ton Mallet engines for South African arilways.

A bill requiring the registration of aliens was introduced in the Rhode Island general assembly and referred.

The tannery of the U. S. Leather Co., at Asheville, N. C., was burned at a loss estimated between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

A motor ambulance and motor truck have been presented to the First Vermont regiment by the family of Redfield Proctor.

Unler direction of the Wyoming National Guard the taking of a military census of all male residents of the State was begun.

Both houses of the Florida legislature today adopted a resolution pledging the support of the state in the present crisis.

Governor Manning has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday April 11, as "Naval Recruiting Day" for South Carolina.

A flying squadron with a machine gun mounted on a motor car for the protection of strategic points in Toledo will be organized.

An order for fifty 11-ton Mikado locomotives for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was placed with the American Locomotive Co.

Two hundred and fifty of the Home Guard of Hastings, which includes wealthy men and laborers, were drilled in the streets of Hastings.

Gold to the amount of $15,000,000 was received from Canada and deposited in the Philadelphia Mint to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Patrick F. McGrath, who escaped from the State Hospital for the Insane at Worcester, Mass., was captured at his home in the Charlestown district.

The Western Union Telegraph announced that telegraphic communication with San Miguel, the Azores and Guantanama, Cuba, has been restored.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has declared himself in favor of the Swiss military system for the United States.

Governor Graham, of ermont, announced that he had signed the legislative bill which removes Vermont's distinction as a "Gretna Green State."

The new ambassador from Chile, on Aduante Bascuman, arrived at Washington and will probably present his credentials to President Wilson this week.

Private Lester Koutz, of Company B, Sixth Ohio regiment, shot John Armstrong, a tramp, at Toledo, O., when he refused to obey a command to halt.

George F. Shaw, proprietor of a taxicab company at Binghamton was shot and killed by one of a party of four youths who had employed him to take them for a ride.

The Minnesota Senate adopted unanimously a resolution pledging support to President Wilson and Congress in the war crisis. A similar resolution was adopted in the house.

The army general staff plan of compulsory military service was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Kahn, ranking epublican member of the House military committee.

Andrew Bonar Law, members of the British War Council, stated in the House of Common that the total casualties suffered by the Turks in the battle of Gaza, in Palestine, was 8,000.

Officials of the Chinese Tongs, which have been at war at Portland, re., for several weeks, killing a number of men, have signed a 30-day truce. The agreement was signed in the presence of Mayor H. R. Albee.

Graduation of the first class of cadets at West Point on April 20 was ordered by Secretary of War Baker to meet in part the shortage of officers in the regular army. The class comprises about 125 men.

Under a suspension of rules in both houses, the Michigan legislature received and placed in position for passage a bill suggested by Governor Sleeper authorizing the state to borrow $5,000,000 for war purposes.

A resolutoin placing at the disposal of President Wilson in case of war 48,000 members of the Polish Falcon's Alliance of America was adopted at the opening session of a special convention of that organization at Pittsburgh.

Farmers and business men representing many sections of the state met to begin a statewide campaign for mobilization of the food resources of Kentucky to help meet the food cost situation and prepare for war conditions.

Western Reserve University's grounds, buildings and practically all its facilities at Cleveland were offered to the United States government today by President Charles F. Thwing following a meeting of the university trustees.

The American commission for relief in Belgium received a dispatch stating that the first delegation of American relief workers in Belgium and northern France had arrived at Berne, Switzerland.

SENATE IS TO HOLD CONTINUOUS SESSION

To Convene at 10 A. M. Today and Sit Until a Declaration That a State of War Exists Is Voted

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS DECIDE

Senator La Follette Blocked Effort to Have Resolution Taken Up Yesterday After It Had Been Presented by the Foreign Relations Committee—No Filibuster is Expected, But Various Senators Will Discuss Method of Taxation to Pay for the War and the Arrangements to Follow Adoption of the War Resolution—It is Probable That the Senate Will Vote on the Resolutions Some Time Tonight—House to Vote Today.

Washington, April 3.—The way was cleared on both sides of the capitol today for prompt enactment of the administration resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany and directing the president to prosecute it with all the nation's resources to a successful termination.

Continuous Session of Senate.

Balked by Senator La Follette in their effort to have the resolution taken up immediately after it had been presented from the foreign relations committee, senate leaders decided to begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock a session to continue until a vote has been taken. Letters signed by Senators Martin and Gallinger, respectively, the democratic and republican leaders, went to each senator tonight asking him to be in his seat tomorrow when the senate meets, and announcing the plan for a continuous session.

Vote Late Tonight

If the leaders can hold a quorum, as they were able to do in the closing hours of the last session on the armed neutrality bill, it is probable that there will be action late tomorrow night or Thursday morning. It is not expected that there will be any attempt to filibuster, but none knew tonight how many senators would speak.

House to Adopt Resolution.

Adoption of the resolution by the house before tomorrow night is predicted by members of the foreign affairs committee. The committee will meet in the morning and is expected to reported back quickly the resolution as approved today by the senate committee. A special rule probably will be asked from the committee to expedite the resolution regardless of its progress in the senate and little delay is looked for once it reaches the house floor. Sentiment on the house side is almost unanimously in favor of the measure.

Position Taken by Senators.

Senators who have looked over the situation believe that if friends of the resolution can be prevented from consuming time in speech making, a vote in the senate need not be delayed many hours. They expect few votes against it and not many speeches in opposition. Republicans in close touch with the situation believe Senators Lafollette, Gronna and Norris on the republican side will speak and vote against the resolution and that they will be joined by Senators Stone and Kirby on the democratic side. Of the position that will be taken by Senators Cummins and Lane, who were in the group President Wilson blamed for failure of the armed neutrality bill, they were not at all sure.

Approval of President's Address.

Enthusiastic approval of the president's address is general among senators. There are a few republicans who express doubt about what he meant when he said the entrance of the United States into the war would involve "the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany." Some of them who think this might mean a close alliance and an active participation in all the policies of the entente extending even to the period after the war, are anxious to have the exact intent of the phrase made clear before they vote to give the president the broad powers conveyed in the resolution.

Matter of Taxation.

There may be also some disinclination particularly on the part of republicans to adopt the president's suggestion as to taxation of the present generation to pay for the war if that taxation is to be aimed at objects already taxed in their opinion to the limit.

Additional Taxation on Liquors.

Some senators feel that there should be additional taxation on liquors and beer and stamp taxes of the kind that helped finance the Spanish war, and that eventually much of the expense should be met by bond issues.

This phase of the question, however, is looked upon as entirely aside from the great issue before congress and whatever the financial policy may be viewed differences of opinion on it will not impede the progress of the war resolution.

Arrangements for Financing.

Arrangements for financing activities to follow the adoption of the war resolution are held in abeyance by the house ways and means committee pending full information as to what steps are planned. Democratic Leader Kitchin is ready to call a meeting of the committee at any time to consider raising revenues, but he thinks it useless to do so before he is supplied with estimates as to the amounts needed. Virtually all of the members of the committee are here and quick action can be taken whenever the call comes.

MEXICO CHARACTERIZED AS AN INTERNATIONAL NUISANCE

By Former President Taft Speaking at a Dinner in New York.

New York, April 3.—Former President Taft, speaking at a dinner here tonight given in his honor, declared that "if any nation is to attack us it will be through Mexico." He characterized the neighboring republic as "an international nuisance" and General Carranza as "not the most reliable individual."

Referring to the relations of the United States and Germany, Mr. Taft asserted that the people of this country are in a state of mind 'where war is necessary to set at defiance the ruthless violation of our rights."

"When will the war end?" he asked. 'I hope and pray in a year. I hope and pray that the pressure on Germany may finally topple that military dynasty. The president in his address to congress separates the German people from the German emperor. The loyalty of the people to the emperor has been most marvelous, but no matter how loyal they are, when Germany loses its military prowess, then the hardships through which they are going, accompanied by the Russian revolution, may topple him over. If so, the war will be won in less than a year."

The former president explained the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the head.

GERMANY WILL NOT DECLARE WAR ON U. S.

Nor Take Any Steps to Wage War Against This Country.

Berlin, April 3, via London, April 4, 2.16 a. m.—The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude even if congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since February 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral.

Whitlock on Way to Berne.

Berne, via Paris, April 3, 10.40 p. m.—Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, and party and the Chinese minister, with twenty members of the Chinese legation, 77 persons in all, arrived by special train at 1 o'clock today at Schauffhausen. They continued their way to Berne.

UNNATURALIZED GERMANS COULD BE INTERNED.

Law on Statute Books Gives the President That Power.

Washington, April 3.—While president Wilson has indicated the benevolent policy the government will pursue towards Germans in this country, legal officers of the administration today directed attention to a law already on the statute books under which as soon as congress declares war existing every unnaturalized male German 14 years of age or under may by presidential proclamation be confined or removed as alien enemies.

Under the old Prussian-American treaty of 1828 German citizens here would be to an extent exempt from provisions of this law. The United States, however, has refused to accede to a proposal of the Berlin government that the treaty be reaffirmed with changes and additions, and it is understood the document will be declared abrogated if the conduct of Germans make such a step necessary.

State department officials revealed today that Germany recently replied to the American note refusing to accept her proposal regarding the treaty because of her "disregard of the canons of international courtesy" and her "clear violations' 'of the treaty itself. While no details were given out, it is understood that Germany denied that she had violated the treaty and evinced a desire to abide by it.

The American government in its note said it was seriously considering whether the treaty had "not been in effect abrogated by the German government's flagrant violations of its provisions."

GERMANS TO FINANCE PUBLIC WORKS IN ARGENTINA

Assurance Given Argentina Government by German Minister.

Buenos Aires, April 3.—The German minister has assured the Argentina government that certain German financiers, in association with the Reichsbank, are ready to undertake the financing of public works in Argentina. This assurance is interpreted here as a move to impress the government with the economic resources of Germany.

The Buenos Aires Herald says that the Germans are using every means to create differences between Argentina and both the entente and the United States. The paper says the republic will not compromise its neutrality.