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TEN PAGES

CROSS OF WAR IS SHOULDERED BY U. S. A. ON GOOD FRIDAY

AMERICA AROUSED THIS MORNING BY SHRILL NOTES OF BUGLE OF WAR

Dramatic Scene in National Capitol in Early Hours When Action Was Taken at 3:08 O'clock.

HOUSE VOTES 373 TO 50 FOR WAR

United States Faces Germany Today as Enemy and Will Strike at Once With All Her Power.

By Robert J. Pender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—America is at war. Amidst the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in congress the house early today at 3:08 o'clock passed the resolution which formally declares Germany as an enemy and launched the United States in the fight for the democracy of the world. The vote on the resolution was 373 to 50. For the first time in history a woman voted on the question of war. With a sob and a protest of her love of country, she voted "no." The only things left now to make the state of war formal are the signatures of Vice President Marshall and President Wilson. Marshall will sign the agreement document at noon in the senate, then it will be sent by messenger to the white house. The first blows will be struck at once against Germany. Secret orders covering precautionary steps within and without the nation will be flashed from Washington. What these orders are, the administration is concealing, because of their military nature. The nation is now ready for money and for its men. Two million youths will be wanted within the next two years. Billions of dollars will be required. Measures covering both these great needs are

drafted and ready for congressional action. The first great war budget asking over three and a half billions, is up for discussion today in the house appropriations committee. The military committees have been informed of the administration's selective conscription bill to raise great armies. The closing hours of the congress debate on the war measure were thrilling with patriotism, though, however there ran a chord of pacifism. Miss Jeannette Rankin, woman member from Montana, tearfully announced that while she wanted to support her country, she could not vote for war. Her evident grief and the signs of a mental struggle, brought cheers from warrior and pacifist alike. Orders for seizure of German vessels in American harbors have gone forth and the tasks was under way this forenoon. While war steps proceeded, prospects of other American nations being brought into the struggle loomed up. Brazil was reported in news dispatches to be on the brink of trouble with Germany, while from Argentine came reports of British pressure to force lifting of the wheat embargo. Within our own nation, all government departments redoubled their energies in war tasks. There is

to be a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination that will profit by the mistakes of other warring nations toward the end that the American war machine shall operate smoothly and capably.

DRAMATIC SCENE.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—A woman furnished the most dramatic scene of the most dramatic session in the history of this nation's house of representatives. The woman is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman ever to sit in either body of the country's legislature. The house passed the historic resolution that says Germany has warred upon this government amid stirring scenes at 3:08 this morning. The vote, 373 to 50, was not unexpected, after the thrilling declaration of Representative Claude Kitchin, North Carolina, democratic floor leader in the afternoon, that he could not bring himself to vote the country into war. Kitchin's speech swung a dozen or more votes to the ranks of those opposing the resolution. When the long but always thrilling debate had at last been concluded, a stillness that seldom marks house proceedings settled over the chamber. Then there was a stir in the galleries. The members, too, began to shift about a moment. The clerk drew out the list of names, recording members votes. Solemnly they answered. Some voted hunkily. Miss Rankin's name was reached. The first woman was to vote on war. Amid an embarrassing silence, weeping, she advanced half way down the aisle from her seat in the rear. A storm that had raged through Washington like a noisy horde of cavalry and that equalled even the intensity of the storm that continued throughout the president's address to the joint session Monday night was on. Even in the close packed chamber and galleries, the intermittent rumbling of thunder could occasionally be heard.

THE WOMAN'S FIRST VOTE.
"I want to stand by my country," said this woman, choking, "but—I can't vote for war."
Thunderous, hysterical applause from pacifist and pro-war sides of the house alike greeted this frank admission—woman's first official voice in the house.
One had to yell and applaud to jam down the lump in the throat. But "the lady from Montana" had slipped out a side door, grief stricken, and she heard but little of the ovation.
For seventeen hours the house had been in continuous session weighing, debating, almost fighting over the momentous question before them. Two hundred and twenty-five members had addressed the house. Peace advocates had met war advocate, man for man until midnight. Then the tension almost reached the snapping point. Perspiration dropped from members' foreheads. Suddenly a motion was made to reach an agreement by 12 or let the matter go over until Saturday or Monday. It never reached a vote.

ON GOOD FRIDAY.
As Good Friday was ushered in, the house seemed as far from a vote as at ten o'clock Thursday morning. Cries of "vote, vote," arose from all sides. Debate had been limited to five minutes, but names of those who wished to speak kept piling on the list. At 1:30 a. m., Representative Britten, Illinois, introduced an amendment to the bill that would have prohibited use of American troops in Europe. Debate which had been repeated two and three times during the day, switched to this.
At 2:05 o'clock, after speeches had been repeated and repeated, the break came when Representative McGee, New York, announced: "The house is ready for a vote. I shall ask that my remarks be extended to the record, instead of reading them and thereby save time."
A dozen followed suit. Majority Leader Kitchin asked that it lay over until Saturday. The motion was defeated. Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee, asked

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

Proclamation Issued Today Declaring State of War Exists Between U. S. and Germany.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Vigilance Urged Upon All Civil and Military Officials in the Discharge of Their Duties.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson this afternoon issued a proclamation to the people of the country declaring a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government. At the same time he especially directed all officers of the United States government, civil or military, to exercise vigilance in the discharge of their duties incident to such a state of war. At the same time he appealed to all American citizens to uphold the laws of the land and "give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting war to a successful issue and to secure amiable and just peace. The president's proclamation reads:

Whereas, the congress of the United States, in the exercise of constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day that the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared: Whereas, it is provided by section 4067 of the Revised Statutes as follows: "Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the president makes public proclamation of the event all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government being male of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured

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Onward Christian Soldiers

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—America's decision to war for humanity came on Good Friday—the day on which Christ died for humanity.

While a storm raged outside, the wind whipping about the capitol and rain pouring down through the darkness, members of the house solemnly voted that America should take up the cross of war.

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WRITHING IN GRIP OF PINCERS

German Troops Make Desperate Effort to Stem Advance Against Lines at St. Quentin.

FIGHTING IS VIOLENT

British Shell Blows up Dynamite Stores, Rocking Countryside Behind Teuton Lines.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, April 6.—Striving desperately to relieve the tremendous pincer-like grip around St. Quentin, picked German troops were hurled against the French line northwest of Rheims last night and today in one of the most powerful "diversions" attempted in months. The attack was delivered in force. Its object was plainly to force hurrying of reserves from other portions of the line to aid the attacked French troops, thus relieving the allied pressure against the German front around St. Quentin. Front dispatches today declared the fighting in the Rheims sector was proceeding with unabated violence. The French were forced to relinquish a few trenches here, but for the most part succeeded in recapturing those points which fell in the first fury of the German attack. The Teutons' assault was attempted over a front of more than a mile. Meanwhile dispatches indicated systematic progress in the encircling movement around St. Quentin by both the French and British forces.

French Official Report.
PARIS, April 6.—French forces made large gains north of Landri-court, south of the Oise and also occupied some of the trenches northwest of Rheims, which were taken in the first rush of the German attack there yesterday, according to today's official statement. Artillery firing continued active during the night between the Somme and Oise, the statement continued. North of La Folle Four, the Germans counter-attacked after a violent period of artillery preparation, but they were checked by a curtain of the French fire. There were numerous patrol encounters in this same region.

Dynamite Supplies Blown up.
[By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, April 6.—British artillery fire today blew up a huge "minewerfer" depot behind the German lines near Arras. Flames rose to a height of three hundred feet from the fire and the explosion of a vast quantity of dynamite stored there for the mine throwers and grenades literally shook the city of Arras. The whole district near by was violently tilted by the concussion. The German wireless claim of three hundred British prisoners in the region of Noreuil, of whom 240 were killed by the fire of British machine

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GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED AS FIRST ACT OF WAR

United States Armed Forces Take Ninety-one Vessels Which Have Been Interned in American Harbors.

HUNDREDS OF SAILORS MADE PRISONER

Action Does Not Violate Treaties or Rules of Warfare—Machinery Has Been Wrecked.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—United States armed forces seized all German ships in all American ports today. In ports on every coast of the United States proper, and in island possessions, marines or blue jackets went aboard the enemy ships early today, made members of the German crews prisoners and took possession of the vessels in the name of the United States. At Hoboken, N. J., alone, eighteen vessels, including the giant Vaterland, were taken over. In all twenty-seven ships were seized in New York waters. The total number of German ships in American waters, which were seized is ninety-one. They represent a total gross tonnage of 594,696. From Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., San Francisco and other ports, came reports during the morning of the seizure of ships. No trouble was reported. In every instance marines or blue jackets were armed, waiting and ready for the signal to take over the ships. This signal was word that the house had passed the war resolution.

In New York harbor a long, gray war-painted destroyer waited anxiously on the water, just off the bow of the giant Vaterland. Her guns were trained on the enemy sea monster. The busy launch of Collector of the Port Malone churned the waters of the bay as he hastened on his early morning

enterprise. All night long he had waited for the order to seize the ships. His deputies—by scores—were on the docks and piers in Hoboken, New York and at Staten Island. When the word came, the waiting men hurried aboard. The German sailors were ordered to pack their belongings and were hurried away to Ellis island. The same scenes were enacted at other ports. In all cases the enemy sailors were sent to the immigration stations, some later being released on parole. At New London, the steamer Willehad which has served as mother ship to the merchant submarine Deutschland, was seized. The German vessels are now subject to use by the United States. Whether any of them can be put in commission at an early date, however, is problematical. In most cases the machinery of the ships has been wrecked. The crews were under instructions to smash the cylinder heads and otherwise cripple the ships immediately diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken, according to earlier reports.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—Ninety-one German ships lying in the United States have been, or will be seized today by the United States government. The vessels represent a total tonnage of 594,696 and are lying in nearly every important port of the country. At New London, Conn., early today a party of United States marines boarded the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, removed the 355 men who form her crew and

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BRAZIL MAY DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMAN EMPIRE

Sinking of Steamer, With Loss of Life, Has Caused Intense Feeling.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 6.—Brazil may declare war on Germany. Official announcement today of the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Farana, killing three Brazilian citizens, aroused the most intense anti-German feeling here.

"The situation is most grave; a declaration of war against Germany may be declared," declared Foreign Secretary Muller today. It was generally expected today that Brazil would seize all German ships interned in her harbors and immediately proclaim hostilities against Germany. "There was intense anxiety today as to how the situation would be affected by the presence of five hundred thousand Germans in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande. Information here today indicated that Bolivia would probably follow Brazil in declaring war on Germany.

ARGENTINE IS ALARMED OVER ENGLAND'S THREAT

Wheat Embargo May be Followed by Coal Embargo as a Reprisal.

By Chas. P. Stewart, United Press Correspondent.]
BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—England has put powerful pressure on Argentine to force raising of the wheat embargo. It was learned on unimpeachable authority today that the British government has threatened an embargo on coal as a reprisal on the grain embargo announced by Argentine. The greatest alarm was manifest among Argentine officials today. They were busy making another inventory of the republic's food supplies. It

was known, however, that without British coal, all railroads, all shipping and all industries in the nation would be paralyzed. Argentine could only survive with the greatest privation. The situation so far has been concealed from the Argentine public, officials not desiring to reveal that the government is under coercion. Officially it was known also the government is deeply concerned over the influences behind the disaffection of Governor Ugarte of Buenos Aires province to President Irigoyen's authority. It was predicted that Ugarte's removal from the governorship would be the government's next step, provided it was ascertained such removal could be accomplished without bloodshed. There has been a long feud between the state and the government and Ugarte and Irigoyen.