

AMERICA PLUNGES INTO WORLD CONFLICT; DECLARES WAR UPON IMPERIAL GERMANY

PRESIDENT CALLS THE NATION TO ARMS; VOLUNTEERS TO FILL UP GAPS IN MILITARY FORCES

Declaration Signed by Wilson at 1:13 o'Clock And News is Flashed Abroad That United States Enters Lists Against Prussian Ruthlessness

WASHINGTON, April 6. Secretary of the Navy Daniels late this afternoon ordered the American navy to mobilize. Instructions flashed out by Secretary Daniels upon his return to the Department from the Cabinet meeting called for putting all ships into full commission and calling out for Federal service the naval militia and the naval reserves. The order also called for the mobilization of the entire reserve motorboat patrol fleet.

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. The President also 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 the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace.

The President at once issued a call for volunteers bringing the army and navy up to war strength and gave his indorsement to the general staff army bill designed to obtain men by selective conscription.

By a scratch of his pen, at 1:13 o'clock today, President Wilson formally enlisted the services of this country in the great struggle to crush the Imperial Government of Germany.

Simultaneously from a window in the White House executive offices Lieutenant Commander Byron McCandless signalled across the street to the Navy Department that war was formally on and orders were flashed out from the Government wireless to the ships at sea and to the forts of the United States.

Simultaneously every steam whistle in Washington and on the Potomac River nearby was opened wide and their screeches could be heard in every nook and cranny of the nation's capital.

While the ink was still wet on the momentous document passed by the House and Senate, messages to all the countries of the earth were sent, notifying them of this Government's action.

The State Department informed the Swiss Minister here, representing German interests in the United States, of this country's action. The Minister will communicate the word formally to Bern by cable and thence to Berlin.

United States representatives in every foreign and South American capital should have the news within the next twenty-four hours.

The President signed the resolution in the presence of Mrs. Wilson and his niece, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. The gold pen used in affixing "Woodrow Wilson" to the parchment was taken to him by Mrs. Wilson. The simple ceremony occurred after the President and Mrs. Wilson had returned from a walk and had had lunch. They stepped into the White House usher's office just off the entrance corridor and waited arrival of the resolution from the Senate. As soon as it came the President sat down before the usher's desk in the little room and signed the paper without comment.

It had been brought to him there by a messenger after Vice President Marshall had affixed his signature in open session of the Senate at 12:13 o'clock.

Following the signing of the congressional resolution the White House published an official proclamation declaring a state of war exists between United States and Germany.

With innumerable problems pressing for solution, the first war session of President Wilson's Cabinet was then held. One of the first matters discussed was the conservation of the nation's food supply. The President's Ministers had a great mass of data from experts, suggesting means of curbing any threatened shortage.

The Cabinet also went over the plan for co-operation between the United States navy and the navies of the Entente Allies. That the plan will soon be put into effect is the general belief.

The President's call for volunteers for the army and navy also received attention, as did the Austrian situation, which is admittedly a knotty problem.

DECLARATION OF WAR APPROVED IN SOLEMN SESSION OF SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Vice President Marshall, as president of the United States Senate, signed the resolution declaring a state of war with Germany at 12:13 o'clock this afternoon.

Immediately upon convening at noon the Senate was formally reported to the Senate by having been passed by the House and signed by Speaker Clark.

Every seat in the gallery and every seat in the chamber was filled as the official message from the House entered just after the President's prayer and announced:

Message from the House of Representatives and their messages to the Government officials, banked behind the Senators' desks, shifted their feet to foot.

Every little stir sounded quiet in the chamber as Marshall signed the grim

had wrung his hands nervously for a long three minutes before the presentation of the resolution and his receipt of it.

As he waited for a clerk to record the bill on the big Senate official ledger, Marshall took up a new stub pen, wet it carefully with his tongue and held it ready.

MARSHALL SIGNS The resolution was put on his desk, after a little smudge had been erased from the space left for his signature, the Vice President signed "Thomas R. Marshall."

While the bill was going through the little formalities of the Senate the reading clerk was reading the usual gist of telegrams from "back home."

As Marshall's pen scraped across the document one imagined he could hear the noise of that warlike pen.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

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 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 availed 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 the alien enemies.

"The President is authorized in any event, by his proclamation thereof or any public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and the 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, not being 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 4068, 4069 and 4070 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 specifically 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;

Rules for Conduct of Alien Enemy "And acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the 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 fourteen years and upwards, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows: "Alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the

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PRIZE MONEY FOR MEN WHO SINK U-BOATS

Alma Taylor Indorses Evening Ledger's Suggestion With \$100

STIMULUS TO HEROES



ALMA TAYLOR

There should be substantial money prizes offered by the Government to the gun crews on armed merchantmen who succeed in sinking submarines.

This editorial paragraph which appeared in the EVENING LEDGER March 27 brought an almost instant response from Alma Taylor, of Bryn Athyn, in the shape of a \$100 check. It was accompanied by a letter commending the idea embodied in the paragraph, but elaborating it with the suggestion that patriotic citizens take the matter out of the hands of an already too-busy Uncle Sam and raise a prize fund for gun crews by voluntary contributions.

The EVENING LEDGER has withheld publication of the offer, at the request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, because, although the storm clouds of war were

WILSON'S CALL OF U. S. TO WAR SHOCKS BERLIN

Kaiser Heads Great Conference of German Chiefs at Grand Headquarters

LIBERALS FEEL BLOW

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND. Copyright, 1917, by International News Service. BERLIN, April 4. (Delayed.) The full text of President Wilson's speech to Congress was received here today and it created a sensation. The severity of the President's language was a stunning shock in some quarters and to the leaders of the Liberals. The address was received by the Kaiser during the night at German Great Headquarters. A momentous conference is being held at great headquarters. Those taking part are the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, Emperor Charles of Austria, Empress Zita of Austria, Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister; Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, German chief of staff; General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German army and chief of staff to von Hindenburg; and Field Marshal von Arz, Austrian chief of staff.

CUBAN CONGRESS ASKED TO BACK U. S. IN CONFLICT

President Requests Legislators to Declare State of War With Germany

NEW YORK, April 6.—President Menocal of Cuba, has sent a message to the Cuban Congress requesting that a state of war be declared to exist between Cuba and Germany, according to a cable received by the official Cuban press bureau here this afternoon from Eusebio S. Apizaco, Secretary to President Menocal.

"The President," the cable said, "bases his request for the taking of so momentous a step on the fact that the submarine campaign begun February 1, with its deliberate and avowed intention to destroy neutral merchant vessels, constitutes a violation of all international precedents, and most particularly of the solemn pledges given by the Imperial German Government to the Government of the United States during the last two years. President Menocal, however, lays the greatest emphasis on the moral obligation of Cuba to back up the United States in its disinclined stand because of the close ties, political and economic, existing between the two countries."

EXTRA

BASEBALL SCORES

Table with baseball scores for Athletics, Rocky Mountain, and Bush and Holey.

ADDITIONAL RACING RESULTS

Fourth Hot Springs race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile—Gordon Russell, 118, Molesworth, 7 to 2. 6 to 5, 3 to 5, won; Beauty Shop, 102, Jeffcott, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, second; Bogy Johnson, 105, Troise, 3 to 1, even, 2 to 5, third. Time, 1:40 4-5.

Fifth Hot Springs race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 5 1-2 furlongs—Josephine Zarate, 109, Troise, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, won; Reclus, 115, Merrinace, 5 to 2, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, second; Garl, 113, Hoffman, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Fifth Bowie race, 3-year-olds and up, claiming, 1 mile and 70 yards—Zodiac, 108, W. Collins, \$4.00, \$2.90, \$2.50, won; Virginia W., 104, Dreyer, \$4.40, \$3.50, second; Richard Langdon, 111, Butwell, \$4.90, third. Time, 1:54.

Sixth Bowie race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile—Spectre, 103, A. Collins, \$3.50, \$2.60, \$2.40, won; Foughkepsie, 107, Ball, \$2.60, \$2.30, second; Oakwood Boy, 100, Watts, \$3.80, third. Time, 1:47 1-5.

Sixth Hot Springs race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Mad Sill, 108, Hanover, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, out, won; Petit Bleu, 109, Molesworth, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, second; Mikifuta, 106, Lyze, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Seventh race, 3-year-olds and up, claiming, 1 1-16 miles—Feather Duster, 110, Boylan, \$13.00, \$5.50, \$3.50, won; Inquieta, 105, Casey, \$3.60, \$2.80, second; Ed Bond, 108, Huff, \$2.80, third. Time, 1:56.

TURKS RETREATING IN MESOPOTAMIA

LONDON, April 6.—Turkish forces in Mesopotamia were reported retreating in the direction of Kirkir in an official statement today which told of establishing on a juncture between Russian and British forces on Monday to the left of the Diala River.

U. S. GETS FIRST AUTO TRANSPORT SERVICE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—Simultaneously with the declaration of war the Wisconsin Automobile Association announced the first organized automobile transport service in the country. Machines and drivers will be assigned to every military unit in Wisconsin available immediately for use.

BULLETINS

WILSON'S ADDRESS TO BE PLACARDED ALL OVER ITALY

ROME, April 6.—The Italian Government has decided to post President Wilson's address to Congress in public places in all communes. Such action has been taken in the past only in respect of official Italian documents of the highest importance.

ORDERS GERMANS ON FRISCO BAY ARRESTED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—United States District Attorney John W. Preston this afternoon ordered United States Marshal Holahan to take into custody a number of Germans living in the San Francisco Bay region whom the Government is said to consider hostile to the United States.

THIRD ARREST MADE IN GERMAN-NEGRO PLOT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—The third arrest in connection with German plots to incite negroes to rebellion was made here today when a negro, addressing members of his race at a local depot, declared they should join the German army. Good pay, social equality and unrestricted franchise were offered. Government agents made the arrest.

TWO EASTER EGGS A PIECE FOR ALL BERLIN

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless, delayed), April 4.—The chief burgomaster of Berlin announces that each man, woman and child in this city may have two Easter eggs. The maximum price a piece for eggs has been placed at seven cents. The usual ration is two eggs every three weeks.

BELGIAN SHIP, RIPPED BY U-BOAT, IN PORT

NEW YORK, April 6.—Badly damaged by shell fire from a German submarine, the Belgium steamship Tunisie arrived today from Rotterdam. She was attacked in the North Sea, but was allowed to proceed after her papers had been examined by the submarine commander. The Tunisie was standing by when the Belgian relief ship Haelen was shelled and seven sailors killed.

U. S. HOLDS UP GERMANS AT MEXICAN BORDER

EL PASO, Tex., April 6.—Scores of Germans are being detained here by Department of Justice agents, in connection with investigations of German plots against the United States in Mexico. It is said Carranza officials are implicated and arrests may follow.

TEXANS SEEK INSURANCE AGAINST U-BOAT ATTACKS

GALVESTON, Tex., April 6.—Reports that the Government has evidence of the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of German submarines caused many persons here today to apply for insurance against bombardment, riots and civil disturbances.

KENTISH TOWNS RAIDED BY GERMAN AEROPLANES

LONDON, April 6.—Towns along the coast of Kent were attacked by a German aeroplane last night, but there were no casualties, the War Office announced today. One of the planes was shot down.

UNITED STATES SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS IN PORTS

Ninety-one Liners Represent Total Tonnage of 594,696

OFFICIALS FIND CRAFT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

Twenty-seven Vessels Taken in New York—Four Here

NO RESISTANCE SHOWN

Marines, Customs Officers and Warships Execute Federal Command

German merchant ships confined in American ports since the beginning of the European war were seized today by the United States Government. Most of the crews were interned. The total number of ships is 91 and their combined tonnage is 594,696.

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard the two interned German raiders, Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, were made prizes of war. Two Hamburg-American liners, the Rhaetia and the Prinz Oskar, were seized by marines at their pier, 40 South Wharves. Commanders of the merchantmen admitted having crippled the machinery upon orders from Germany.

NEW YORK, April 6.

Ninety-one German ships lying in United States ports were seized today by armed forces of the United States Government. The liners represent a total tonnage of 594,696 and are lying in nearly every important port of the country.

Germany's \$56,200,000 mercantile fleet, which had been detained in this port since the outbreak of the war, was seized by Government agents today. There were twenty-seven passenger liners, freighters and sailing ships in the fleet, among them the Vaterland, one of the biggest and finest passenger liners in the world.

The German officers and crews, numbering more than 3,000 men, were taken to Ellis Island for internment.

This was the first decisive war measure against Germany in the metropolis following the passage of the state of war resolution by Congress.

It was learned that the machinery on some of the ships was smashed. United States naval men will make a thorough examination of the vessels to determine the exact extent of the damage.

The ships seized aggregated 304,000 tons. Eleven of them displaced more than 10,000 tons each. The mighty Vaterland is a leviathan of 54,254 tons and it cost \$7,500,000 to build her.

The German officers and sailors on the ships made no resistance when the United States officials went on board. Nor did they murmur when told to prepare to go to the immigration station at Ellis Island. A whole fleet of custom boats swarmed in the Hudson collecting the Germans.

The seizures were carried out quickly and simultaneously in the port of New York, at Hoboken and at Stapleton, L. I.

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, superintended the confiscation of the nineteen vessels tied up along the Hoboken waterfront.

The customs men on the New York city side of the Hudson were in charge of George F. Lamb, assistant collector. Four of the seized ships were anchored at 13th street. The remaining four were in port at Stapleton.

In fear of possible resistance, a squad of infantry from the United States regulars' barracks at Governor's Island, accompanied the customs officials, but their services were not needed.

The captains of all the ships interned at Hoboken were summoned to the Vaterland, which might be termed the flagship of the German mercantile fleet. On the deck of the mighty liner, in the presence of her captain, Hans Ruser, and the masters of the other German vessels, Collector Malone declared:

"Pursuant to orders of the Government of the United States, I have come here to take control of your ships and to order you to captain to assemble the crews of your ships here."

Seven women, all wives of German officers, were removed from the German vessels at Hoboken. They accompanied their husbands to Ellis Island. Extraordinary precautions are being

THE WEATHER

FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; cloudy tonight, with lower temperatures about degrees; strong westerly winds.

Table with weather forecasts for various locations including Lakewood, New Hope, etc.