

# PRESIDENT'S WAR PROCLAMATION

Notification That War is on Flashed By Wireless to all Naval Vessels and Stations.

Washington—Good Friday, of the year 1917, will be memorable in the history of this country, for at 18 minutes past 1 o'clock, President Wilson signed the joint resolution by which this country declares war with Germany.

The instant Mr. Wilson's pen left the paper a messenger rushed from his office and gave the signal to the Navy Department. The next moment a telegram over the signature of the Secretary of the Navy was sent to every naval station and fleet commander in every part of the world where there is an American ship, announcing the declaration of war. This means, of course, that every American ship now has her decks cleared for action for the possibilities of meeting a German submarine or a German raider. The warships of the German Navy are assembled at Kiel.

Defense against the enemy without and within was organized at once. The President and his Cabinet, at their first war meeting, went over war plans of a magnitude such as the United States, in all its history, has never known.

Washington.—The President this afternoon issued the following proclamation to the American people, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government:

"By the President of the United States.

"A proclamation.  
Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the 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 four thousand and sixty-seven 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 males 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, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who are not permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.'

Whereas, by sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes further provision is made relative to alien enemies.  
Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, 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 the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace; and, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such section of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility

or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

**Regulations For Aliens.**  
"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silenced, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

**Must Not Approach Forts.**

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threats against the government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures of policy of the United States, or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the States or territories or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in or to enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by executive order as a prohibited area, in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President, and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe.

**Need Permit To Leave.**

"8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace and safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States, if so required by the President.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

**Subject To Summary Arrest.**

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or the States or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON.  
"By the President.  
"Robert Lansing.  
"Secretary of State."

# HOUSE GIVES FINAL SANCTION TO WAR

Balloting Completed After Sixteen Hours Debate.

## KITCHIN WITH PACIFISTS

Efforts To Amend Resolution So As To Prevent Sending Army Abroad Without Congress' Consent Defeated.

Washington.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the Senate, passed the House shortly after 3 o'clock Friday morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

Without roll-calls, the House rejected all amendments, including proposals to prohibit the sending of any troops over seas without Congressional authority.

**Pacifists Prolong Discussion.**

Passage of the resolution followed nearly 17 hours of debate. There was no attempt to filibuster, but the pacifist group, under the leadership of Congressman Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, the Democratic floor leader, prolonged the discussion with impassioned speeches, declaring conscience would not permit them to support the President's recommendation that a state of war be declared.

Miss Rankin, of Montana, the only woman member of Congress, sat through the first roll-call with bowed head, failing to answer to her name, twice called by the clerk.

On the second roll-call she rose and said, in a sobbing voice, "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war." For a moment then she remained standing, supporting herself against a desk, and as cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" came from several parts of the House, she sank back into her seat without voting audibly. She was recorded in the negative.

The 50 who voted against the resolution were:

Almont, Bacon, Britten, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, Connelly of Kansas, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Esch, Frear, Fuller of Illinois, Hull, Hayes, Hensley, Hilliard, Hull of Iowa, Igoe, Johnson of South Dakota, Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, La Follette, Little, London, Lundson, McLemore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Roderburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Van Dyke, Voight, Wheeler and Woods of Iowa.

Cheers greeted the announcement of the result. A few minutes later Speaker Clark signed the resolution.

## KEEPING AN EYE ON MEXICO.

Wilson Will Wait Until Carranza Makes First Unfriendly Move.

Washington.—President Wilson will wait well enough alone in Mexico, unless Carranza becomes actively anti-American.

This was the belief here, although officials refused comment on the administration attitude toward Mexico, or upon the report that Germany's intrigue plans called for both blows at Texas and British Honduras.

Surface indications are that Carranza will remain friendly, though, as far as revealed, he has not yet answered the American inquiry as to his position in the light of the Zimmerman Mexican-Japanese plot letter. If, however, Carranza should develop unfriendliness in any form, the United States would deal promptly and forcefully with him, it is felt.

## 92 GERMAN STEAMERS TAKEN.

Government Expected To Use Them. Confiscation Still Undecided.

Washington.—The 92 German merchant vessels in American ports which were taken over by the Treasury Department probably will be utilized in the Government service, but whether they will be confiscated or paid for after the war had not been announced.

Anxious to observe treaty obligations strictly, and move in accordance with international law, officials will examine precedents carefully before deciding.

Officials made it clear that in taking charge of the vessels the Government had acted with the primary purpose of preventing their crews from destroying or further disabling them. Having come under the protection of the American Government, however, they now occupy a status which injects new features into the problem of their disposition.

## NO BREAK WITH AUSTRIA.

Penfield Called Home, But Not In Expectation Of Hostilities.

Washington.—The United States will not sever relations or declare war on Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey so long as those countries do not force such a step. It was learned authoritatively that any change which may come in the relations of this country with members of the Central Alliance other than Germany must be precipitated by them. Nevertheless, it is expected here that Germany will force her allies to share her relationship to the United States.

# NATION PREPARED FOR CONFLICT

Resources Never Equaled By Any Other Country.

## NAVY READY FOR ACTION

Equipment In Hand For Huge Army. Plans Perfected For Throwing All Of Nation's Power Into The Conflict.

Washington.—Actual and potential resources which, all told, probably never have been equaled by any other nation in the history of the world are brought into the great war under the American flag.

Into the balance against Germany are thrown a navy in strength and efficiency among the foremost afloat; an army comparatively small, but highly efficient, backed by a citizenry of upward of 20,000,000 capable of military duty; industrial resources incomparably the greatest in the world already mobilized for public service; and the moral force of more than 100,000,000 Americans awakened to their country's peril and united behind their President with a patriotic fervor re-incarnating the spirit of '76.

**Nation's Destiny Now Secure.**

Although much remains to be done, officials believe the nation's destinies are secure now, no matter how stubborn or prolonged may be the pressure of German militarism or how wide the scope of German intrigue. The slowly maturing preparedness sentiment has borne fruit in military, naval and industrial preparations which already have put the United States on a defense basis not even hoped for two years ago. What more it will do, the President believes, can be measured only by what the Administration hands will be necessary.

The navy, always the first line of defense, has cleared its decks of antiquated incumbrances, has added new units modernized to meet the German tactics, and through the patriotic cooperation of ship and material makers in hurrying to completion other mighty fighting craft that will be the last word in power and efficiency. Authorized but 10 days ago to recruit to the full war strength of 87,000 men, the navy already has almost attained the total. To provide additional officers a class of midshipmen has been graduated three months ahead of its time. A newly-organized coast patrol of submarine chasers is on duty and hundreds of small craft to augment it are under construction.

Army preparations are less complete because of the uncertainty over what Congress will authorize for that branch of the service. The regulars, numbering nearly 120,000 and trained and equipped in a way which their officers believe matches, unit for unit, the boasted efficiency of Germany's best, are ready to respond over-night to whatever call may come. The National Guard, 150,000 strong and hardened by months of service at the border, already has many units in active service for police duty throughout the country and can be fully mobilized on short notice. Without additional authorization by Congress, the regulars and guardsmen could be recruited to a combined strength of 700,000, and detailed plans for whatever larger army may be authorized have been prepared, and great quantities of equipment for it purchased.

**All Resources Mobilized.**

Industrial preparations, thanks to lessons of the war and the patriotic attitude of industry, have produced a great, compact scheme of national resources with almost unlimited possibilities. The Council of National Defense, in daily conference with nation's leading financial, commercial, scientific and labor chiefs, not only has worked out a definite and detailed industrial mobilization plan, but has secured the indorsement and pledges of the men who can put it into effect at a moment's notice, bringing to the aid of the military arms of the service the full resources of the richest nation, organized with characteristic Yankee skill and business thoroughness.

## SUPPOSED GERMAN ARRESTED.

Negro Who Talked Of German Invasion Also In Custody.

Birmingham, Ala.—A man said to be a German was arrested here by Federal agents investigating reports that Southern negroes are being incited to insurrection. The prisoner's name and the charges against him were not revealed. A negro haranguing a crowd in the negro waiting room of a railroad station also was taken into custody. He is said to have urged his hearers to flee to Mexico because Germany was about to overrun the United States.

## MIDSHIPMEN NOW ENSIGNS.

President Also Promotes Many Officers Of The Army.

Washington.—Members of the class of midshipmen graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis last week were nominated as ensigns by President Wilson. The President also sent to the Senate the names of many Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers, nominated for promotion.

# WAR RESOLUTION PASSED BY 82 TO 6

Williams Compares LaFollette With German Chancellor.

## STRONG LANGUAGE IS USED

Kirby, Kenyon, Stone, Vardamann, Norris, Lane and Gronna, With La Follette, Make Up Total Vote Against Waging War.

Washington.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany was passed in the Senate by a vote of 82 to 6.

Senators who cast the negative votes were Gronna, of North Dakota; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Norris, of Nebraska; Lane, of Oregon; Stone, of Missouri, and Vardaman, of Mississippi.

Senator McCumber's substitute to declare the existence of a state of war upon the sinking of another American ship by Germany was defeated without a roll call.

The resolution, drafted after consultation with the State Department and already accepted by the House Committee, says the state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared and directs the President to employ the entire military and naval forces and the resources of the Government to carry on war and bring it to a successful termination.

**Text Of The Resolution.**

The text of the resolution follows: Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and 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 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.

## Hollweg Outdone By La Follette.

While few voices were raised in the Senate in opposition to war, Senator La Follette held the floor for three hours, speaking in defense of Germany's conduct in the war generally, and particularly, that country's conduct in reference to the United States. In this defense, the Wisconsin Senator, as was declared by Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, who followed him on the floor, went to even greater lengths than did Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

In his reply to Senator La Follette, Senator Williams replied also to charges by Senator Norris that the country was being forced into war by "interests" that would make money out of it, declaring it was time that such "lies" should be denounced. In the course of his speech, Senator Williams declared that, once at war, the United States should stay until it became assured the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg would no longer reign in Germany and Austria, and that the Turk would be forced to Asia.

## DRY BILL UP AGAIN IN CONGRESS.

Randall and Sheppard Introduce Constitutional Amendments.

Washington.—Constitutional amendments for prohibition were introduced in the House and Senate by Representative Randall, of California, and Senator Sheppard, of Texas. It was announced that in view of the international situation they would not be pressed at the special session.

## PENFIELD'S MISSION.

American Ambassador May Be Bringing New Terms.

Vienna.—The American Ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, confirmed the impression here that he expects to return to Vienna as quickly as possible from his forthcoming visit to Washington. He said he might be gone for three months. His residence here will be kept open.

## MISS WILSON TO DO HER BIT.

President's Daughter Arranging Concerts For Red Cross Benefit.

Washington.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, left here for New York to prepare for a series of concerts in the South. The proceeds will be given to the American Red Cross for relief work in the United States Army and Navy.

## TWO STATE CAPITALS GO DRY.

Springfield, Ill., and Madison, Wis., Vote Out Saloons.

Springfield, Ill.—By a majority of 135 votes Springfield went into the dry column after an uninterrupted wet regime. Two hundred and fifteen saloons will, as a result, go out of business May 3.

# SECRET NOT LOST

Composition of Greek Fire of Ancient Days Still Known.

Ingredients Are Said To Be Identical With Those of Liquid Used In Modern Times by Some of Warring Powers.

It is a common error to suppose that the secret of the composition of the Greek fire so jealously guarded by the emperors of Constantinople is lost. On the contrary, it is set out at length in an Arabic manuscript of the year 1225, now in the Royal museum at Leyden, as well as in the better-known "Liber Ignium ad Comburendum Hostes" of Martin Graecus, written five years later and republished in 1842. Its ingredients are there given as naphtha, pitch, resin and sulphur and are identical, according to a scientific writer, with those of the liquid used today by some of the warring nations.

The well-known passage in the Sire de Joinville's Memoirs about it "coming flying through the air like a winged dragon, about the thickness of a hoghead, and the report of thunder and the speed of lightning so that the darkness of the night was dispelled by this horrible illumination," has misled scholars as to the way it was projected. Pots containing it were undoubtedly hurled by engines on board ship resembling the modern— which was also the ancient— catapult; but the Greek sailors of the Middle Ages also used a cheirosiphon, or hand tube, worked by an officer, called a siphonator, which enabled him to direct it on any point he pleased of the enemy's vessel. This was undoubtedly the parent of the modern method.

How the liquid in question was forced out of the tube may still be doubtful but Professor Bury, in the notes to his edition of Gibson, thinks it was done by gunpowder, the composition of which was, according to him, already known to the Greeks of De Joinville's time. This would, perhaps, get over the difficulty of igniting the liquid before it was pumped on the enemy. The Germans, for example, seem to have improved on their model by using compressed air. The ignition was also arranged by mixing with the naphtha an organic substance which will spontaneously take fire when exposed to the atmosphere. But this was found to have its disadvantages. The liquid, once inflamed, was liable to blow back upon its projectors, and had the inconvenience of revealing the carrier of the engine and thereby exposing him to the attention of "snipers" of the other side. Hence it was found to be more prudent to separate the burning fluid itself from its means of ignition. Attacks are now begun by throwing fireballs into the enemy's trenches, with a fuse which lights them as soon as they touch the ground.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Texans Hail Birthday.

Texans celebrate their own private independence day, commemorating the signing of the declaration in 1836, which freed their ancestors from Mexican rule.

Texas was in all probability a part of the ancient Aztec empire, and since then it has been under six flags. Spain claimed the country by right of its conquest of the Aztecs, and France, too, claimed it as a part of the territory of Louisiana, with the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary of French possessions. When the Mexicans gained their freedom Texas became a part of their republic, and so remained until 1836, when the Lone Star banner of the republic of Texas was raised. In 1845 the Stars and Stripes were raised over Texas, to be temporarily replaced by the stars and bars of the Confederacy during the Civil war.

## A Man's Work.

The distinction and end of a soundly constituted man is his labor. Use is inscribed on all his faculties. Use is the end to which he exists. As the tree exists for its fruit, so a man for his work. A fruitless plant, an idle animal, does not stand in the universe. They are all tolling, however secretly or slowly, in the province assigned them, and to a use in the economy of the world, to higher and more catholic service. And the man seems to play, by his instincts and activity, a certain part that even tells on the general face of the planet, drains swamps, leads rivers into dry countries for their irrigation, perforates forests and stony mountain chains with roads, hinders the inroads of the sea on the continent, as if dressing the globe for happier races.—Emerson.

## Mother Knows Better.

Willie liked to look through the pages of an illustrated history, and had a good memory for the pictures. One day a friend of his mother came in wearing a new hat.

"Oh," Willie exclaimed, "you look just like a witch."

The lady was very much complimented, as she thought he meant she was bewitching, but his mother was much embarrassed because she knew he had reference to a very ugly Salem witch in the book.

## Soms Support.

"Mr. Flubdub, I am a candidate for your daughter's hand."

"Well, I'm unpledged, my boy. If a ballot is taken you can have my vote."