

# HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION

## Miss Rankin Sobs "I Cannot Vote for War—" Given Negative

### THREE AND A HALF BILLIONS FOR WAR ASKED IN BUDGET

Nearly Three Billions for War Department—to Finance One Year

DOES NOT INCLUDE LOANS TO ENTENTE

Will Be Raised by Increased Taxes and Bond Issue Easily Obtained.

Washington, April 5.—Congress was asked today to provide immediately \$3,502,517,000 to finance the war for one year, approximately as follows:

For the war department, \$2,952,537,934.

For increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the marine corps to 30,000 men, \$175,855,762.

For other necessary expenditures for the naval establishment at the discretion and discretion of the president, \$292,538,790, and

For the coast guard, so that it may perfect and bring to a high state of efficiency its telephone system of coastal communication, \$600,000.

**How to Be Raised.**

A bond issue, increased taxation, including higher taxes on estates, large incomes, whiskey, beer, tobacco and new methods of taxation probably will be resorted to to raise the huge amount.

Unofficial estimates to the federal reserve board are to the effect that the banks of the federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000,000 of war bonds at once at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent. Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that he thought the government would have no difficulty in raising the necessary finances, but declined to indicate the probable methods that will be adopted.

The estimates were couched in general terms and lacking in details. The great total does not include possible loans to the allies, part of the administration's program.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee intimated that short term notes might be issued to a limited extent to make immediately available a portion of the sum desired.

**Take Big Incomes.**

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking majority member of the ways and means committee which will have the final say in drafting the war revenue bill before its presentation to the house, declared tonight that the income tax would probably be amended so as to furnish the government with greatly increased revenues during the war.

"My view is," he said, "that while the war lasts no man should enjoy an income of more than \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year and that the government should take all over this amount. We could obtain also \$200,000,000 additional annually by raising taxes on whiskey and beer to the level with what they were taxed in England before the war started."

"The excess profits tax, now in force, must be graduated, making it heaviest on largest profits. The tariff is impossible as a source of revenue during the war."

Lowering of the income tax exemption to \$2,000 and possibly to \$1,500 are among the proposals under consideration. What such action would mean, one official said today, in actual revenue, could not be forecast even approximately, because of lack of information upon which to base an estimate.



### STRENGTH OF NAVY TO BE QUADRUPLED

Bills to Create an Army of a Million Men Drafted—to Be Public Soon

Washington, April 5.—The vast scope of the administration's plans for a war army and navy were revealed today after a military budget of \$3,400,000,000 had been submitted to congress. In broad terms it is proposed to quadruple the enlisted strength of the navy and to have in service within a year an army of a million trained men, including the first 500,000 to be brought to the colors by selective conscription. Bills to carry out the program already are in the hands of the congressional military and naval committees.

The budget is divided so that \$2,932,000,000 goes to the army and \$468,000,000 to the navy. These sums are in addition to the regular army appropriation bill of \$240,000,000 and appropriations totalling \$517,273,802 already available for the navy.

The navy's task will be to raise the present enlisted strength of 68,700 men to 197,000 in the shortest possible time. It is estimated it will cost \$175,855,761 to do this. A lump sum appropriation of \$292,538,790 is asked to cover new construction and all other material expenses.

The army bill, drafted by the general staff, has been approved by President Wilson and the department decided today to make it public immediately upon passage of the war resolution by the house.

**CLERGYMEN READY.**

Philadelphia, April 5.—Formation of a clergy reserve corps composed of Episcopal clergymen in the diocese of Pennsylvania was authorized in a resolution adopted here at a meeting today.

### What Has United States Done to Prepare for War?

On page five of this paper will be found a complete resume of the steps, so far made public, that the various departments of the government and the council of national defense have taken to prepare this country for war. They intimate a complete mobilization of the resources of potentially the most powerful nation in the world.

### Administration's Plans to Raise Army

Regulars to Be Filled Up to War Strength by Recruiting and Draft—Young Men From 19 to 25 to Be Conscripted in 500,000-Increments.

Washington, April 5.—How the government plans to raise a war army of a million men within a year and 2,000,000 within two years was disclosed upon the passage of the war resolution by the house.

The bill prepared by the general staff and approved by the president for submission to congress provides for the immediate filling up of the regular army and national guard to war strength of more than 800,000 by draft unless enough volunteers enlist quickly, and for bringing into the service by late summer of the first 500,000 of the new force of young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years to be called to the colors by selective conscriptions.

In drafting its program, the staff recognized the fact that the United States must start at the beginning and train first an army of 100,000 men and non-commissioned officers to undertake the training of the thousands of youths who will enter the service with no notion of military duty or life.

Expansion of the present regular army to its full war strength of 287,000 enlisted men and 17,000 officers means many new regiments of all arms to be created by dividing existing regiments and filling each to half war strength with volunteers or conscripts. The national guard regiments, all of which can be called in the federal service under the existing laws, will have approximately 377,000 men and 10,300 officers at war strength. No new regiments of the guard would be organized and the full limit of the national defense act would be invoked to wipe out and distinguish between federal

### NAVAL MILITIAMEN AND RESERVES NEXT

As Soon As President Signs Resolution 15,000 Men Will Be Summoned

Washington, April 5.—The navy department completed preparations late today to flash telegraphic orders for the mobilization of 15,000 members of the naval militia and the naval reserve, immediately upon the signing of the war resolution by President Wilson after it has passed the house.

The Atlantic fleet has been maintained on a war basis since the national emergency was declared. The 10,000 members of the naval militia and the 5,000 men in the various classes of the naval reserve will be employed immediately to fill up the complement of reserve ships and auxiliary and put in commission the first of the huge motor power patrol fleets for coast protection against submarines.

As yet there is nothing to indicate the compulsory service proposed for the army will be applied to fill up the navy. An average of 250 new men a day is being added to the service and officials hope to find a great flow of volunteers when congress sets all machinery in motion.

"What we will term the 'material estimate,'" Secretary Daniels said, referring to the navy budget submitted today, "is to provide for additional ships, guns and ammunition, various articles of ships' equipment, material and supplies of various kinds, for aviation, storage facilities for ordnance supplies, additional employes at navy yards and to meet the added expenses of the navy department."

### 166,000 GROSS TONS LOST BY NORWEGIANS

London, April 5.—During February and March 105 Norwegian vessels of 166,322 gross tons were sunk, according to a statement made by the Norwegian legation this evening. Sixty lives were lost in the disasters and 122 persons who were on board ships that were sunk are still missing. The statement says:

During February 41 Norwegian vessels of 63,084 gross tons were sunk. Fourteen persons were killed and 22 are missing. During March 64 vessels of 103,238 gross tons were sunk. Forty-six persons were killed and 100 are missing. The total Norwegian losses during the war are almost 600,000 tons.

### UOTE IS 373 TO 50; WILSON TO SIGN SOON

After 17-Hour Debate, in Which Opposition Is Led by Democratic Leader Kitchin, War Declaration Is Passed at Three A. M.

Washington, April 6.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the senate, passed the house shortly after 3 o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

President Wilson will sign the resolution as soon as Vice President Marshall has attached his signature in the senate. It formally accepts the state of belligerency forced by German aggressions and authorizes and directs the president to employ the military and naval forces and the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination.

Without roll calls the house rejected all amendments, including proposals to prohibit the sending of any troops over seas without congressional authority. Passage of the resolution followed 17 hours of debate. There was no attempt to filibuster, but the pacifist group under the leadership of Democratic Leader Kitchin prolonged the discussion with impassioned speeches, declaring conscience would not permit them to support the president's recommendation that a state of war be declared.

**Miss Rankin's Vote.**

Miss Rankin of Missoula, the only woman member of congress, sat through the first roll-call with bowed head, falling to answer to her name, twice called by the clerk. "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war." For a moment then she remained standing, supporting herself against a desk, and as cries of "vote, vote," came from several parts of the house, she sank back into her seat without voting audibly. She was recorded in the negative.

**The Fifty.**

The 50 who voted against the resolution were:

Almond, Bacon, Britten, Brown, Burnett, Carey, Church, Connolly of Kansas, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Esch, Frear, Fuller of Illinois, Jaughen, Hays, Hensley, Hillyard, Hull of Iowa, Izoe, Johnson of South Dakota, Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Krutson, LaFollette, Little, London, Lundsen, McLemore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Rodenburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Vandye, Volgt, Wheeler, Woods of Iowa.

Cheers greeted the announcement of the result. A few minutes later Speaker Clark signed the resolution and the house then adjourned to meet again Monday and take up the administration's recommendations for war legislation.

**Opposition Rallies.**

Washington, April 5.—The house debated the war resolution all of today and far into the night and although passage was assured before adjournment, the leaders predicted that a vote could not be reached until early morning.

For the most part the discussion proceeded with an air of unemotional acquiescence, scores of members making brief speeches to put themselves on record as reluctantly accepting war as the only course of honor.

During the day the debate revealed an unexpected strength in the minority opposing the resolution. Confident predictions of not more than a dozen votes against it gave place tonight to reports that the opposition might muster upwards of a hundred on the final roll-call, and supporters of the resolution conceded that the number to vote in the negative probably would be more than 50.

**Kitchin Draws Following.**

This surprising accession to the minority ranks was attributed to the efforts of Democratic Leader Kitchin, who took the floor and in a dramatic speech announced that he could not vote with a clear conscience for war. Supporters of the president's course were not concerned over the defection, however. Sure of a great majority they permitted the roll-call to be delayed only so that every one might be heard.

taken soon after 1 o'clock. There was no certainty that it might not be later, however. Late tonight a suggestion by Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee that debate be closed before midnight met with loud shouts of disapproval and even the opposition of a considerable number of members opposed to voting on Good Friday was insufficient to get an agreement to vote by 12 o'clock.

Mr. Kitchin's opposition drew an immediate following from among the group who have opposed preparedness.

Amendments. Late in the night, Representative Britten presented an amendment designed to prohibit the use of troops in Europe, Asia or Africa, without the approval of congress, except troops volunteering for such service.

Representative McCulloch of Ohio offered an amendment directing that "none of the military forces of the United States may be transported for service in any European country except on express approval of congress."

**Kitchin Opposes.**

Word that Democratic Leader Kitchin would speak and vote against the resolution quickly filled the house chamber late today.

"My conscience and judgment have shown the path of my duty and I must tread it if I tread it barefooted and alone," he said.

The pacifist group cheered up noticeably over Kitchin's attitude. Representative Hensley of Missouri announced he now would vote against the resolution. Other wavering pacifists, he said, would join with him. A broad smile possessed the face of Senator La Follette, who sat in the rear of the chamber.

Kitchin said he was not sure that the United States, put in the same situation that Germany is in, might not resort to the same violations of neutrality that Germany has been guilty of.

"In this case, no invasion is threatened," Kitchin continued. "No foot of our territory is in danger. No vital right is contested. The acts of Germany are not directed directly at us. We are asked to make common cause with Great Britain and France to support a cause right or wrong. Every feeling of humanity combines to keep us out of war."

**British Deaths.**

Kitchin referred to the British closing of the North sea and said no lives were lost then because Americans stayed out of that zone. "We did not wage war on Mexico. We were willing to forego our rights with Great Britain and with Mexico rather than plunge into war while the whole world was in conflagration. I approved that course then and now."

Representative Hefflin of Alabama, Democrat, bitterly criticized Representative Kitchin, declaring it was humiliating to the Democrats and that if he himself had made such a speech, he would have followed it up by resigning from congress. Some hisses came from the Democratic side and Mr. Hefflin said they were from those who were for the Kaiser.

Representative Sloan of Nebraska, Republican, declared the sober second thought of the American people including congress is being felt and that 10 days delay of the vote would defeat the resolution in its present shape.

**Wants Debate Cut.**

Toward 7 o'clock Chairman Flood, in charge of the resolution, sought an agreement to have the committee of the whole rise at 8 o'clock and report the resolution in the house, with a view to early action. There was immediate opposition. Speaker Clark said everybody ought to have a right to speak, and the house should stay in session until early hours of the morning or all night if necessary. Mr. Flood then withdrew his request and speeches were resumed.

Representative Mann, the Republican leader, took the floor. He praised the courage of those opposing, but said there was nothing for congress to do but stand by the president.

"For two and one-half years, I have done all in my power by voice and vote to keep this country out of the European war," he said. "I have believed

### Entire High School Class Deserts to Join Militia

Butte, April 5.—(Special.)—Twenty-three students of the Beaverhead county high school at Dillon, representing the senior class, walked out of that school today and proceeded in a body to Butte en route to the recruiting office at Helena, where they propose to enlist in the militia. The Dillon lads were given a rousing sendoff, a party

of 15 high school girls accompanying them as far as this city, feeding the young men on candy and popcorn and incidentally shedding a lot of tears. The students left Butte at 7 o'clock tonight for Helena. Everyone is bound to enter the service of the United States, and they avowed that they intended to fight to a finish.