

CONGRESS TO DECLARE STATE OF WAR EXISTS WITH GERMANY

Vote No Doubt Will Be Reached Tonight or Tomorrow---No Big Opposition Against Resolution---Wilson's Speech is Highly Praised by Both Parties.

Washington, April 3.—The way was cleared on both sides of the Capitol today for prompt enactment of the administration resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany and directing the President to prosecute it with all the nation's resources to a successful termination.

Balked by Senator La Follette in an effort to have the resolution taken up immediately after it had been presented from the foreign relations committee, Senate leaders decided to begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock a session, to continue until a vote has been taken. Letters signed by Senators Martin and Gallinger, respectively, the Democratic and Republican leaders, went to each Senator tonight asking him to be in his seat tomorrow and announcing the plan for a continuous session.

Filibuster Not Expected.

If the leaders can hold a quorum, as they were able to do in the closing hours of the last session on the armed neutrality bill, it is probable that there will be action late tomorrow night or Thursday morning. It is not expected there will be any attempt to filibuster, but no one knew tonight how many Senators would speak.

Adoption of the resolution by the

House before tomorrow night is predicted by members of the foreign affairs committee. The committee will meet in the morning and is expected to report back quickly the resolution as approved today by the Senate committee. A special rule probably will be asked from the rules committee to expedite the resolution regardless of its progress in the Senate and little delay is looked for once it reaches the House floor. Sentiment on the House side is almost unanimously in favor of the measure.

If Speeches Are Cut Down.

Senators who have looked over the situation believe that if friends of the resolution can be prevented from consuming time in speech-making, a vote in the Senate need not be delayed many hours. They expect few votes against it and not many speeches in opposition. Republicans in close touch with the situation believe Senators La Follette, Gronna and Norris, on the republican side, will speak and vote against the resolution, and that they will be joined by Senators Stone and Kirby, on the Democratic side. Of the position that will be taken by Senators Cummins, and Lane, who were in the group President Wilson blamed for failure of the armed neu-

trality bill, they were not at all sure.

Enthusiastic approval of the President's address is general among Senators. There are a few Republicans who express doubt about what he meant when he said the entrance of the United States into the war would involve "the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany." Some of them who think this might mean a close alliance and an active participation in all the policies of the Entente extending even to the period after the war, are anxious to have the exact intent of the phrase made clear before they vote to give the President the road powers conveyed in the resolution.

As to Taxation.

There may be also some disinclination particularly on the part of the Republicans to adopt the President's suggestion as to taxation of the present generation to pay for the war if that taxation is to be aimed at objects which in their opinion are taxed to the limit. Some Senators feel that there should be additional taxation on liquors and beer and stamp taxes of the kind that helped finance the Spanish war and that eventually much of

the expense should be met by bond issues.

This phase of the question, however, is looked upon as entirely aside from the great issue the progress of the war resolution.

Arrangements for financing are held in obedience by the House ways and means committee pending full information as to what steps are planned. Democratic Leader Kitchin is ready to call a meeting of the committee at any time to consider raising revenues, but he thinks it useless to do so before he is supplied with estimates as to the amounts needed. Virtually all of the members of the committee are here and quick action can be taken whenever the call comes.

The Pacifist Group.

Those among the so-called pacifist group in Congress, who announced their support of the president in the war resolution, were Representative McLeure, of Texas, author of the hard fought attempt to keep Americans off armed ships; Representative Hensley, of Missouri, one of the leading opponents of naval expansion; Representative Decker, of Missouri, and Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, who announced he was elected by pacifist votes.

Representative London, Socialist, said he would vote against the war resolution because he believes revolution will overthrow the Hohenzollern autocracy if the United States will hold aloof a little longer.

Under New Organization.

The House met today under the new organization completed last night by the Democrats, with a few changes in committee chairmanships from the arrangement in the last Congress.

Southern Democrats were replaced by Northern Democrats as committee chairmen in some cases. The Democrats retained their majorities in all committees, but allowed the Republicans one more place on some important committees.

The committees for which new chairmen were named, included: Rules, Pomeroy; rivers and harbors, Small; education, Sears, Florida; claims, Stephens, Mississippi; accounts, Park, Georgia; elections, number one, Wilson, Louisiana; elections, number three, Watson, Virginia. Democratic additions to committees included: Byrnes, South Carolina, appropriations; Brand, Georgia, and Stevenson, South Carolina, banking and currency; Vinson, Georgia, naval; Gray, Alabama, and Fisher, Tennessee, rivers and harbors; Bankhead, Alabama, merchant marine.

Present Form of Resolution. The resolution as approved by the Senate committee now is as follows: "Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Chairman Stone, who voted against the resolution, said he would not make a minority report, but expected to speak on the resolution.

DRAWING THE NET ABOUT ST. QUENTIN

British Forces Within Stone's Throw of Western Outskirts of German Stronghold.

ALLIES MAKE GREAT GAINS

Germans Enter Russian Trenches in Dvinsk Sector, But Are Driven Out.

Each day finds the British and French forces drawing their net closer upon St. Quentin. Already close to the outskirts of the town on the west and southwest, the British and French in fresh drives have captured additional villages and points of support.

Attacking on a front of more than eight miles south and southwest of the harassed German stronghold, the French troops, notwithstanding stubborn resistance by the Germans, everywhere, met with success, taking strongly-organized positions and villages, notable among them Dallon, about two miles southwest, and Giffecourt, two miles south of the town.

Flanking Movement. The British, already almost within a stone's throw of the western outskirts of St. Quentin, seemingly are resting there, while to the northwest they are carrying out a maneuver, having as its object the flanking of St. Quentin from the north. In this operation they have partly succeeded, according to the British official communication.

Driving eastward from the region of Verdun they captured the town of Maissemy, five miles northwest of St. Quentin, and further north the Ronsoy wood. Field Marshall Haig's forces also were successful in taking the village of Heinin-sur-Coquel, five miles southeast of Arras, after intensive fighting.

Rheims Bombarded.

Rheims has again been violently than 2,000 shells having been thrown into the town. Paris reports that there were casualties among the civil population.

On the Russian front the Germans delivered attacks against the Russians south of Iloukst, which is in the Dvinsk sector, and south of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia. At each place the attackers succeeded in penetrating Russian positions, but later were expelled from them in counterattacks, according to the Russian war office.

NAVAL RECRUITING DAY.

Columbia, April 3.—Governor Manning by proclamation today designated April 11 as "Naval Recruiting Day," in South Carolina. The navy needs 38,500 men and South Carolina's share is 800 men.

ROOSEVELT CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

To Congratulate President on Address—Wilson Absent—Wants to Fight.

Washington, April 3.—Col. Roosevelt stopped off here today on his way home from Florida to call on President Wilson at the White House and congratulate him on his address to Congress.

Col. Roosevelt went to the main door of the executive mansion where he learned that the President had gone over to his offices. He told the chief usher he was only in town between trains and wished to congratulate the President on "his great state paper." The Colonel left his card and departed without seeing the President.

It was the colonel's first visit to the White House since the day in 1905 when he said good bye to President Taft.

Col. Roosevelt, standing in the midst of a great crowd in the railway station here, dictated the following statement:

"The President's message is a great state paper which will rank in history among the great state papers of which Americans in future years will be proud. It now rests with the people of the country to see that we put in practice the policy the President has outlined and that we strike as hard, as soon, and as effectively as possible in aggressive war against the government of Germany. We must send troops to the firing line as rapidly as possible. Defensive war is hopeless. We must, by vigorous offensive warfare, win the right to have our voice count for civilization and justice when the time for peace comes.

"I, of course, very earnestly hope that I may be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front. I guarantee that no finer body of fighting men could be gathered together than there would be in that division, but of course the men to whom I would appeal will come forward only if it is understood that the division is to be sent at the earliest practicable moment into the fighting line."

ITALY ACCEPTS STATE OF WAR AS EXISTING

Rome, April 3.—"America in a state of war with Germany" was the headline in bold type on extra editions of the evening papers here today, giving brief excerpts from President Wilson's speech. The press takes for granted that the American lawmakers will promptly endorse every word of the chief executive's address and therefore proclaim the "state of war" as an accomplished fact.

A wave of enthusiasm swept all Italy as the result of the momentous news from Washington.

ARGENTINA WANTS NO ASSISTANCE BY GERMANS

Buenos Aires, April 3.—The German minister has assured the Argentine government that certain German financiers, in association with the Reichsbank are ready to undertake the financing of public works in Argentina. This assurance is interpreted here as a move to impress the government with the economic resources of Germany.

The Buenos Aires Herald says that the Germans are using every means to create differences between Argentina and both the Entente and the United States. The paper says the republic will not compromise its neutrality.

BILTMORE AS CAMP SITE

Beautiful Vanderbilt Estate Offered to Government.

Raleigh, N. C., April 3.—Biltmore, the estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt, near Asheville, N. C., has been offered by Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt to the War Department as a mobilization camp site, it was announced here today.

Mobilize Woman Power.

Washington, April 3.—Mobilization of the "woman-power" of the United States was given an impetus tonight when plans for the co-ordination of women's work into effective war service were completed at meetings called by the National Council of Women, of which Mrs. Philip N. Moore is president. The national council comprises 27 national organizations of women.

Get Final Orders.

Washington, April 3.—The business men's committee, organized to assist the United States army depot quartermasters in purchasing war supplies and preventing final instructions tonight from Quartermaster General Sharpe, giving them the widest freedom in the method and manner of committee operations.

Big Fire in Texas.

Wichita Falls, Texas, April 3.—Fire wrecked seven blocks of business houses here today. The estimated loss ranges from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

SAYS BERLIN WON'T DECLARE WAR NOR RESTRICT U-BOATS

Berlin, April 3.—(Via London, April 4.)—The press report of President Wilson's state of war message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude even if Congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States.

The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since February 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral.

It also is declared that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals, but Germany expects that the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

Accused of Murder.

Hackensack, N. J., April 3.—Harry Mackin's father was hanged 20 years ago for murder. Harry Mackin was arraigned here today accused of having murdered a fellow burglar for not making a proper division of spoils.

John L. Baileys Wilson.

Savannah, Ga., April 3.—John D. Rockefeller passed through Savannah this afternoon from Florida. He was emphatic in the declaration that the true test of Americanism will come with the present crisis and urged that all stand behind the president regardless of consequences. He likened the activity of German U-boat operations to the pirates of the Spanish Main.

Two Orators Held.

New York, April 3.—Two antiwar soap box orators were held in \$1,500 bail each today, charged with insulting President Wilson and the American flag. They were arrested in Madison Square. One was accused of calling Americans "skunks," and the other of saying President Wilson was a murderer for declaring a state of war with Germany exists.

Defending New York.

New York, April 3.—Municipal defense of New York City in war times as planned several months ago went into effect today. Twelve thousand police, armed with rifles, are ready for instant call to quell any disturbance. Bridges, power houses and public buildings all have special protection. Extra lights were added tonight to the bridges between the boroughs.

TRAILS OF GERMAN SPIES DISCOVERED

Found in Some of Most Closely Guarded Government Departments, Says Report.

SPY LAW TO BE STRINGENT

Not Even the State Department Has Been Free of German Spying.

Washington, April 3.—The significance of President Wilson's warning of German spies, "even in our offices of government," became apparent today when it was learned that on several occasions trials of the German secret service have been discovered within some of the most closely guarded precincts of the executive departments.

Although officials do not believe that access has been gained by the foreign agents to any information of great importance, they are understood to be convinced that not even the State Department, with its highly confidential diplomatic facilities, has been free from invasion.

No evidence on which prosecutions can be based have been found, it is said, but enough has been revealed to prompt a sweeping official investigation, and precautions which the department believe will safeguard its interests more adequately in the future.

A stringent spy law will be one of the first measures requested on Congress by the administration. At the last session an espionage bill drawn by the Department of Justice was passed by the Senate, but failed to reach a vote in the House.

Since the war began the Justice Department's bureau of investigation, charged with the prosecution of foreign agents and disloyal citizens, has been enlarged several times. It is now expected to be given much wider facilities.

Large Wage Increases.

New York, April 3.—Wage increases of about 10 per cent for 225,000 employees, adding nearly \$30,000,000 to its annual payroll and making a total increase of 53 per cent since February, 1916, were announced today by the United States Steel corporation. The employees affected include practically all save the sales force and administrative departments.

Support From Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., April 3.—The Kentucky house of representatives passed a resolution this afternoon calling on all citizens to support the president and congress in whatever action may be taken toward Germany. Kentucky will furnish twelve regiments in case a call is made for 500,000 men.

A CALL FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, a state of war exists and the President has called for the increase of 38,500 men to fill the emergency complement of the Navy, of which South Carolina's quota is 800.

Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina, do hereby designate Wednesday, April 11, 1917, as "Naval Recruiting Day" in South Carolina, and I call upon the citizens of the State to help in securing the required number of enlistments as an earnest of our patriotism and loyalty.

This is a call from the President of the United States for men to fill the first line of defense. It is the call of your country for the defense of your country, and for our safety and honor. The call is urgent. Men are needed and are needed now. I urge you as citizens of South Carolina to do your part. Will you as loyal citizens and patriots respond?

The qualifications for enlistment are: Age, 17 to 30 years; good teeth; good hearing; good eye-sight. Adults must weigh, stripped, at least 128 pounds and be 64 inches in height. Minors must weigh at the minimum 110 pounds at 17 years, and be 62 inches in height; 115 pounds at 18 years, 120 pounds at 19 years, 125 pounds at 20 years, the minimum height in each instance being 64 inches.

Application for enlistment should be made to the Postmaster at each county seat, who is requested to address all inquiries to this office. I invite attention to the pay, advancement, food and chances to learn a trade in the Navy.

The following number of recruits are expected to enlist from the counties named: Abbeville, 19; Aiken, 23; Anderson, 32; Bamberg, 11; Barnwell, 19; Beaufort, 117; Berkeley, 13; Calhoun, 10; Charleston, 45; Cherokee, 15; Chester, 16; Chesterfield, 15; Clarendon, 18; Colleton, 19; Darlington, 20; Dillon, 13; Dorchester, 11; Edgefield, 16; Fairfield, 16; Florence, 20; Georgetown, 13; Greenville, 36; Greenwood, 19; Hampton, 9; Jasper, 15; Kershaw, 15; Lancaster, 15; Laurens, 23; Lee, 14; Lexington, 18; Marion, 12; Marlboro, 17; McCormick, 4; Newberry, 19; Oconee, 15; Pickens, 14; Richland, 29; Saluda, 12; Spartanburg, 43; Sumter, 21; Union, 17; Williamsburg, 21; York, 26.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor,