

# HOUSE TO JOIN SENATE ON WAR MOVE

## BRITISH AND SLAVS UNITED ALONG TIGRIS

Join Forces in Mesopotamia North of Baghdad Where Russian Cavalry Occupies Towns.

FRENCH RECONNOITER IN REGION OF ST. QUENTIN Germans Strongly Reinforce Putting Up Stiff Resistance Before City.

British and Russian patrols have got into touch with each other in Mesopotamia, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the London war office.

## Sheds More Light On the German Plot

Representative Miller Reads Unpublished Paragraph From Zimmerman Note.

## PLANNED TO ESTABLISH BASE IN MEXICAN PORT

Washington, April 5.—Representative Miller of Duluth, Minn., Republican member of the foreign affairs committee, sprung a surprise during the discussion of the war resolution in the house today, by holding that an unpublished paragraph of the Zimmerman note offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port, supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico.

Representative Miller further said he understood three German schooners had landed on the western coast of Mexico, and that Villa was surrounded by German officers, who had taken charge of the drilling of his men. Reliable information, he said, also was that the Carranza army was "not much better."

The unpublished portion of the Zimmerman note, Mr. Miller quoted as follows:

## FOOD SHORTAGE BECOMES ACUTE

Rome, April 5.—The world's food crop is deficient and the situation is becoming alarming, according to David Lubin, American representative to the International Institute of Agriculture. Mr. Lubin is here to report the fact to President Wilson, through Ambassador Page, and is urging the imperative necessity of a mobilization of American agricultural resources.

## GEORGE WILL PILOT ASHLEY BASEBALL TEAM

(Special to Tribune.) Ashley, N. D., April 5.—M. J. George was elected manager of the Ashley baseball team at the meeting held yesterday. M. J. Ruemmler will fill the office of treasurer, and A. R. Rudow, secretary.

## SINK HOSPITAL SHIPS

London, April 5.—Six hospital ships have been torpedoed or mined by the Central Powers since the beginning of the war, Thomas J. Macnamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, stated today in the house of commons. In consequence, he added, 47 lives have been lost and 23 persons injured.

## North Dakota Guardsmen to Fort Lincoln

Bismarck Designated as Mobilization Point For Soldiers From This State.

North Dakota troops will be mobilized at Fort Lincoln in the event war is formally declared and congress sends President Wilson's call for 500,000 men.

North Dakota's quota of this half-million levy is thought, will not exceed one regiment. If the appointment is made on the basis of congressional representation.

This would mean, it is believed, the immediate mustering in of a second regiment of infantry, with hospital and red cross auxiliaries. Fort Lincoln, it is reported, will be placed in condition for the reception of either one or two regiments, and it will be designated as the point of mobilization for both the First and the Second regiment, should concentration be ordered.

Mustering Officer. Capt. B. F. Ristine, U. S. A., regular army instructor-inspector attached to the North Dakota national guard, has been designated federal mustering officer for this state.

Captain Ristine will muster in first the companies in the immediate neighborhood of Bismarck. Dr. F. B. Strauss, lieutenant in the medical reserve, is assigned with Captain Ristine for this duty, and he will look after the physical examination of recruits.

The first battalion already is in federal service, and the mustering in process will be merely a formality, so far as it is concerned.

## PRISON CAMPS TURNED INTO PLAY GROUNDS

American Y. M. C. A. Doing Great Work for War Prisoners in Europe

By MILTON BRONNER. New York, April 5.—When the full story of the European war is finally written, there will be no more glorious chapters than that which deals with the work of the American Y. M. C. A. in alleviating the tedium, the gloom, the boredom of the camps all over Europe in which the warring nations confined their soldier prisoners of war.

Deliberate Opinion. This is the deliberate opinion of several Americans who have recently come out of Russia and who for diplomatic reasons do not want to be quoted.

Early in the war, the Y. M. C. A. sought permission to labor in the prison camps, and after delicate and protracted negotiations Americans were permitted by all belligerents to undertake the task.

In Russia, 18 Americans supervise the Y. M. C. A. work in camps scattered all over the empire, in which 1,500,000 prisoners are held.

My informants are the first to reveal the vast seizures of fighting men the Russians have made. The camps hold about 200,000 Turks, upwards of a million members of the Austro-Hungarian army, besides Germans and Bulgarians.

Great numbers of men from Alsace-Lorraine, forced into the German army, were sent to the east front to fight the Russians. When captured, they insisted they were Frenchmen, not Germans, and arrangements were made to send them back to the western front to fight under the French colors.

In most warring countries the prison camps are very large, guarded by numbers of troops, barbed wire barriers and other safeguards against escape. In Russia the camps are smaller, and dotted all over the empire from Petrograd to furthestmost Siberia.

Mingle With Town Folk. In some towns and villages in Siberia the prisoners were permitted to mingle freely all day with the town folk, only being required to report back at night. The only instance of trouble was in Turkistan, where some German prisoners sought to arouse the fanatic wild Moslem tribes.

## HOW AMERICA IS TO ASSIST PUZZLES ALLIES

Much Speculation in British Army Over Part United States Is to Play in the War.

BELIEVED MEN SHOULD BE SENT TO EUROPE

Would Take at Least Six Months to Train Men for Work in the Army.

(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press)—British Headquarters in France, via London, April 5: There is much speculation in the British army as to what assistance America might render the Allies. Regardless of what theorists say, practical fighting men here believe that the United States would want to have representations with the Allied army on this front and would send over a considerable fighting force within six months, providing the war lasts that long.

New Armies. One basis for this belief is that both Germany and Great Britain are fighting with new armies. Britain because she did not have any great army in the European sense before the war began, and Germany because her forces are largely made up of classes called to the colors in 1914, a large proportion having only five months' training. It is generally figured now that a good soldier can be made within six months. The organization behind the fighting force must be built up by genius, but it is thought here that America can easily meet that emergency.

It is also argued in army circles that America might well specialize in such branches as aviation and machine gun detachments.

## EIGHT SHIPS SUNK WITHOUT ANY WARNING

London, April 5.—The Belgian steamer, Trevier, from New York, with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday.

While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered, the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain and several of the crew.

## CARDINAL GASQUET ENDORSES WILSON

Rome, via Paris, April 5.—President Wilson's speech has been enthusiastically endorsed by Cardinal Gasquet, who represents the British Catholic church in Rome. Cardinal Gasquet says:

"The speech is right in all its parts, in form as well as in substance. It is the best exposition of Christian morality, which is the foundation of international law."

## OFF ON LEAVE BUT ORDERED BACK

EMPEY TELLS HOW A DELAYED TRAIN CHEATED HIM AND 40 OTHERS OUT OF A REST IN "BLIGHTY."

By ARTHUR G. EMPEY. (Copyright, 1917, by The Newspaper Enterprise Association.) In My Dugout, "Somewhere in France."

Dear Jim: This army's a "washout," with a lot of old fatheads at the head of it. You know I have been out here quite some time and never had any leave. Well, a couple of days ago, while we were in rest billets, the orderly corporal read out my name and number for seven days' leave in Blighty (England).

I hustled about, packing up, filling my pack with souvenirs, such as shell heads, dud bombs, nose caps, shrapnel balls and a Prussian guardsman's helmet. Before I turned in that night, I had everything ready to report at the orderly room at 9:00 the next morning.

I was the envy of the whole section. At 9:00 I reported to the captain, where I and 40 others got our travel orders and passes. He asked me how much money I wanted to draw. I glibly answered, "Three hundred francs, sir." He just as glibly handed me one hundred. "Wouldn't that jar you, Jim?"

The quartermaster sergeant gave us two days' rations, in a little white canvas ration bag, which we tied to our belts. Then two motor lorries came along

## Man Who Took Stone's Burden



Senator from Nebraska who fathered war resolution after "Gumshoe" Bill dodged responsibility and joined La Follette, Gronna and others in opposing a defense of our international rights.

## RAILROADS TO OPERATE AS ONE SYSTEM

War Business Will Not Affect Handling of Normal Traffic, Says Rail Man.

ALL EFFORT TO BE MADE TO SPEED UP WAR SERVICE

Requests For Immediate Appropriation of Three Billions For Army And Navy.

New York, April 5.—For war service the railroads of the United States will be operated practically as one system. They expect to handle all government business without seriously interfering with the nation's normal commerce. A statement issued by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway and general chairman of the special committee on National Defense of the American Railway association, says that the railroads have arranged to give to the government "preferential use of all facilities which may be needed for national defense."

Under a plan worked out with the quartermaster general of the army, the government will advise the roads of its requirements and the railroad managers will then be responsible for providing that service.

Want Billions. Washington, April 5.—Requests for immediate appropriation of \$3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made to congress today by the executive departments.

Provision is made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 350,000 men and to increase the marine corps to 30,000. Of the great sum a little more than \$2,300,000,000 is asked for the army.

## "I WILL FIGHT" WIRES WILLARD TO PRESIDENT

Washington, April 5.—Jess Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, sent this telegram today to President Wilson: "I will fight. When do you want me?"

## FEDERATION OF LABOR IS OPPOSED TO WAR

Chicago, April 5.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, through its executive committee, has declared against war and sent a telegram to President Wilson, declaring a belief that the common people do not want war and would vote against it, if given the opportunity. "The strong defensive policy along the line of armed neutrality already laid down, offers every protection that could be obtained following a declaration of war," the telegram says in part.

## Berlin Denies Peace Rumor

Amsterdam, April 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung says that the rumors of a new peace offer by the Central Powers, which have arisen following the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles, and Count Czerain's statement, are incorrect. The dispatch says, however, that the principles, repeatedly officially stated, of the readiness of the Central Powers to enter negotiations for "an honorable peace" is unchanged.

## ONLY SIX VOTE AGAINST WAR IN NIGHT SESSION

Senator McCumber's Plan to Wait Until Another Boat Is Sunk Meets Defeat.

GRONNA JOINS LA FOLLETTE IN OPPOSING HOSTILITIES

Stone, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, Sticks to Pacifist Wing.

Washington, April 5.—The resolution declaring a state of war exists between United States and Germany was passed in the senate last night, 82 to 6. Senator McCumber's substitute to declare in existence a state of war upon the sinking of another ship by Germany was defeated without roll call.

Sensors casting negative votes were: Gronna, LaFollette, Norris, Nebraska; Lane, Oregon; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi.

Situation Was Intense. The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries and on the floor the senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

The galleries were filled to overflowing. In the diplomatic gallery was Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk of the state department, Minister Calderon of Bolivia and Minister Ekengren of Sweden. Earlier in the evening Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister in charge of German interests in this country, had been there.

Secretary McAdoo was on the floor during the last few hours of the debate.

No Applause Greets Decision. As the last name was called and the clerk announced the vote, 82 to 6, there was hardly a murmur of applause.

The great crowd was awed by the solemnity of the occasion and sobered by the speeches they had heard.

After the vote the senate adjourned until noon Friday to await action by the house.

All six senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of 12 which defeated the armed neutrality bill of the last session.

No Attempt at a Filibuster. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however. Most of the 13 hours of debate was consumed by the champions of the resolution.

Of the other six opponents of armed neutrality, Senators Cummins, Kenyon and Kirby voted for the resolution tonight. Senators O'Gorman, Clapp and Works, the remaining three, retired to private life at the end of the last session. Those absent or paired were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, Tillman. Of those absent, it was announced by various senators that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present. As to Senator Gore, Senator Reed announced merely that he was absent because of illness.

## Hogs Sell At Prices Unequaled

Choice "Heavies" Brought \$15.50 in Union Stockyards at Chicago Today.

MAY WHEAT SLIDES UP SCALE TO \$2.07

Chicago, April 5.—Hogs, cattle and sheep are now selling at unprecedented prices at the Union Stock Yards here and the same is true of futures in wheat, corn, oats and provisions on the board of trade.

## HOUSE READY TO CONCUR IN SENATE ACTION

Chairman Flood of Foreign Relations Committee Opens Debate on War Motion.

COOPER OF WISCONSIN TO LEAD OPPOSITION

Early Vote on the Proposition Is Anticipated Under Closure Rule.

Washington, April 5.—Debate on the war resolution began in the house with Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee making the opening statement.

Passage of the resolution, which will complete the action of congress in declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States was expected by a majority as heavy as that which attended its passage last night in the senate.

Far in the rear of the hall, sat Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the foreign affairs committee, who was expected to lead the opposition.

Can Vote in Hour. Less than half the members were present when the session opened. Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was being considered, Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour, and, if sustained, brings the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

The first expression of opposition to the war resolution came from Representatives Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin and Representative Britten of Illinois, while Flood was speaking.

"Wouldn't the English mines in the North sea destroy American lives?" "To date, England never has sunk one of our ships or destroyed an American life," Flood said.

Loud applause greeted the reply. Representative Cooper launched into a defense of pacifists generally, and himself particularly.

"I have been called a pacifist," he said. "I voted for all of these preparedness bills. This campaign of slander has no regard for the truth."

Cooper also defended his vote for the McClure resolution.

Cites Canada. "It was right then," he said, "and so were the 14 other members who voted for it. It should have passed. Canada does not permit its women to travel on armed ships and neither should we. Every pacifist in the country knows I am not a pacifist in the sense in which that word is used. Does it mean because I do not want to go to war with a nation 4,000 miles away because England and Germany have violated our rights, that I am not an American?"

Breaks Eyeglasses. Mr. Cooper broke his eyeglasses and found trouble reading certain documents. A dozen members laid spectacles on his table.

Cooper turning to the chair, said: "Mr. Chairman, I cannot surrender all my time to trying on specs."

A roar of laughter swept the house. Mr. Cooper declared that the German government never had promised unqualifiedly to abandon its submarine warfare.

Representative Flood made loud demands to be heard, but Cooper would not yield.

## RUSSELL URGES SENDING ARMIES TO AID ALLIES

United States up Against Real Thing And Sooner It Realizes It the Better.

CANNOT HIRE OTHERS TO DO OUR FIGHTING

By CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

Washington, April 5.—But there is one thing, brethren, we ought to be mighty careful about, now that we have this job on our hands and see the size of it.

We ought to look for the enemy in disguise and look out just as much for the mollusk that talks like a man.

It is plain now that we are up against both.

Working together, or singly they are trying to put over a scheme that would take all the punch out of our entry in the war and make this nation a bundle of old clothes on a stick put up in a field in order to scare the little birds.

A very strong movement is planned against congress to keep us from sending any troops abroad and to confine our share in the war to supplying money, chocolate drops and good wishes.

It is not merely a thing talked about; it is framed up and ready to be tacked upon the army appropriation bill the minute it is reported, and there are about enough half-witted or half-hearted congressmen to make the thing likely to get across.

Give our allies money, but no men! That is to say, hire somebody else to fight for us! Get substitutes! Do the worlds historic stunt in side stepping! Hire somebody to take the risk we are afraid to take and perform the duty we are too flabby to perform! Hire somebody else to stand in the trenches and beat back Prussian barbarism, but don't take us from our dinners and tea-parties, our tangos and our movies!

That's the idea, that's what they really mean, the timid ones that are trying to pull this stuff on us, although they don't acknowledge it. Their plan is to have the government's policy fixed on sending over money but holding back all troops until we have trained here an army of at least 1,000,000 men.

It is the limit of blundering if it is on the level, and the limit of a pro-German play, if it isn't sincere. Which is which, you can guess if you note that all the pro-German agencies are hot for it.

If we waited for an army of a million under such conditions we should wait until perdition froze! Who would enlist merely to pass months or years in a training camp, to parade in the sun and pave the earth with cigarette butts? The men that would feel any enthusiasm over such a prospect at a time while the fate of the world is being decided would not be worth having.

The effect here of any such bonehead business would be to extinguish the fine feeling now burning in this nation, to do away with any chance for us to be of actual use in the war and to fill the world with laughter at our expense.

The effect in Germany would be to show the German fire eaters they were perfectly right in thinking we had gone soft in body and dotty in mind.

Would Prolong It. The effect on the war would be to prolong it. The effect on the Allies would be profoundly to discourage them.

Why should we want to fool with a seven-barreled disaster like that? The astounding revelations of the American correspondents lately returned from Germany ought to teach us our lesson. In Berlin all men believe that long before we could enlist, train, equip and send to Europe a single soldier, Germany will have won the war and be ready then to beat us to bits and fill its empty treasury from our herds of gold.

A large part of the world shares the notion that we are no good for any action. To millions of men around this globe we represent just a huge, jellified, disorganized mass.

(Continued on Page Three)

## GUSHIONS ON THREE PAICE CARS SLASHED

Northern Pacific Special Agent Making Investigation—Cars For Cannon Company.

Northern Pacific Special Agents McDowell, who makes his headquarters at Jamestown, was in Bismarck the first of the week making an investigation which might lead to the discovery of the guilty ones who slashed the cushions of three Paige automobiles received by the Cannon Motor Sales company.

According to information given out by Chief of Police Downing, some one entered the freight car at some point between the factory and Bismarck and literally cut the leather cushions to ribbons as well as marring the finish on the bodies.

## NIECE OF EVANGELIST SUNDAY IS MARRIED

(Special to Tribune)

Jamestown, N. D., April 5.—Miss Ruth Sunday, daughter of H. E. Sunday of Woodworth, and niece to the noted Evangelist Billy Sunday, was united in marriage to Ben S. Bryan, also of Woodworth, by Rev. C. H. Phillips at the Congregational church Tuesday afternoon. The newly wedded couple will make their home at Woodworth for the time being.