

"STATE OF WAR EXISTS"---WILSON

Armed Merchantman Sunk by German Submarine

EXTRA

GERMANY AT WAR WITH UNITED STATES DECLARES WILSON IN EPOCH MAKING ADDRESS TO JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Declares Nation Should Unite With the Democracies to Put Down Autocratic Rule of the Prussian Dynasty; Urges Di- rect Aid to Allies in What He Terms Humanity's Battle Against Wantonness.

ARMED STEAMER SUNK.
(Associated Press.)

New York, April 2.—American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices to the company from the United States consul at Brest, France. There is no information relative to the crew's fate, numbering thirty nine, including sixteen Americans.

CONSIDER MESSAGE TODAY.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Congress adjourned shortly after the war message was delivered and will reconvene this morning to discuss a line of action. It seems assured that President Wilson will secure backing of Congress in the step which he has urged as vital.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson tonight asked Congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

While the news of the submerging of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to sail into the barred zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the capitol, the president appearing before the House and Senate in joint session, asked Congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America.

He made it clear no action was being taken against the Austrian government, and the other nations allied with Germany.

PRACTICAL COOPERATION
The president said war with Germany would involve practical cooperation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits.

WANTS ARMY OF 500,000.
The president urged the organization of an army of at least 500,000 men, chosen "upon the principle of universal liability to service."

THE MESSAGE
President Wilson spoke as follows: "I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, while it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making."

PUT ASIDE RESTRAINTS
"On the third of February last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February, it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year, the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that the warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats."

WARFARE AGAINST MANKIND.
"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a warfare against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which have stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



America's Chief Executive Who Tells Congress Time Has Come When America Must Enter World's War in Name of Humanity.

of counsel and a temperance of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are already a single champion.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.
"When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our rights to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea."

COMMON PRUDENCE
"It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea, which it has prescribed, even in the defense of right, which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards, which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law, and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerent."

SACRED RIGHTS.
"There is one choice we cannot make. We are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs. They cut to the very roots of human life."

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities, which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent

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WASHINGTON ALL EXCITEMENT AS SESSION STARTS

War and Anti-War Advocates
Start Demonstrations About
Capitol

AWAITS ORGANIZATION
TO DELIVER MESSAGE

Believes That Nation Will Declare

State of War Exists With
Imperial Government

(Associated Press)

Washington, April 2.—Senator Martin, the majority leader, announced in the senate that the house organization was expected to be perfected by 3 o'clock and that President Wilson would address a joint session as soon as organization was complete.

Democratic house leaders got word from the White House to hurry organization, that President Wilson would speak tomorrow, but the leaders promised to do all they could to meet his wish to speak today.

Congress assembled with a majority openly in favor of a declaration of a state of war if not actually a declaration of war.

Compulsory Training.
Changing it to make it effective in promptly raising armed forces, Senator Chamberlain today virtually completed his compulsory universal military training bill. The chief change provides for registration and training this year of men between 20 and 25 years. In subsequent years men of 21 and 22 and 23 years would be subject to training upon call of the president.

Jeannette For Mann.
"I know of no better way to stand by the president than to return his party to power in the house," said Representative Schull, Progressive, of Minnesota, in nominating Clark.

Representative Lenroot, seconding the nomination of Mann, declared he could not admit the Republicans were less patriotic than the Democrats. There will be no partisanship on the Republican side, he said.

Among 217 who voted for Clark was Martin, Progressive, and among the 205 who voted for Mann was Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who thus performed her opening duty.

Helgeson Absent.
Among the absentees was Representative Helgeson of North Dakota. With the re-election of Clark, it seemed certain that Wilson would deliver his address late this afternoon. It was expected on every hand that he would ask congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKE VOTE OF I. W. W.'S

(United Press)
Virginia, Minn., April 2.—Approval of a general industrial strike in case the United States declares war on Germany was voted by the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in session here, according to an announcement today. Delegates from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan were in attendance and local branches in those states will be asked to ratify the proposals.

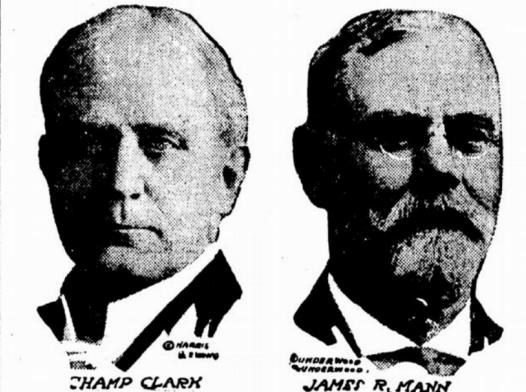
HOSPITAL SHIP REPORTED SUNK

(United Press.)
New York, April 2.—Reaching an American port today from England, the Cunard liner, Carpathia, brought news of the destruction by a German submarine of a British hospital ship, with a loss of 167 lives. The Carpathia escaped the same fate by only a half hour.

♦ PERFECT DAY GREETINGS
♦ OPENING OF CONGRESS
♦ Washington, April 2.—A hot April sun, more clear than has ever before waved over Washington, broke out through the clouds today. Gentle April breezes which gave a hint of real summer fanned the flags wide floating amid thousands of American flags was a symbol of the Chinese republic. The flag, a new one, minus the dragon, hung over a Chinese cafe between two American flags.

CHAMP CLARK WINS OUT IN SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT AS CONGRESS CONVENES TO CONSIDER WHETHER NATION SHALL ENTER WAR AGAINST GERMANY

Democrats Win Organization



Members of Congress in face of national crisis re-elect Champ Clark as speaker. James R. Mann, of Chicago, minority leader, was candidate of Republicans.

Wires President Wilson

Mayor Lucas upon reading President Wilson's message to Congress sent the following telegram in behalf of the City of Bismarck:

To President Wilson, Washington, D. C.:
"On behalf of the loyal citizens of Bismarck, I extend to you our heartiest and united support in this great national crisis."

"A. W. LUCAS,
President of the City Commission."

Frazier Pledges Support

"President Wilson in this crisis may depend upon the loyal support of every North Dakotan," said Governor Frazier last night. "There never has been any question as to the stand of North Dakota in any matter where loyalty and true patriotism are concerned—there can be no question now."

Do Your Duty Today.

There is little more to say as election day dawns, except that The Tribune desires again to emphasize the necessity of supporting the commissioners who have served the city efficiently.

The campaign is over. Commissioners Lucas, Battey and Bertsch have conducted a clean campaign. They have refused to indulge in personalities. Neither have they attempted to throw sand in the voters' eyes by urging issues not pertinent to the campaign.

Bismarck is in the midst of an important era in her development. These men have done much within the last four years to put the Capital City abreast of the progressive cities of the west.

Under the present administration the city has prospered. Considerable capital has been invested in new structures. Labor has secured plenty of employment at good wages and general confidence in the administrative ability is evidenced by the number of investments made in Bismarck and public enterprises launched and brought to a successful end.

Let us not mar the record by any mistake today.

Where To Vote Today

Voting places tomorrow will be as follows:
First Ward—All north of township line, which runs slightly south of Avenue A, and west of Fifth street—the old high school building on Fourth street.
Second Ward—West of Fifth street and south of the township line—vacant store room next to Faunce's on Fourth street.
Third Ward—East of Fifth street and north of the township line—new high school building, in the basement.
Fourth Ward—East of Fifth street

and south of the central line of Broadway—second door south of Broadway on Sixth street, in the McGillis building.
Fifth Ward—West of Fifth street and south of the central line of Broadway—elevator entrance to Bismarck bank building on Second street.
Sixth Ward—East of Fifth street, south of the township line, and north of the central line of Broadway—the fire hall.
The polls open at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. Electors may cast their ballots during the noon hour.

BRITISH CAPTURE TOWN OF CROISILLES

(United Press)
London, April 2.—The British have captured Croisilles, after a desperate defense by the Germans. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports.
The towns of Longattes and Dolgnies also have been captured by the British who took some prisoners.

TAKE OVER 90 PER CENT GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED

(United Press)
Washington, April 2.—Plans were completed today to take over 90 per cent of the German merchant ships interned in American ports immediately, if a state of war is declared to exist.

WILSON MAY ADDRESS JOINT SESSION TODAY

Expected That Organization of
House Will Be Completed
Late This Afternoon

MAJORITY IN CONGRESS
FAVOR WAR DECLARATION

Democratic House Leaders Given
Word to Rush Matters to
Their Completion

CLARK WILL PRESIDE.

Washington, April 2.—Champ Clark will preside over the house during the coming war period. The house elected him this afternoon after a speech and war prayer. Representative Schull, Independent, from Missouri, swung his vote to Clark, holding that patriotism demanded that this be done in this crisis. The action of the blind representative was unexpected.

"In about 32,000 voters of Missouri, the majority of them are Republicans. With my sightless eyes I will be of little service on the battlefield, but I can use the right God gave me by voting right today," he said.

Washington, April 2.—Congress convened today in special session. Thousands lined the streets and everywhere were patriotic demonstrations in favor of their propaganda. Not since the Civil war days has there been such intense excitement.

Congress will not get organized until late today and it is not known whether President Wilson will be able to deliver his war message already completed.

Plea For Patriotism.
The house session opened with South Trimble, clerk, presiding. The chaplain included in his prayer a plea for patriotism. "Diplomacy has failed," he earnestly prayed. "Moral suasion has failed. Appeals to reason and justice have been swept aside."

"We abhor war, and love peace, but if war has been or shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of every American citizen may throbb with patriotic feeling and that a united people may rally around our president."

Nearly the entire senate membership was present when Vice President Marshall called for orders. After the invocation, the president's proclamation calling the extraordinary session was read.

Referred to Problems.
In the senate, the Chaplain also referred to the problems confronting congress.

"Amid the confusion and violence of the world today, we cannot know the things that may shortly come to pass," he prayed. "and oh God, through the darkness until the day dawns and shadows flee away. Grant us courage to defend the truth. Let this critical time, lead these Thy servants, in a plain path, and inspire them with lofty principles."

Senate Recessed.
The senate, after being in session about ten minutes, recessed to await action of the house. Senators Martin and Gallinger, the two party leaders, were appointed to act with a house committee in notifying President Wilson that congress is ready to receive a communication from him.

"The preamble sets out that the triumph of Germany would destroy the liberty of the world," that the grandeur of the United States will not permit its share of the burden of war to be borne by other nations," and that "Germany has continued to destroy American ships and take American lives."

Pacifists and anti-pacifists besieged official Washington in an eleven-hour effort to induce toward their respective views. Parades were denied both, but the program of each group called for unauthorized sidewalk processions to the capitol.

Patriotic Demonstrations.
Flags fluttered from nearly every window in downtown Washington, from houses in the residential section, and all automobiles carried red, white and blue banners. The day was marked by a show of patriotic fervor seldom equaled in Washington even on Independence day.

Most pacifists came here from New York and other cities under the direct

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