

WILLS FIRE TO KILL NAVAL SAULKERS

Persons Challenged at Bridges Must Obey Summons of Sentries

RIVERMEN ARE NOTIFIED

Drastic Regulation Provided in First Military District of Pennsylvania

NOTICE TO BOATMEN!

IN APPROACHING ALL Bridges over Rivers and Streams you will steer a course midway between all piers, and under no circumstances halt in proximity of same.

Orders are issued to all sentries on duty to Challenge Only Twice persons and boats approaching bridges; and if not promptly obeyed to shoot to kill.

MILLARD D. BROWN, Lieut. Colonel Commanding First Military District of Penna.

Orders to shoot to kill all persons not obeying the customary challenge were issued today to sentries guarding the bridges in the First Military District of Pennsylvania, which includes Philadelphia.

The orders, coming from Colonel Millard D. Brown, commander of the First Pennsylvania Infantry, National Guard, and of the district, were distributed today among the various units along the river-fronts and among boatsmen stationed in conspicuous places along the rivers.

The issuance of the orders followed several instances of persons loitering near bridges last night. The sentries were ordered an interloper to move on, but he continued to linger near, sitting down under the bridge. The guards fired in his direction, the bullets striking the earth beside him. The threat was effective and the man fled.

The notice issued to boatmen today reads as follows: In approaching all bridges over rivers and streams you will steer a course midway between all piers, and under no circumstances halt in proximity of same.

Orders are issued to all sentries on duty to challenge only twice persons and boats approaching bridges, and if not promptly obeyed, to shoot to kill.

Eighty new recruiting stations for the naval coast defense reserve were opened today in a determined city-wide effort to gather the needed 5500 men for that branch.

The stations were opened under the auspices of the Home Defense Committee, appointed by Mayor Smith, which also today opened its first recruiting station for the home defense guard.

This is a municipal organization with a proposed strength of 20,000 men.

The stations, scattered in all parts of the city, were donated by business men, churches, physicians and, in some instances, by owners of homes. Patriotic citizens have also been urged to contribute by the volunteer recruiting aids in their attempt to make up the complement of Philadelphia's defenders on the adjacent waters.

At these new stations volunteers are enrolled and sent in squads to the nearest recruiting station where there is an authorized surgeon, who makes the necessary examination for enlistment.

The widespread campaign for recruits is expected to smother the systematic efforts which recruiting officers say, German sympathizers, agitators and pacifists have been preventing men from enlisting in the army and navy.

Discovery of the plot was made in the courtyard of City Hall, where sailors from several of the battleships at League Island have opened recruiting stations to get men greatly needed to bring the ships up to full service strength.

DECLARATION OF WAR DELAYED BY LONG DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Continued from Page One

The Foreign Committee, argued against party control of the time. He opposed giving up any of the debate time allotted him by virtue of his position as Republican member in favor of the bill.

Debate, however, started promptly at 10:30 after the brief wrangle over division of the time for discussion. Speaker Clark surrendered the chair to Representative Fitzgerald.

FLOOD'S APPEAL

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stirred the House to unusual depths. He said:

War is being made upon our country and its people. Our ships are being sunk, our non-combatant zones, including men, women and children being fouly murdered; our merchantmen are denied freedom of the seas.

Under such circumstances there is no time for the Government to pursue a policy of neutrality. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the act of the German Imperial Government to enter into this most colossal struggle.

We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations which have been fighting humanity's battles for two and a half centuries. It is determined that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

THERE IS NO PEACE

Representative Niemi, from a race for thousands of years taught to love peace, added this:

I come from a people that for thousands of years have been taught to love peace. I cannot shut my eyes or close my ears to the fact that though we cry peace Germany answers by warring against us.

The time has come for American citizenship to realize that with the common benefits and opportunities which this country affords, it comes the common duty and obligation to serve it in every way in its hour of danger.

Let us give notice to the world that in this republic of ours at least that we are citizens of peace and quality, whether that citizenship is lately acquired or whether it is that of birthright, and that in the defense of our flag and country we recognize no distinction of wealth or position; and that we shall be guided in our actions with the one common thought of victory in the conflict we are entering.

"We are a great nation," said Representative Harrison, a Democratic leader on the committee. "We are a nation of peace and peace-loving people. I refuse to believe that we have degenerated in our national ideas, that we have forgotten the teachings of our fathers, and are not now willing to fight for those principles which have long defended and upheld in the early history of this country." He added:

"We are going to war in defense of our fundamental rights and for preservation of the rights of humanity. The charge that we are going to war for profit in the interest of munitions-makers is as despicable as it is un-American, and it is unworthy of any American who loves his country better than he does the land of an insidious foe.

If there be in this body or elsewhere citizens who object to the course we are embarking on, I suggest they address themselves to Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann-Hollweg, the Reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic culture, the Zimmerman note.

Representatives Cooper and Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Britten, of Chicago, began the pacifist opposition to the bill during Flood's speech.

They asked if the President when seeking armed neutrality had not stated he did not want war.

"We are not going to defend an armed or any sort of neutrality," Flood retorted. "We are going to fight." Flood retorted. "Didn't Great Britain's mines sink the Evelyn?" Cooper asked.

"Great Britain has not taken an American life during the war," replied Flood. "The Evelyn was sunk by a German mine, in a German field, near the German coast."

Denouncing preparedness advocates for their interference with pacifist meetings, Cooper, who presided over the session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who voted against a favorable report on the war resolution, criticized action taken in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He said:

WAR CHIEFS PLAN FOR BIGGER ARMY

WASHINGTON, April 5. Final details of the Administration's plans for raising armies to fight Germany were worked out today at a conference at the Capitol between Secretary of War Baker and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The measure providing for an immediate draft of sufficient men to bring the total available fighting strength up to approximately 1,200,000 will be introduced in both houses just as soon as the House adopts the Flood-Martin war resolution. This means that the bill will be laid before Congress some time tomorrow.

Until the adoption of the war resolution by the House, details of the new army bill will be withheld. Both Senator Chamberlain and Secretary Baker declined to discuss the plan after today's conference.

The life of the new army, under the General Staff plan, would be for the duration of the war, or until such time as the international affairs of the nation were in such state as to permit of its demobilization. The troops then will go into the reserve.

Senator Chamberlain made it clear for the first time that the bill providing for an immediate levy of troops was an emergency one and is entirely a separate measure from the planned compulsory military training. The troops recruited under this bill will be used to fill the ranks of the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and to create an army in training of approximately 600,000 men.

The universal law will be introduced in the Senate immediately after it convenes tomorrow noon, and refer it promptly to the Military Affairs Committee. No serious opposition to the measure is expected to develop in the committee and a favorable report to the Senate may be made within a few hours.

Leaders planned to use every parliamentary expedient for passage of the bill in the hope of getting it through the Senate late tomorrow. Almost no opposition to the army bill is expected from the pacifist group. They have made it plain that notwithstanding the opposition to war they are now determined to aid the nation in its prosecution, and any effort at this time to block the successful conduct of the war would be regarded as very close to treason.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow also will take up the army appropriation bill passed yesterday by the House with the expectation of adding to it enormous amounts estimated to be necessary by the War Department as a result of the declaration of war.

COUNCIL LINES LABOR FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, April 5. Mobilization of labor for war was begun here today. The executive committee of the committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense got under way its work of lining up all workers for the Government.

There were present Samuel Gompers, chairman and president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson; James O'Connell, H. E. Wills, Lee K. Franklin, Gertrude Beckee, Frank Morrison, V. Everett Macy, Louis B. Schenck, E. Parker Nevin, Elisha Lee and James Lord.

As a result of the efforts of this body there will be no lack of workers for munition output and all other materials needed by the Government. In addition, this committee will solve the problems of getting exemptions from active military service of men needed more urgently in the various branches of industry.

Reports of preliminary action already taken by various organizations were considered by the committee.

ECONOMY BOARD TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, April 5. The United States Government is ready to launch one of its biggest tasks in preparing for war with Germany—conservation of all commercial commodities.

A national economy board of five members has been virtually completed to take charge of the work, and three of the members will be announced by the Council of National Defense tonight.

The board will comprise a body of experts of the universal service question for some time, and we hope that the members from the North can be made to see the seriousness of the issue as we view it.

Southern members have always opposed the training of any considerable number of negro soldiers. It is due to their opposition that recruiting of negroes for the regular army is strictly limited and that, even in the great campaign for enlistments of the last two years, not a single addition has been made to the negro quotas.

The negroes are willing to enlist. The only limit to the army which are constantly filled to the maximum limit of enlistments are the negro regular and National Guard regiments. The Southerners even opposed the last military bill providing for civilian camps throughout the country, because of their fear that negroes would come to these camps and claim their equal right as American citizens to training.

NEGRO IN U. S. ARMY RAISES RACE ISSUE IN CONGRESS; SPLIT CERTAIN

By Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 5. A fight over the negro race issue, such as has not been seen in Congress since the days of the Civil War, will come when the proposal of President Wilson for compulsory military service reaches Congress.

It became known today that southern Representatives and Senators have been quietly working with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker to limit the number of negroes exempt from the general call to arms. On the other hand, the universal service plans so far presented have uniformly provided for training negroes the same as whites.

Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, said today that he would fight for inclusion of negroes, and Senators from the southern States where the negro issue is sharply drawn have anticipated the issue and are prepared to fight it.

"The universal military service bill which I have prepared includes negroes," said Representative Kahn. "I have provided that they be trained in separate units, but they would be called to duty exactly the same as would the white citizens. There is no reason why they should not be called to service. Nobody questions that they make good soldiers. Negro regiments of the regular army have not only the enemy without giving a good account of themselves. They served with particular bravery at San Juan Hill and Parai."

Representative Richard S. Whaley, of South Carolina, expressed the southern view. He said:

Inclusion of the South cannot stand for inclusion of negroes in a universal service plan. It would bring down upon the many districts of our country where negroes far exceed whites the number a danger greater than any foreign foe.

The universal service plans so far prepared propose that, following one year of active training, the men would return to their homes carrying their arms and equipment with them, to remain members of the reserve, subject to a call to arms. This would accomplish the very thing which the South has always fought against—the placing of arms in the hands of a large number of negroes and the training of them to work together in organized units.

NEAR-CLASH IN DEBATE

"When war comes we must all stand united," Cooper said in conclusion, "but I shall not vote to plunge this nation into war."

Representative Harrison declared "Cooper's speech would have been fitting for the Reichstag."

Representative Britten, Illinois, offered an amendment to the state of war resolution preventing the use of American military forces in Europe without orders from Congress. The amendment followed the lead of his position as Republican member in favor of the bill.

Provided, however, that no part of the military forces of the United States shall be ordered to do so until such time as the European countries are without first being ordered to do so by Congress.

A near-clash was precipitated when Britten declared to vote for the resolution. "Why not give their names?" Representative Harrison of Mississippi, shouted. "They are on your side as well as mine."

Representative Britten, of Mississippi, retorted furiously, shaking his fist. "I challenge the statement," the Mississippiian declared, but Britten declined to yield further.

Cooper presented a communication from Secretary Lansing saying that an American sailor had perished in the sinking of the Sussex.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

"But the President said that several Americans went to the bottom of the English Channel when the Sussex sank," continued Cooper. "It is not true that we have placed our soldiers under the President of the United States."

Cooper expressed himself as opposed to any war except in defense and then in defense of something worth defending. And he declared that the foot of an invader on our soil. He held this country should not join a war 4000 miles away.

"Pleading for peace," he contended, however, that "every American would fight for the foot of an invader on our soil." He held this country should not join a war 4000 miles away.

"Germany made no absolute submarine promises," Cooper said. "Treaty nations have placed their trust in Germany."

GERMANS HERE SAFE, U. S. AGAIN DECLARES

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Government again today announced its protection of foreign citizens and their property in this country where the danger is less than a letter from Mayor George G. P. Pascale, N. J., who wrote that German subjects in that city were concerned about their fate when hostilities should open.

Secretary of State Lansing, authorized by Secretary of State Lansing, who conducts himself properly suffering any loss of property or liberty by reason of a state of war if it should be declared by Congress.

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Arrested on Suspicion of Being a German

Michael Dobrin, of Chicago, was arrested on suspicion of being a German spy on this afternoon by Magistrate Justice in the Central Police Court. He was arrested in the Nictown freight yards of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway by customs detectives Walsh and Huffnagle. A number of clippings on the war and American defense plans were found in his pockets. He said he was on his way to New York city.

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Charles Henry Fox

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