CONGRESS ORGANIZES TO HEAR NATION'S DEMAND THAT GERMAN OUTRAGES BE HA HOUSE WELCOMES **WOMAN MEMBER**

Ovation to Lady From Montana as She Takes Seat in Congress

REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS

Announces Support of Caucus Candidate-Breakfasted by Suffragists

WASHINGTON, April 2.

One of the most picturesque demonstra tions ever witnessed in the historic House shamber was staged today when the first woman ever to sit there as a member took the solemn oath of office.

Men and women in the galleries pounded hands together and yelled themselves hoarse; members did the same on both sides of the chamber whon Miss Jeannette Rankin. "the lady from Monu na," fresh from her suffrage breakfast, entered the hall at 11:55. She had previously been accorded an entirely impromptu but hearty welcome in the Speaker's room, which had been put at her disposal for the moment. Speaker Clark personally escorted her a seat on the Republican side about in

Almost immediately she was surrounded and completely lost to view. Every one wanted to shake her hand—and almost every one on the floor did, until the rap of the gavel called members to their seats.

BREAKFAST FOR WOMAN MEMBER The breakfast this morning reached the height of sentiment for the women who No one cried but there were a lot of wet eyes as America's first woman Representative concluded her remarks with "There will be many times when I will agement and support. I know I will get it.
I promise—I promise—."

A little catch in the throat; a barely perceptible trembling of the otherwise firm lips, and "the Lady from Montana" sat down, having made her first speech in the

REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS

Her single official statement to date regarding her party politics runs thus:
"I was elected on the Republican ticket
and shall abide by the decision of the Republican caucus in my vote for Speaker."

Miss Rankin was up early and at suffrage headquarters, accompanied by her secretary, Miss Florence Legch. There many old and new friends gave her an ovation, to which she merely smiled and said, "Thank

"The lady from Montana" reached the Shoreham Hotel at 9:15 o'clock—fifteen minutes late for the suffrage breakfast. She wore a stunning black satin and georgette creps dress, trimmed with white, cut low enough to expose a gracefully rounded throat. She traveled from her apartments to the hotel in a taxicab, accompanied only by her secretary, and elbowed her way un-noticed through the crowd that thronged the hotel lobby.

Miss Rankin was preceded by Mrs. Car-rie Chapman Catt, president of the Inter-mational Woman Suffrage Association, who those present from their seats. It is:
"Every woman in the United States will have full suffrage in 1919."
Miss Alice Paul and a half dozen others

Special guests invited to meet Miss Rankin included Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker; Mrs. Andrieus A. Jones, wife of the Senator from New Mexico, who at the request of the Tational Association, will introduce the Federal suffrage amendment in the Senate, and Mrs. John E. Raker, whose husband had charge of the amendment in the House last session and will co-operate with Miss Rankin in pushing it to passage in the Sixty-fifth Cong

COURTEOUS, BUT RETICENT Miss Rankin arrived in Washington yes terday about noon. All in black—black coat and skirt, that is, and wide-brimmed black eailor hat, with white shirtwaist and bunch of violets making the only touch of color—she looked singularly fresh and unruffled after five nights in a sleeping car. She was, of course, besigged by reporters, each anxious to be the first and, if possible,

the only one to see her. She was entirely courteous, but not particularly communica-tive. She did, however, make it plain that considered herself as having been sed on the Republican ticket, and expected in the main to vote with the Reput licans. She also said she was elected on a State and nation-wide prohibition, child welfare and woman welfare. She did not yet know exactly what form her support of these causes would take. In fact, she of these causes would take. In fact, she seemed very thoroughly imbued with the idea that there was a whole lot she didn't know and that it behooved her to "keep her mouth shut and her eyes open" for a while The one thing she is perfectly sure of is that she is going to introduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment the very first thing. In fact, she expects to do it the first day of the new session of this "War Congress."

Pacifist Fells Lodge in Senate Office

Continued from Page One

would be a pacifist at a time like this is a coward. I promptly told him that any one who wanted to go to war under existing cirstances was a coward.' He then said to me: 'If you say that I am a coward you are a liar,' and hit me a blow in the face. I cked him down in an effort to protect

When Hermann came along he saw Sen ator Lodge lying on the ground and Bann-wart, much the larger of the two, standing ver him. Hermann promptly started to sat up Bannwart in approved style and the tter was in rather a bad way when the

HELD FOR ASSAULT

Mrs. Peabody was not formally arrested, eing detained only until the police could question her. A charge of assault and bat-tery was lodged against Bannwart. The pacifists encountered rough going

everywhere about the Senate. Senators cast aside politics and dealt with them out gloves or honeyed language. Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was ac-

costed by several anti-war constituents The Senator listened quietly to their tirade for a few moments and then said: "You folks are the best allies the Kaiser has any-He turned and walked away from

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, hushe a group of pacifists who called on him in his office. "I simply won't lisen to such talk against my country," he said. Agitation for the removal of Senator Stone as chairman of the Foreign Relations

Committee was revived today by a deluge of petitions from different parts of the country. Senator Martin, the majority leader, received one petition signed by 6000 Ohioans urging Stone's removal.

"Colored" Books
Parliamentary publications in England
called Blue Books, from their blue covThe corresponding colors of Governnt publications in foreign countries are:
nnce, yellow; Germany and Portugal,
ine; Italy, green; Spain, red.

Banner-Decked Nation Faces Flag Shortage

NEW YORK, April 2.

A FLAG - BEDECKED nation, in which the Stars and Stripes are floating from poles and windows of millions of buildings, faces a flag shortage today. The demand for flags today is far in excess of the supply. It is growing daily, and prices are soaring. One hundred per cent increase in demand was reported by one big firm, which esti-NEW YORK, April 2. ported by one big firm, which esti-mated that the present week prom-ised orders 200 per cent in excess of

GOLF CLUBS MAY OFFER LINKS FOR DRILL GROUND

Fresidents of Clubs in Philadelphia Association to Discuss Suggestion This Week

SCHEDULES HELD UP

Clubhouses May Be Used for Hospitals and Homes for Con-

Whether the clubhouses and hundreds of acres of turf held by the thirty golf clubs in the Golf Associaton of Philadelphia will be turned over to the Government for drill grounds and ri effranges will be discussed on Wednesday at a meeting of the presi-dents of all clubs in the association. Pend-ing a decision on the plan the Golf Asso-ciation has withheld confirmation of the schedules of inter-club tournaments to be played this summer.

The suggestion is understood to have originated with Robert W. Lesley, president of the association. The United States Golf Association, made up of virtually every golf club in the country, is said to be in-terested in the plan, also many of the clubs in the Philadelphia Association have been sounded on the proposition, but thus far, officially, there has not been gathered sufficient information to base a forecast on the success of the suggestion. Though many club presidents are said to favor the idea, others believe there is not yet necesidea, others believe there is not yet neces-sity for offering the golf courses for military training grounds. It was also the idea to give up the clubhouses for hos-

pitals and convalescent homes.

The golf association membership includes clubs in a territory in and about Philadelhia and South Jersey as far east as At-lantic City. Presidents of the clubs will hear the plan in detail at the meeting in the Racquet Club Wednesday at 12:30, and will then refer it to their memberships for ac-tion. Having received their instruction from the individual clubs they will meet later and take final action,

LAUDS RULE OF BELGIUM

Germans Strictly Observe Articles of War, Prof. Liszt Declares

Coincident with the renewal of charges in the allied and neutral press that the German authorities in the occupied districts of France and Belgium are continually violating the rules of international law by their forcible removal of thousands of the civilians in that territory, in some cases to Germany, to compel them to work in factories and on the land, comes Professor Franz von Liszt, of the University of Berlin, with a long article in the Frankfurter Zeitung headed, "How Germany Builds Up International Law in War."

Professor Liszt, who is a member of the Reichstag and the author of many works on international law and kindred subjects, tells those who maintain that this war is bringing about the collapse of all international rights that they have only to visit the enemy territory occupied by Germany and there to investigate the spirit animating the German Administration. They will see international law held in the highest esteem : they will see the civil and military authorities observing with meticulous car-every provision of the Articles of War.

Professor Lisst was recently in Brussels to attend a legal conference, and never in his long experience, he declares, has he seen international law so high in repute or so dominating the public conduct of an administration. After a lengthy panegyric on the lofty spirit animating the German administrators in Belgium, Professor Lizzt, as quoted in the London Daily Chronicle

"German military power in the occupied territory has two souls within its breast. In the first place, the administration is German, representative of the German im-perium, and therefore, in the first place, responsible for the military interests of Germany. This responsibility must be enforced in all directions, and even when necessary it must be enforced ruthlessly against the inhabitants of Belgium. But it is also at the same time the power of the Belgian State, even though exercised by the occup ing army. It has been the German aim to create new institutions whose influence will reach beyond the period of occupation."

Admitting that this is a very difficult task, the Professor declares that the German object has been to preserve as much as possible the interests of the Belgian eople by establishing a just administration But the difficulty of constructing a system which unites all these objects is immense In all their efforts, however, the Germa Administration, according to the writer, has never been arbitrary, and has always been inspired by the spirit of justice. Professor Liszt says he is convinced that a time will come when the German work in Belgium will be appreciated and when its quiet unselfishness will receive the gratitude of the

The Vast Literature of Mathematics A recent address by Prof. T. E. Masor called attention to the immense amount of mathematical research that is going on in the world, as evidenced by the growth of mathematical literature. The mathematical subject index of the "Royal Society Cata-logue of Scientific Papers," which covers the literature of the nineteenth century alone contains 38,748 entries. G. Valentin, of Bercontains 38,748 entries. G. Valentin, of Berlin, has collected a list of 150,000 titles of books and articles published before the beginning of the twentieth century. The Jahrbuch uber die Fortschritte der Mathematik constitutes a yearly volume of about 1000 pages, containing very brief reviews of books and papers published in about 200 serials. A very conservative estimate would place the number of contributions to mathematics published each year at about 2000. place the number of the state o matter. It is estimated that during the first fifteen years of the present century the published results of mathematical research amount to about one-fifth as much as dur-ing all time before.

Paulsboro Orders "Hang Out the Flag" Paulsboro Orders "Hang Out the Flag"
PAULSBORO, N. J., April 2.—Residents
have adopted the slogan, "Hang out the
flag," and the Stars and Stripes can be seen
from nearly every house here. Today the
fire companies are virtually companies of
militia, several lodges have offered members
for any vacancies, and more than 100 girls
in the boarding house of the fuse plant went
through the manual of arms today at that
place. Swedesboro is filled with the same
spirit and all the other towns within a
radius of ten miles.

PRESIDENT WILL ADDRESS WAR CONGRESS AT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

the Democrats.

Continued from Page One setts, and Gray, of New Jersey, both

Republicans.

Two Republicans voted present—
Haskell, of New York, and James, of

Michigan.

The Republican absentees were Bleakley, of Pennsylvania, resigned: Capstick, of New Jersey, and Helegisen, of North Dakota, who are ill.

Mann received all other Republican votes, including that of Miss Jeannette votes, including that of Miss Jeannette Rankin, the new member from Mon-

Neither Speaker Clark nor Republi-can Leader Mann voted.

A committee composed of Mr. Mann, the defeated candidate for Speaker, and Representatives Shouse, of Kansas, and Reardon, of New York, notified Mr. Clark of his

CLARK CHEERED

The House broke into cheers and applause as the committee escorted Speaker Clark to the rostrum, the Speaker walking by the side of Mr. Mann. When the cheer-ing and hand-clapping had ceased Mr. Mann, whose friendship for his victorious rival is

proverbial, said simply:
"I present to you your chosen Speaker,
the genial, able, impartial patriotic states-

the genial, able, impartial patriotic states man of Missouri and the nation."

Then the newly elected Speaker said:

I am profoundly grateful to the House for my fourth election to the Speakership—also to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, my close personal friend, Brother Mann, for the sonal friend, Brother Mann, for the cordial, generaus and splendid manner in which he introduced me.

The delicate situation in which we find ourselves justifies a few words more. I fully appreciate the fact that

it will be exceedingly difficult to dis-charge the duties of the Speakership in this House. It will be almost impossible to do so without the hearty co-operation of the members without regard to party affiliations.

I will use my utmost endeavor to absolutely fair and I invoke the aid of all the members in doing so.

It is absolutely unnecessary and superfluous to lecture the membership on patriotism. We are all patriots, as are all the people who elected us. We are all Americans, whether natives or foreign-born, as are our constituents. On many questions we are "distinct as the billows, yet we are one as the sea" when the honor and safety of the Re-public are involved. Politics finds no place in this house when the general welfare and the common defens of the nation ar at stake. Let all the ends we aim at be our country's, and in the ac-God of our fathers be with us and gulde us in the way which will re-dound to the honor and perpetuity of the greatest Republic that ever existed in all the flood of time.

OATH ADMINISTERED At the conclusion of his speech Speaker

Clark said: "Gentlemen: I am ready to take the oath of office and request that it be adinistered by Representative Talbott of

Mr. Talbott is the "father" of the House Democrats. He read slowly and in even tones the usual oath taken by officials. "to uphold the constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic."

enemies foreign and domestic."

The House elected the Missourian after literalized to a war prayer by the blind chaplain and a war speech by Representative Schall, also blind, who swung his vote to Clark, holding that patriotism demanded this be done in the present crisis. The election was held shortly after the nominations for Speaker were declared in order following the rolicall, which established that 429 of the 435 members of that holy were present.

that body were present.

The nominating speech for the Speaker came from Representative Schall, Progressive-Republican, of Minnesota, who, in the official polls, had been lined up as certain didate.

Representative Mann was named as the Republican choice by Representative Greene, of Massachusetts. The rollcall was then declared in order.

The rollcall showed the House was shy

six members. Two of these-Representa-tives Conry, of New York, Democrat, and of New Hampshire, Republican The other absentees were Helegisen, of

North Dakota, and Capstick, of New Jer-sey. Republicans, and Bleakley, of Pennsylvania, Republican, who has resigned. The dramatic moment of the House of ganization was the nominating speech of

Mr. Schall.

The blind member was led to the center of the House by a page. His introductory remarks were

patriotic nature, not disclosing the real object of his speech. He continued: "A state divided against itself in time of peace may stand, but today such a sit-uation might be a serious menace. We hould forego party advantages in a time

"The peril of today renders partisanship dangerous because it might be construed as a country presenting a divided front to the world. As an independent progressive Republican I have no hesitancy now in saving how I must vote under the circum-

PATRIOTIC SPEECH

"Were my country not in the face of an international crisis, with the President and the Senate Democratic, I would as a mat-ter of party pride cast my ballot for the Republican candidate. He is able, alert, fair-minded. I should like to vote for

"I realize that the action I am about to take will be used to attempt my po-litical death in Minnesota.

With my sightless eyes I would be little service to my country on the field of battle, but I can use the light that God gives me to vote right today. I believe the President should have a Democratic

Senate and House behind him. "Under all these circumstances, I shall cast my vote for Speaker for that pro-gressive Democrat, Champ Clark, of Mis-

Great waves of Democratic applause, swept over the House as Schall concluded. The Republicans sat silent.
"Does the gentleman place Mr. Clark in nomination for Speaker?" asked South Trimble, clerk of the House, who was pre-

"I gladly do so," said Schall. Representative William S. Greene, of Massachusetts, then arose to nominate James R. Mann as the Republican candidate, and the Republicans had their fire opportunity to applaud. Mr. Greene, howver, did not make any formal speech in

MANN NOMINATED Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who has been a keen critic of some of Mr. Mann's acts, received thunderous applause from the Republicans when he went into with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo measures to be introduced in Congress pro-viding for funds to meet possible war

likely that steps would be taken to pro-vide for a loan to the Entente Allies. It was accepted that there would be some difference of opinion in the Senate as to the legislation which President Wilson would demand.

the well of the House to second Mann's nomination. He had previously been brought forward by a faction of the Republicans as a candidate for the Speakership. It was a dramatic moment when Lenroot, in seconding the nomination of Mann, said:

"I cannot let the statements of the gentleman from Minnesota and inferences they make go unchallenged. He takes the position that natriotism demands that the certain the second of t tion that patriotism demands that the or-ganization of the House be turned over to "Patriotism demands that the Democratic ought to submit to a Republican organiza-

tion of the House."

Shouts of "No!" from the Democratic side interrupted him here.

When he resumed it was to promise that "there will be no partisanship in the House so far as the Republicans are concerned."

"What we need in this hour is a united country," he said. 'We need the wisdom, the advice and the assistance of every American. This is no time to criticize the President, but it would be far better for the country if the President was compelled to consult Republicans as well as Democrati in this crists." Representative Lee, of Georgia, Demo

crat, who has been seriously ill, was brought into the House amid the applause of his colleagues on the Democratic side. He cast his vote for Champ Clark for

battles are being fought by somebody else. They are willing to pay in men, money and munitions. They feel, as J do, that Germany has forced the war upon us.

"We must enter the war whole-heartedly. We must not play it as you would a game in a bowling alley, where on a tally sheet we would set down the number of submarines sunk by American ships and our vessels sunk by the Germans and see which Mr. Lee was among those absent when Mr. Lee was among those absent when the roll was called to determine a quorum. He showed plainly the effects of his illness when assisted to the floor by two attendants. Up until the last moment it was not thought he could be present. His presence, and the fact that four of the five independents who voted in the early stages of the rollcall cast their ballots for Speaker Clark, made the Missourien's election a Clark, made the Missourian's election certainty long before the rollcall was com-

While the war spirit grew as the national legislators assembled in the House cham ber, the corridors were dotted with visi-tors bearing peace badges. Two hours be-fore the session convened little groups of pacifists stood about the entrance ways and corridors. All of them carried or wore white badges reading: "Keep us out of heat over the action to be taken by the American Congress which convenes today.

Comparatively few of the pacifists or the RECRUITS FOR ROOSEVELT

Despite the fact that a hot organization fight was in prospect, members did not begin to show up around the House until nearly noon. At 11:30 less than a dozen members were about the chamber and the Speaker's

A WAR PRAYER

After Clerk Grimble called the House to order prayer was offered by the blind chap-lain, the Rev. Harry N. Couden. "If war has been or shall be forced upon

Riders, in the Spanish-American War, is in us." intoned the chaplain in fervent tones "we pray that the heart of every America: southwest Texas gathering recruits from may throb with patriotic zeal."

He invoked divine aid that a "united nation may hold up the President's hands" the ranches for the division which the Colonel plans to offer the Government in case

of war with Germany. In a letter to apin whatever measure he is called upon to take. After the reading of the President's proclamation convening the Sixty-Fifth Congress in extraordinary session, the roll of members-elect was called to ascertain if a quorum was present.

The chaplain's prayer in part follows: War Department will allow me to do, etc.,

"God of the ages, our father's God and our God, whose holy influence has shaped and guided the destiny of our Republic from its inception, we wait upon that in-fluence to guide us in the present crisis which has been thrust upon us.

"Diplomacy has failed; moral suasion has failed; every appeal to reason and jushas been swept aside. We abhor war and love peace. But if war has been, or shall be, forced upon us, we pray that the me will be no holiday, and if the man isn't going to render the best possible service he had a great deal better not come with me heart of every American citizen shall throb with patriotic zeal; that a united people "I shall, as you know is my habit, recog-nize good work and shall not pardon bad work." may rally around our President to hold up his hands in every measure that shall be deemed necessary to protect American lives and safeguard our inherent rights."

The Speaker immediately proceeded to swear in the House members, the oath being administered to the Representatives in groups of State delegation

REPUBLICANS DELAY SPEECH. tled the House proceeded promptly to the election of other officers and the Republicans made it clear that they would figh

The Democrats renominated the present officers, South Trimble for clerk of the House; Robert B. Gardon for sergeant-atarms; J. J. Sinnot for doorkeeper; William M. Dunbar for postmaster, and the Rev. H. N. Couden for chaplain.

The . Republicans named William Tyler, of Maryland, for clerk; Joseph P. Rodgers of Pennsylvania, for sergeant-at-arms Bert W. Kennedy, of Michigan, for door keepers, and Lawrence Lyons, of Indiana, for postmaster. They did not contest the re-election of Chaplain Couden.

Republican Leader Mann insisted upon a roll-call vote on the election of the and indicated that he would make a similar demand in the election of each of the other officers. The Democrats protested, but in vain. It was plain that the lican course would force the House to take almost three hours in electing officials.

South Trimble was re-elected clerk by a vote of 217 to 211 for Page destroyed by the raider will leave for Eu-rope on the steamship Orita. The Ameri-cans will leave on the steamship Saga.

NO LEAK ON MESSAGE

The greatest possible secrecy has sur-rounded preparation of the President's mes-sage. Although one of the most momentous documents ever written into the country's records, its construction was accomplished in the usual deliberate, methodical and simple manner of the President.

For days the President deliberated or the question, drawing out opinions from his advisers. He then began taking short-

furter Zeitung, a correspondent gives a de-tailed picture of the changes in the Ger-man capital since Berlin has really altered hand notes on his own and others' idea as they impressed him.

Last Friday morning he completed a shorthand draft of the message and discussed phases of it with his Gabinet. Saturday and Sunday he "extended his notes" its character—since the shops shut at o'clock, the houses at 9, the theatres at 1 writing on his own typewriter the message as it was to go to the printer. He ther studied the document in its completed for

and made any necessary changes with his pencil—a custom he always follows. To further insure secrecy the message was cut into small sections at the Government Printing Office to prevent any one man on the typesetting machines from gain-ing a comprehensive idea of the President's

The message is described by the Presi dent's advisers as a powerful indictment of the German imperial government. Secretary Tumulty was called to the White House early today and the President read his message to him. The secretary personally took it to the public printer at 9 o'clock.

Tumulty refused to comment on the docu ent beyond saying that it was "unusually

The President then went out to the golf links for a game with Doctor Grayson.

The message is designed to justify the course of this country in the eyes of the world. It will place the blame for a state of war on the shoulders of the Kaiser.

SENATE ORGANIZED AND READY FOR JOINT SESSION THIS EVENING

WASHINGTON, April 2. The Senate, already organized, was called order by Vice President Marshall.

The swearing in of Senator Hiram John-on, of California, was the first act of the

accordingly moved that the Senate recess until 5 o'clock. The motion was carried. Later, word was received from the White House that the President would address the joint session at 8 o'clock.

subordinate departments which are carrying out the national organization. What was called 'shopping' has stopped. Since everything is rationed, shopping due to fancy, luxury, or horedom—in other words, women's shopping—has ceased."

The writer goes on to say that the theatres are full, but that, except in the lowest class of revues, the plays have little to do with the war. People have become quiet and introspective, and hostesses are acquiring the habit of reciting poetry to their guests.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, "intalest" in Berlin is now divided between an interest in politics and a new lattered. son, of California, was the first act of the Senate. Senator Johnson was escorted to the Vice President's chair by his colleague, Senator Phelan.

Majority Leader Martin announced in the Senate this afternoon that it was his unterstanding that the President desired to defress a joint session of Congress before a joint session of Congress before a joint session at Sociock.

The Senate presented a decidedly battered appearance. Senator Lodge was sporting a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator decidedly battered appearance. Senator Lodge was sporting a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator decidedly battered appearance. Senator Lodge was sporting a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Lodge was sporting a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a aling. Senator Brown had been a swellen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides.

emergencies.
Senator Simmons sam that it was very

Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had an-nounced that he intended to vote against any war measure. He, however, had prom-ised that when this legislation was adopted. as it was certain to be, he would swing into ine to support the President in every way. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, ranking

The South and Southwest is ready for

war with Germany, former President Will-

iam Howard Taft today declared upon re-

turning from a week's tour through nine States in the interests of the League to En-

force Peace.
"The people of the South and Southwest
feel that war is inevitable," said Mr. Taft.
"and they are willing to go into it to de-

fend our rights. In fact, they don't want to stay out any longer and feel that their

battles are being fought by somebody else.

sels sunk by the Germans and see which

In all the capitals of the Allied countries

but especially London, interest is at fever

DIVISION IN SOUTH TEXAS

Former Rough Rider Has Colonel's

Word He Will Make Good

or Step Out

AUSTIN, Tex., April 2.-Captain Sloan

Simpson, of Dallas, who held a commission

in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of Rough

promise of a commission for any man until

know what the situation is, what the

but I want you to be ready to make recom-

mendations. Now if I go into this division

it means business. I expect no mercy my-

self and I shan't show any mercy. If I

don't produce good results I expect the De-

partment to scrap me, and it my own sons don't produce good results, I shall scrap them. Make everybody to whom you speak

know that accepting a commission under

AMERICANS ON RAIDER

TREATED COURTEOUSLY

Sailors Say Germans Were Kind and

Considerate, Especially to

Women

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 2.- The cap-

ain and crew of the German raider Sec-

adler were courteous, kindly hosts to their

prisoners, according to five Americans, members of the crew of the schooner

dine, Luther Lathers. Ernest Gilbert and Manuel Guerro, who sailed with the Perce

from Halifax. They were among the sur-

vivors of the crews of eleven destroyed ves-

els brought into port on the Cambronne

"Though the Germans compelled us to work." said Clark today. "their treatment

was kindly. They were especially considerate toward the two women.

to save his dog from that vessel, as well

as his personal baggage. When we parted

company with the Secadler her captain

took occasion to express regret that his

shellfire had killed a sailor, wounded the

chief engineer and a sailor boy of sixteen

BERLIN MUCH CHANGED

War Makes German Capital a Quieter

and Saner City

and the restaurants and cafes at 11:30.

while virtually all the street cars stop at midnight, and the population, adapting it-

self to circumstances, really goes to bed

early. An excerpt from the article, as translated for the London Times, follows:

"Without any exaggeration, Berlin has become a different city. For every town the new restrictions mean much, but for

Berlin they mean everything. In other places people were active, but in Berlin

places people were active, but in Berlin they were creative. Here was the new Ger-many, the new Europe. The manifold activities, the vitality have gone, and all that remains is war, victory and peace. Al-

though the individual artist, merchant or

professor may still have his ideas and pur-

sue them in secret, Berlin as a whole is waiting, breathless, silent, tame, but burn-

ing for the moment when she can again

old eagerness and a new impulse. That is the characteristic of intellectual and scien-

tific Berlin-waiting for the new moment

the new time.

The streets are now quieter by day and empty in the evening. Life is a provisorium. One sees few taxicabs, and notices more and more the scarcity of vehicles generally and in many cases of personnel. The women are beginning to dominate the

The women are beginning to dominate the sphere of work, doing everything on their

own responsibility.

"We have our own army of occupation, since whole rows of houses are taken up by the new war bureaus and the countless subordinate departments which are carrying

pursue her innumerable purposes with the

Writing in a recent issue of the Frank-

French and British citizens from ships

sinking one vessel."

The five are Roy Clark, John Ron

oward the two women, captain of the Perce was allowed

tain Simpson, Roosevelt says:

"I, of course, can make no

WEST AND SOUTHWEST READY

ALLIED CAPITALS ASTIR WITH

member after the chairman of the thee, also was believed to be opposed to anything further at this time than "armed neutrality". However, the Senate leaders expressed themselves as fully convinced that the war resolution would pass without any delay and with a very large favorable

There also was likely to be a lively fight in the Senate on esployage and cense legislation. Many members believed that the Administration bills along these lines

were too sweeping in character and partook too much of military dictatorship. It was expected that before any effort was made to press these bills the Senate leaders would confer with President Wilson regarding changes they believe should b

trenches, but we can aid the Allies

food, supplies, money credit and the navy in the suppression of submarines.

"We should use our regular army and National Guard for Mexico and home de-fense and institute without delay a com-

fense and institute without delay a compulsory universal training system, so that if the war does last more than a year we can help in the trenches.

"In my trip throughout the South and Southwest I found compulsory universal training in great favor. People all over the country will accept it as soon as it is clearly pointed out to be valuable to the individual and the nation. And when we have contributed generously and largely of our material aid we must then use our in-

our material aid we must then use our in-fluence for a just and lasting peace and not only of selfish aggrandizement."

Newspapers take a very optimistic view

f the possibilities, for it is generally ac-

cepted as a foregone conclusion that the

United States will enter the war against

President Wilson's address to Congress,

was expected, would be an all-embracing document, setting forth the incidents in

American-German relations since the out-break of the war. It is called a document

NEW YORK, April 2.
Southwest is ready for y, former President Will- a year we cannot have an army for the

EXPECTATION OF WILSON ADDRESS

Germany.

ington, Mass.

April 13, 1860 — Fort Sumts.

Charleston harbor, bombardment, b.

ginning the Civil War.

April 9, 1865—General Robert

Lee surrendered at Appomation

General Grant, ending the Civil War.

April 25, 1898—President Mail

Lev. in a message to Comment. ley, in a message to Congre-clared a state of war with

FOR WAR, TAFT ANNOUNCES 1,000,000 CHAUFFEURS

George M. Graham Tells Business Club Auto Service Is Adequate for War Emergency

AND ENOUGH CARS READY

April Momentous Me

in American Hist

APRIL 19, 1775 — Revolutions

There are 1,000,000 automobile chauseurs and plenty of motorcars in the United States for a war emergency, George E. Graham, of the Pierce-Arrow Company, told a City Business Club luncheon audience today. About 5,000,000 men could be transported from one place to another in the way that automobile transportation twice saved the Allies in the present war, he said. "No hurrahs and the waving of flags, but organization is the vital factor for mational development," he said. "The hope of the country lies in the big interests of the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States. The boys from Philadelphia and New York saved Texas in the Mexican crisis." There are 1,000,000 automobile cas

The annual economic loss in the United States from malaria is \$694,904,750, and from typhoid fever \$271,932,880, a tota capita loss of \$9.46, according to Sen. Ransdell, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health.

From ten to fifty turtles are killed for the annual banquet of London's Lord Even There

"world importance" by the British

Wanamaker & Brown's Woman's Shop Filled With Newest Easter Apparel.



\$15.75 HE conviction grows, because of the facts behind it, that in women's apparel Wanamaker & Brown give the greatest possible value for the least expenditure.

THIS WEEK EASTER BUYERS WILL FIND AN OVERFLOWING DEPARTMENT READY TO OFFER WHATEVER IS NEWEST AT PRICES PURPOSELY SET BELOW LIKE QUALITIES ELSEWHERE.

FOR THE WONDERFULLY STYLISH SUIT SHOWN IN THE FIRST CUT, WOOL POPLINS IN BLACKS, NAVYS, GREENS. WHITE SILK COLLARS. BELT ALL THE WAY AROUND.

FOR THE NEW TOP COAT IN CENTER ILLUSTRATION. TO BE HAD IN ALL SPRING'S NEW SHADES—NAVY, BLACK. GOLD, TAUPE, AMETHYST, GREEN. BIG \$19.75 PEARL BUTTONS.

PENS a wonderful display of new Easter Coats in virtually all colors, and a dozen different styles and cloths-serges, poplins, wool velours, gabardines, bolivias and tweeds. Plenty of staple colors for women who prefer conservative tones.

FOR A STRIKING BOLIVIA COAT WITH A DEEP POINTED COLLAR IN THE PRETTY NEW ROOKIE SHADES—PEACOCK AND BELGIAN BLUES. BELT ALL THE WAY

Dresses at \$15, \$19.75, \$25,

Coats at \$7.75, \$12.50, \$15, \$18.50, \$25, \$39,50

Coats in checks, with cloths of all descriptions. In hundreds of different styles and colors.

Wanamaker & Brown

Expensive

There is a speed limit of twenty-four miles per hour for motorcars at the front in France.

\$29.75

\$15.75

\$29.75 { FOR THE BEAUTIFULLY BRAID TRIMMED

\$18.50 \$15 \$16.50

\$29.75, \$47.50

Taffetas, crepes de chine, georgette crepes, serges. A multiplicity of gay colors and stripes with hardly two alike in style and design. All beautiful.

(NOTE-Alterations and delivery as promised)

Woman's Shop, Market at