

CONGRESS BACKS WAR MOVE

SENATE LEADERS AGREE ON FORM OF WAR MEASURE

Stone Refuses to Father Resolution and Shifts Burden Upon Senator Hitchcock

PREDICTION IS THAT IT WILL PASS EASILY

Some of the Pacifists May Use Rules and Delay Vote for 24 Hours

(Associated Press) Washington, April 3.—The senate foreign relations committee today approved the administration resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany in practically the same form as it was introduced in both houses of congress last night. Changes were made in the wording, but the effect remains the same.

LaFollette Bucked. Pacifism of Senator La Follette, one of the "willful twelve senators" who blocked the passage of Wilson's armed neutrality measure, today effectively blocked action on the war resolution until tomorrow through a parliamentary maneuver demanding that the resolution come up in regular order, the Wisconsin senator halted action for today. Heated words followed a statement in which Senator Martin pointed out the consequences behind this resolution. He declared the resolution must go through before anything else. Adjournment of the senate until tomorrow followed.

The house, which expected passage of the resolution by the senate, also deferred action until tomorrow. Expect Action Tomorrow. Consideration in the senate today of resolution declaring existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany was forced over until tomorrow by the objection of La Follette, and in the house was delayed by lack of organization of the foreign affairs committee. It is expected to come up for action tomorrow.

The senate adjourned at the climax of a stormy scene which arose over La Follette's objection. When Hitchcock reported the war resolution amended and asked for its immediate consideration, La Follette asked that under the rules it go over until tomorrow.

Tilt Between Senators. Senator Martin, the majority leader, angrily faced Senator La Follette saying:

"The senator has had too much experience to make it necessary for me to tell him that his attitude in a matter of this kind—"

La Follette broke in with a protest against being lectured by Martin. "I had no idea of lecturing the senator," Martin retorted, "but I have a right to call the attention of the senate and the senators to the momentous consequences of the resolution."

"It is quite unnecessary," La Follette interjected. "I think I realize it as fully. I ask the regular order."

The adjournment of the senate today was marked by a stormy session. In which Senator LaFollette by objection, forced consideration of the war resolution over until tomorrow, and Democratic Leader Martin then forced an adjournment to cut off La Follette.

The United States really is at war with the German empire today, awaiting only the formal recognition of congress.

Every agency was moving to grid the nation against the governments which President Wilson, in his address to congress characterized as a natural foe to liberty.

Discussed Revenue. The cabinet, at a war session, discussed the raising of money by taxation for use of the United States in the war; the equipment of the navy to the fullest state of efficiency to cope with the submarine menace, and the raising of a great army on the principle of universal liability to service—the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

The council of national defense and its advisory committee, in joint session, continued the work of mobilization of the national resources to "bring the government of the German empire to terms to end the war," as the president expressed it.

Union of Democracies To Fight War On Wanton Autocracy Urges Wilson

Washington, Apr. 3.—Pres. Wilson last night asked Congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

While the news of the submarining 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.

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

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

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 effort 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 due 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. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed."

SWEPT AWAY RESTRICTION "The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents, carrying hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or pity."

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas where no nations had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By patient steps after stage has been built up with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear vision, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded."

MINIMUM OF RIGHT. "This minimum of right, the German government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it has no weapons which it could use except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world."

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest period of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Properties can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be."

WARFARE AGAINST MANKIND. "The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war 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 of counsel and a temperateness 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 our superiority over the world."

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—Germany is contemplating a formal protest to all neutral nations against America's action in declaring war, Berlin advisers today stated. By such an appeal Germany hoped to particularly influence South American nations in her favor.

BACK PRESIDENT WILSON. (United Press.) St. Paul, Minn., April 3.—A resolution urging that every Minnesota representative in congress vote to back President Wilson was adopted unanimously by the Minnesota state senate today. The senate also approved the president's address and pledged for itself any necessary action to lay the resources of the state at the disposal of the nation.

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PEACE MOVE IS DIRECTED FROM AUSTRIA

Foreign Minister Suggests a Cessation of Hostilities Without a Cessation of Hostilities

LEADERS OF CENTRAL POWERS TO CONFER

London Press Jubilant Over Probable Action of Congress in War Matter

(Associated Press) Berlin, April 3.—The proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without re-opening the cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the Central governments.

The proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin, representing the four countries. The Lokai Anzeigler, says:

"Count Czernin's statement would not have been made if he had not previously obtained an assurance that it would meet with the approval of his allies. This agreement will presently be affirmed by a conference at Berlin. If our enemies refuse to accept this opportunity, the responsibility will be theirs. We are ready to hold out and the coming conference will emphasize this with great distinctness."

BROTHERS IN ARMS. (Associated Press) London, April 3.—Under the heading "Brothers in Arms," the Pall Mall Gazette, says today of President Wilson's speech:

"The president frames the issue in a setting calculated to stir the deepest emotion of the people. The Russian revolution enables him to commend it to them as a conflict between virtues of democracy and the crimes of autocracy."

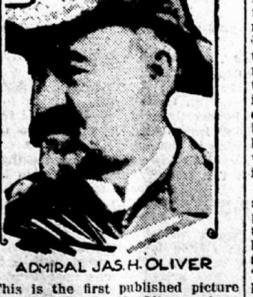
SURRENDER TO WORLD. The Standard says that Germany, in bringing the crushing material and moral force of the great republic, against her, was acting on only two possible theories—first, that Germany contemplates a surrender and that her pride demands that she surrender only to the whole world; second, that it means a desperate staking of all on the chance of starving England by her submarine campaign.

MUST HAVE NEW DEAL. Washington, April 3.—Universal manhood suffrage in Germany and a cabinet under the guidance of the people and not the son of the emperor are the foundations upon which Germany can establish a sound background for a new peace offer.

This is the statement of a high government official today, after reading a United Press dispatch announcing that the Berlin Lokai Anzeigler expected a new peace move of the Central Powers.

ENGLAND FACES A TEACHERS' SHORTAGE. London, April 3.—To take care of the shortage in teachers, which few schools it is proposed to utilize the services of curates in the elementary grades, having them teach everything except Scripture.

AMERICAN RULER OF VIRGIN ISLES



ADMIRAL JAS. H. OLIVER This is the first published picture of Admiral James H. Oliver, whose flag now floats over the former Danish West Indies as first American governor of our new possessions in the Caribbean sea, renamed the "Virgin Islands of the United States." Oliver formerly was chief of naval intelligence in the United States navy department.

WAR PLANS ARE UNDER WAY IN LOWER HOUSE

Only Slight Opposition Develops to Action as Outlined in Wilson Message

COMMITTEES BUSY ON NECESSARY RESOLUTIONS

Heavy Income Tax Imposed to Meet Expenditures Urged by One Faction

Washington, April 3.—Despite light opposition to the state of war resolution introduced last night, Democratic Floor Leader Martin in the senate said today he believed it would be reported out by the committee before noon. Plans are to have the senate consider it immediately. Senator Stone announced he would not pilot the measure.

"I will pass it on to Senator Hitchcock," he said. Congress today started to make the war with Germany a success. Foreign committees of the house and the senate met this morning to consider the war resolution. All will consider what should be done with appropriations, raising men, providing means of prosecuting the war vigorously and censoring news, that the enemy may not be informed in advance of the United States' views. Congress may debate some phases of the declaration.

Waged to Last Man. The war must be waged to the last man and the last dollar in order that democracy may not perish from the earth. The credit question is expected to cause extensive discussion. The members of congress received that suggestion with only lukewarm applause. Anticipating that the Republicans would make the same assignment as last session, Chairman Flood of the foreign committee called a meeting of the foreign affairs committee for 10 o'clock. As matters now stand, the resolution may not come up today, but will come up Wednesday.

Problem of Financing. The problem of financing America's part in the world war is directly before President Wilson and his cabinet today. The department heads are waiting action of congress on the war resolution introduced yesterday and now in committee before submitting the first war budget calling for hundreds of millions of dollars. This government's course will be to "pay as we go," the president said in his speech last night. It is not the president's intention to shift the burden to the future generation. It would be most "unwise to base credits which would be needed entirely on money borrowings," he said.

"It is our duty to protect our people so far as we may against any serious hardships and evils which would likely arise out of the inflation of large loans."

It is believed that the administration plan will be to heavily tax the incomes of the rich.

A break with Austria is by no means considered avoidable. That is the general view here today. Instead of postponing his decision, the president has sent notice that unless Austria keeps her hands off in the war between the United States and Germany, she, too, must come under the ban.

Secretary of War Baker and his advisory committee of the council of national defense are today discussing the following topics:

War plans on a basis of a three-year conflict. Suggestions for food control in the nation.

Universal service, not necessarily universal military service. Three vital projects were carried into today's session by Samuel Gompers, head of the committee on labor. It will decide on the most immediate projects disposed of at a meeting of the labor committee attended by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Director Gifford of the council of national defense, Howard Coffin, in charge of the munitions committee and other members of the council advisory committee. It is admitted that every detail must be considered to last at least three years, "that a serious struggle is ahead," and that the health of individuals of the nation therefore must be conserved in view of the fact that labor's part in the great struggle would be greater in one month than in one year in former years.

The house met at noon today with scarcely more than 100 members present. Important conferences detained the others. The blind chaplain in a prayer ringing with patriotism invoked divine assistance in the "momentous days that are to follow."

Big Army Proposed. Three to five million men probably will be raised into an American army. At least one cabinet member wants at least three million men as the minimum. The army department recommends five million. The men will be gathered by increments in (Continued on Page Three.)

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



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

Washington, April 3.—President Wilson this morning went to a nearby Virginia country club for a round of golf. He planned to return early and keep in touch with senate and house leaders.

TEN THOUSAND FIND FREEDOM IN NEW RUSSIA

Fifty Thousand Sledges Carrying Victims Over Snows of Asia

FREED FROM TERRORS OF SIBERIAN PRISON CAMPS

(Associated Press.) Tyumen, Siberia, April 3.—Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia from the mine and convict settlements of Russia, are speeding in an endless chain across the snows of northern Asia for the nearest point on the Trans-Siberian railway. Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist society to exiles who were banished by administrative decrees without trial or known offense.

Witnesses Migration. In order to witness this unprecedented migration a correspondent of the Associated Press came here.

West of the Urala the Associated Press correspondent encountered only a handful of exiles, who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party encountered consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles, including 20 members of the Jewish revolutionary band.

Crowd Meets Exiles. The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered the exiles tumultuously. The exiled returned in a deplorable physical condition, shaggy, unclean, unwashed, and extremely emaciated. Many were crippled with rheumatism. Two had lost hands and feet from frost bites and one, who attempted flight a week before the revolution, had been shot in the leg when he was recaptured. He was lying in a prison hospital, when he learned that he was a free man.

Do Them Honor. All Ekaterinburg gathered to do honor to the exiles, and a reception was hastily improvised, at which a speech was delivered by Sophia Vasnetsoff, who spent seven years in different Siberian penal villages for possessing revolutionary literature.

The president of the exile reception committee in Ekaterinburg told the correspondent that there were probably 10,000 persons in Siberia released under the amnesty measure of the provisional government.

TWO LOSE LIVES IN EARLY BLAZE

Fargo, N. D., April 3.—Gus Norgren, 50, a laborer, and another man, whose identity has not as yet been established, were burned to death in the fire which destroyed the old Arcade hotel in Moorhead last night. Thirty-five roomers were driven from their beds half dressed into the chilly spring air.

WARREN IS ELECTED TO SUCCEED KRANTZ Mandan, N. D., April 3.—H. H. Warren was last night elected successor to Dr. M. Krantz as a member of the city board of education, at the regular April meeting of the board.

FEW IN HOUSE OPPOSE ACTION; TO VOTE SOON

Congress Bending Every Effort to Support Position of President Wilson

CABINET MEETS IN A VIRTUAL WAR COUNCIL

Two Universal Military Service Bills Are Now Up for Consideration

(Associated Press) Washington, April 3.—Congress met today to act on President Wilson's request that it declare a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Prospects were that resolutions to that effect would reach the floors of both house and senate for debate in the afternoon. It was taken for granted that this declaration will be adopted by congress in two or three days at most.

Specifically, the president asks congress to declare the recent course of the German government to have been one of war against the United States, and that this nation accepted the status of belligerent, which had been forced upon it.

War Council. Congress, acting for the American people, today took steps looking to enabling the nation, as the president expressed it, to "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms to end the war."

While congress went ahead with its work, the cabinet met in a virtual war council. It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that when the resolution does come to a vote it will pass both house by an overwhelming majority.

Universal Service. Small groups of pacifists are expected to make a fight the last minute. The president, in his address, did not make it very clear how he expected an army of 500,000 men, which he proposed, is to be raised, except to say that it should be "upon the principle of universal liability to service."

Two universal military bills were introduced today, one drafted by the army general staff and the other by Senator Chamberlain. Wether either may be used as a framework for a measure to raise a big army is unknown.

It is assumed that the president will authorize an increase of both the national guard and the regular army to war strength. That in itself, would give an army of more than 700,000 in addition to the proposed new force of 500,000. The navy already is recruiting to war strength under an order of the president issued last week, and 60,000 national guardsmen are doing police duty in their respective states.

Fashionable Hotels Bar Bow Wows

Alas, the Board Walk in Atlantic City Will Not Be the Same This Easter Sunday

CURS AND POODLES ALL DELEGATED TO A COMMON (United Press) Atlantic City, April 3.—A terrible blow has been dealt that high and cosmopolitan society which gathers at this time every year to swarm the Boardwalk Easter Sunday. Hotel men have organized and declined to allot suites to plutocratic purps.

This horrible edict is taken by the aristocrats as a direct affront. But the hotel men are adamant. No dogs! And that goes! Currs, poodles and fancy specials are all relegated to a common, rough general kennel, where they must be checked like umbrellas and hats, if you please.

Each hotel has employed a kennel keeper and matron for the canine nursery. When Fido has his air on the boardwalk he must be unchecked and led by his master. But she must not lead him into the hotel. Not even on the front porch.

Freak gowns and the usual fancy dainties of society are here in plenty but they're under cover until the dawn of Sunday morning. The hotels have been crowded to capacity for more than a week. Some guests rent for \$100 a day. The city expects to have a population of 200,000 during the celebration Easter Sunday.