WAR ON GERMANY DECLARED; NATION IS CALLED TO ARMS

Continued from Page One

Back there was a long-drawn sigh from every one. Those in the galleries and on the floored squirmed and twisted for a better chance to see history in the making. There was a wild scramble in the press gallery as newspaperman dashed for the wires with the news of a nation going to war.

The buzz and apparent confusion—not noticeable in normal times—sounded like a threshing mill in operation in contrast to the quiet that had preceded it.

Jerry South, clerk of the House, presented the bill in person, an unusual proceeding for Capitol officials.

South, entering the center aisle of the Senate, awaited a pause that followed the morning prayer.

"A message from the House of Representatives," announced a Senate secretary.

"Mr. President," said South.

"Mr. Secretary," Marshall replied.

"I present Senate Joint Resolution No. 1," said South, "declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same."

Trimble cleared his throat raspingly. Marshalled followed suit. And it sounded as if every one else there emulated the example. Then quiet came again.

"I present also," continued South, "House resolution No. 12, an act making appropriations for the army."

South turned to leave the Senate, handing the bill to the Senate employe sent to greet him.

LA FOLLETTE AND STONE

Senator La Follette did not raise his head as the momentous resolution was announced and borne down the aisle to the clerk's desk. He continued to sort documents on his desk busily.

Senator Stone gazed absently into the galleries.

Every other Senator leaned forward intently as Vice President Marshall picked up his pen. He hesitated a moment and then signed quickly and laid the document aside. For some time it lay on the desk.

It took just three minutes for the measure to run its course in the Senate and about four minutes for it to leave the Senate chamber.

The bill was sent into the office of Secretary of the Senate Baker. There the single sheet of parchment, containing two of the three signatures needed to plunge the nation into the world war, was wrapped up, carefully sealed, tied with literal red tape that accompanies the colloquial red tape at the Capitol and dispatched to the White House by a bicycle messenger.

The messenger, having run the gauntlet of the White House guards, delivered this message and returned to the Capitol.

SENT TO WILSON

It was twenty-two minutes after the Vice President signed the document before it was speeding on its way to the White House to receive the President's final signature.

At 12:35 o'clock the long, slim official envelope was intrusted to the messenger, who went whistling on his epochal mission. And routine returned to the secretary's office. Senators relaxed and leaned back in their chairs.

The gallery breathed again and the youthful pages on the floor scurried toward the entrances.

Then the drowsy monotony of the session resumed. Several more Senators rose to offer telegrams for insertion into the Record and Senator Fletcher introduced a resolution proposing that 125,000 copies of President Wilson's "war speech" be printed for the document rooms. It was adopted.

UNCLE SAM TAKES UP GRIM WAR BUSINESS; DRAMATIC HOUSE SCENES

WASHINGTON, April 6.

War is upon the nation. The House, after hours of debate, passed the war resolution early today, and now the Congress is turning its attention upon the mighty task of raising an army and providing funds for the fight.

Officials, including the Presidentfls Cabinet, at once began preparations for furnishing sinews of war.

Probably some definite program of raising money will be agreed by the Cabinet upon for submission to leaders in Congress.

The Government has under consideration calling the big financiers of the country to take up the best means of floating bond issues in addition to increasing taxes generally to meet the enormous war and navy estimates.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has suggested this course. Meantime the Senator himself, along with many other congressional leaders, appears thoroughly staggered at the proportion of the estimates. Lined up alongside the $50,000,000 appropriation which was asked at the opening of the Spanish-American war the present war budget gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations planned by this Government in its war against the Kaiser.

The first blows will be struck at once against Germany. Secret orders covering the precautionary steps within and without the nation will be flashed from here. What these orders are, the Administration is concealing because of their military nature.

PREPARES FOR CONFLICT

The nation is now ready for money and for its men.

Two million youths will be needed within the next two years.

Billions of money will be required.

Measures covering both these great needs are drafted and ready for congressional action.

The first great war budget, asking more than 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.

Orders for seizure of German vessels in American harbors have gone forth, and the task is under way within American ports this afternoon.

While war steps proceed, 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 Argentina come 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 HOUSE SCENES

A woman furnished the most dramatic scene of the most dramatic session in the history of the nation's House of Representatives when the war measure was passed early this morning.

The woman is Miss Jeannette Rankin, one of the two persons who were chosen by the people of Montana to represent that Commonwealth in the lower body, and 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-drawn-out, 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 drawled out the list of names, recording members' votes. Solemnly they answered. Some fairly barked out the aye or no. Some voted huskily.

Miss Rankin's name was reached. The tension was actually painful. The first woman was to vote on war.

Amid an embarrassing silence and weeping she advanced half way down the aisle from her seat in the rear.

A storm that had ripped through Washington like a noisy horde of cavalry and that equaled even the intensity of the storm that continued throughout the President's address to the joint session Monday night was on.

A WOMAN'S TEST

"I want to stand by my country," said this woman choking, "but—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 advocate had met war advocate man for man until midnight. Then the tension almost reached the snapping point.

Perspiration dripped 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.

As Good Friday was ushered in the House seemed as far from a vote as at 10 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, of 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. But still the Representatives could find nothing new to talk about.

COULDN'T STEM TIDE

Finally, at 2:05 o'clock, after speeches had been repeated and repeated, the break came when Representative McGee, of 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 that the Committee of the Whole go into a House session and take up the question.

The House then immediately proceeded to take up Britten's amendment. Britten demanded the "ayes" and "noes." He grinned as groans arose from all over the chamber. It takes forty-five minutes to an hour to call the House roll.

Speaker Clark put the question as to "ayes" and "noes" to a vote, and it was overwhelmingly defeated, viva voce. A moment later the Britten amendment was defeated likewise.

Not satisfied, Britten moved that the resolution be referred back to the Foreign Affairs Committee and reported out with an amendment to the one that had just failed. Once more he lost in an attempt to get the "ayes" and "noes."

Another motion for reference back to committee was killed also.

The pacifists, realizing themselves defeated, died hard, and at 2:37 Representative Sloan, Nebraska, offered another similar amendment, which failed in the same manner.

Promptly at 2:45 o'clock the House started to vote on the resolution. At 3:08 the roll had been called in record time and the President's state of war resolution had passed both branches of Congress.

WAR SECRETARY EXPLAINS ARMY BILL FOR MOBILIZING MILLIONS IN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, April 6.

With America's entry into the world war formally declared, Congress today set about the task of providing the army to defend the cause to which the United States is committed.

Secretary of War Baker went to the Capitol to explain to the House Military Affairs Committee the Administration army bill, calculated to raise a force of 1,000,000 men in a year and twice that number in two years. The military committee met behind closed doors. They realized that this was a solemn task. The bill, Secretary Baker explained to them, was prepared by the general staff of the army.

It provides first of all for the immediate raising of the present regular army and National Guard to the combined authorized war strength of more than 600,000. The new increments will be added through the volunteer system if responses are sufficiently prompt. Otherwise the troops must be obtained by draft. Similarly the bill provides for the calling to the colors by late summer of the increment of a new fighting force of 500,000 men, to be chosen by selective conscription.

Administration leaders foresee the fight that will be raised first in committee and then on the floors of Congress over adoption of the principle of draft and conscription.

[illegible] speech by pacifists in and out of Congress [illegible] be made upon the ground that it is contrary to the [illegible] Middle. But the [illegible] to the mind.

of thousands of men must be raised if America is to play a fighting part.

President Wilson's advisers do not believe that these men can be obtained through the volunteer system.

First of all, the general staff bill provides for the training of some 100,000 officers and noncommissioned officers who in turn will be the instructors of the youthful hosts to be impressed from farm and factory, school and office and who have yet to receive their first lessons in the rudiments of handling a rifle.

To reach war strength the present regular army must be expanded to 287,000 men and about 12,000 officers. The National Guard is capable of expansion to 327,000 men and about 10,000 officers. Under the national defense act, the guard would immediately be taken into the Federal service, as it was last summer when called to Mexican patrol duty.

With the regulars and National Guard augmented to their full war strength the attention of the military authorities must be turned to the youth of the country from which it is planned to draw during the next two years an army of 2,000,000 men.

To this end, Federal, State and local authorities will be called upon to co-operate in registering the young men of the country between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years. Exemptions will be made of those physically unfit, those supporting dependents, members of religious bodies, having scruples against the bearing of arms and finally those engaged in industrial pursuits necessary to the conduct of the war.

By this means some time in late summer the first increment of 500,000 newly trained recruits would be available. Within a year a second increment of 500,000 would be called to the colors with other officers and instructors drawn from the regular and the National Guard to take them in charge. The army, whatever its ultimate proportions, will, according to present plans, be raised in installments of half a million men.

The mammoth estimate of $3,500,000,000 for an appropriation for the new army made by Congress yesterday is but a starter. It contemplates the carrying out only of the program for one year.

Other fabulous amounts must be provided to equip the army with ammunition and reserve supplies when the time comes for it to go to the firing line.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

PINKERTON

Office buildings, factories, public buildings and homes are equipped with Hardwood floors. They are beautiful, durable, economical and sanitary. When you build or remodel, insist on Hardwood floors throughout. We lay them at reasonable cost.

PINKERTON

MAYOR ASSURES AND ADMONISHES FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS OF CITY

RECOGNIZING the gravity of the present crisis and the possibility that trouble may develop through a misunderstanding of American rules and practices by those of foreign birth who have not been long resident in America, I have decided to issue this notice of explanation and assurance to foreign-born residents in Philadelphia who have not yet become naturalized citizens of the United States.

The United States Government never confiscates the property of a foreign resident unless that resident, by his own hostile acts or breaches of the peace, renders such action imperative. And I take this formal means of declaring to all foreign-born residents that person and property will be safe from molestation so long as they continue to obey the laws of the nation, the State and the municipality.

The Government of this Republic, founded here in Philadelphia, is based on the principle of liberty under law—the right of a man to live his own life according to his own ideas, provided, in so doing, he does not interfere with the rights of others.

In the present crisis the United States is at war with a European Power, not through desire of conquest or to punish for a supposedly unfriendly action, but to defend, on land and sea, certain liberty of action which is the foundation of our great Republic. The protection of these rights is of vital importance to every citizen of the United States, and in almost as great a degree to every man or woman living in the world, because their preservation makes for a greater degree of happiness, a better opportunity to improve conditions of work and conditions of rest.

THOMAS B. SMITH,
Mayor.

(This proclamation is printed on a sheet of cardboard 2 feet wide by 2½ feet long in English, German, Italian, French, Russian, Yiddish, Polish, Magyar, Lithuanian and Spanish. Five thousand were distributed.)

LIVES OF AMERICANS ON CANADIAN UTTERLY DISREGARDED BY U-BOATS

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Outrage was added to outrage in the sinking without warning of the Leyland horse transport Canadian, upon which there were fifty-six American citizens, a cable from Consul Frost, at Queenstown, revealed today. More than one U-boat participated in the attack, four torpedoes striking the ship from entirely different directions. The consul described this act as "flagrant contempt of the safety of the boats as the survivors rowed away."

The Canadian, which carried 800 horses and a crew of 157, was attacked by at least two submarines, several of the Americans seeing that many periscopes. The first torpedo struck aft to starboard, the second aft to port, the third forward to port and the fourth amidships.

After several hours in the boats the crew was landed without casualties.

The sinking without warning of the British steamship Cannizaro, carrying a general cargo, fifteen miles from the Scilly Islands, was reported today by Consul Hathaway, at Hull. One American, William Samuel Jones, of San Francisco, was in the crew, which was saved.

KILLING OF CITIZENS STIRS BRAZIL; READY TO OPEN WAR UPON GERMANY

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 6.

Brazil may declare war on Germany. Official announcement today of the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, killing three Brazilian citizens, aroused the most intense and anti-German feeling here.

"The situation is most grave; a declaration of war against Germany may be necessary," 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 500,000 Germans in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande.

Information here today indicated that Bolivia would probably follow Brazil in declaring war on Germany.

Special Cable Service of the United Press and Evening Ledger

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.

England has put powerful pressure on Argentina 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 against the grain ban announced by Argentina.

The greatest alarm was manifest among Argentine officials today. They were hurriedly 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. Argentina could only survive with the greatest privation.

The situation has so far been concealed from the Argentine public, officials not desiring to reveal the fact that the Government is under coercion. Officially, it was known also that the Government was deeply concerned over the influences behind the disaffection of Governor Ugarte, of Buenos Aires Province, to President Irogoyen'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 Irogoyen.

BRITAIN MAY SEEK U. S. AGREEMENT AGAINST MAKING SEPARATE PEACE

LONDON, April 6.

A movement to have the United States sign the compact of London, by which the Allied countries pledge themselves to stand together and make no separate peace, was started here today.

J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the Spectator, in a strong article on the subject says it would tend to shorten the war and bind still closer the tie between the United States and the Entente.

Before news was received that the American House of Representatives had passed the state of war resolution the United States Embassy was besieged with inquiries. The information that the national House had followed the action of the Senate was not received until late in the morning and the delay aroused much curiosity among members of the American colony.

The fact that the American House would pass the war resolution was taken as a foregone conclusion, but there was much speculation as to the size of the negative vote and the identity of those who opposed entrance into the conflict against Germany.

As Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holiday, it will be April 17 before formal announcement can be made in the House of Commons that the United States now stands side by side with the Entente Powers on the field of battle.

The evening editions of the papers continued to sound high notes of praise for President Wilson, the United States Congress and the American people. Much interest was attracted, however, by the Spectator's article on the attitude the United States will take toward the compact of London.

It follows, in part:

In spite of America's tradition in regard to alliances, we trust she will, like the other foes of Germany, agree to make no separate peace, but to continue the war until Germany has been beaten and the prey she seized has been redeemed from her talons. We say this not because we have any doubt as to the determination with which America has now entered on the struggle and proclaimed principles so generous and so far reaching as those set forth by President Wilson and enthusiastically received by Congress.

We who know the American people know that their word is as good as their bond; but though we know this, the German people do not, nor do the Austrians, Bulgarians or Turks. We want not merely to win the war but to win it quickly, lest more precious lives be lost and the agony of Belgium, France and Russia and the wretched inhabitants of the Central empires and kingdoms be still further increased; but nothing will tend so greatly to destroy the moral cohesion of the central alliance as that America is pledged against a separate peace.

You'll Have Luck With Your Garden

this year if you follow the simple cultural directions given in Dreer's "1917 Garden Book" and plant

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You can reduce the high cost of living by having a garden of your own and growing your own vegetables.

Dreer's Lawn Grass Seeds

are full of life and vigor. Sow now, and you will have a thick, velvety, green turf during the spring and summer. All brands are made with carefully cleaned and blended seeds tested for germination.

Stop at our store and get a copy of our booklet on the "Care of the Lawn"—it's free.

Dreer Seeds, Plants, Tools 714-16 Chestnut Street, Phila.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES METHOD OF RAISING ARMY OF 2,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 6.

After proclaiming a state of war the President this afternoon issued the following statement regarding the means to be chosen to raise the 2,000,000 army asked for by the war heads last night:

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the War Department to the Military Committees of the Senate and House have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the War Department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength, and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the national army will comprise three elements, the regular army, the national guard and the so-called additional forces, of which a first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately and later increments of the same size if they may be needed.

"In order that all these forces may comprise a single army, the term of enlistment in the three is equalized and will be for the period of the emergency. The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the national guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the President, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. The additional forces, however, are to be raised by selective draft from men ranging in age from nineteen to twenty-five years.

The quotas of the several States in all of these forces will be in proportion to their population.

"This legislation makes no attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly for the reason that in these anxious and disordered times a clear view cannot be had either of our permanent military necessities or of the best mode of organizing a proper military peace establishment. The hope of the world is that when the European war is over arrangements will have been made composing any of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations, and that in some ordered and just way the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operations of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world. When these arrangements for a permanent peace are made we can determine our military needs and adapt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy. The present bill, therefore, is adapted to the present situation, but it is drawn upon such lines as will enable us to continue its policy or so much of it as may be determined to be wise, when the present crisis has passed."

GEORGE V AND BRITISH WAR CABINET SEND MESSAGES TO PRESIDENT AND U. S.

LONDON, April 6.

King George this afternoon sent a message to President Wilson.

Stating that he spoke at the instance of the new Imperial War Cabinet, Premier Lloyd George this afternoon also sent a stirring message to America recognizing her entrance into the war. The text follows:

American has in one bound become a world Power in a sense never before. America waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions.

The American people held back until they were fully convinced the fight was not a sordid scrimmage for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights.

Once that conviction was reached the great republic of the West has leaped into the arena and stands now side by side with the European democracies who, bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict, are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world.

The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance will illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach.

There are two phrases which will stand out forever in the story of this crusade—first, that "the world must be saved for democracy," and next that "the menace to peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organized force and controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people."

These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they ahve made and still are making.

They also believe the unity of peace maintained can only rest upon democracy, upon the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in our Government; upon the respect for the rights and liberties of nations both great and small, and upon universal dominion of the public right.

To all these the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe.

The Imperial War Cabinet, representing all the peoples and all the nations of the British Empire, wish me, in its behalf, to recognize the chivalry and courage which calls the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources and service to the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavor.

WAR WILL BE WON ON FOOD; OFFICIALS URGE CONSERVATION

WASHINGTONfl April 6.

Food for the nation's soldiers and for those "left behind" as well today took a co-ordinate prominence with finance among the Government's first steps to win the war.

"This war will be won on food," declared Herbert Quick today in a brief statement to the nation.

As Mr. Quick was making his statement Secretary of Agriculture Houston was disseminating through all news agencies an appeal to housewives dealing with conservation of all food stufls and elimination of waste in the households.

In the meantime talk of Government supervision of food distribution continued in governmental circles and among members of the Council of National Defense.

There was evidence today that appointment of a food dictator similar to those named in some of the European belligerent countries would be fought. Some Government heads said there should be no such step until intensive farming and home gardening projects have been given fullest test.

"Mobilization of the country's agricultural forces," said Mr. Quick, who is a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, "is as important as raising an army. The board is directly behind the movement with all its hundreds of millions of resources.

"We have perfected the system to lend out $200,000,000 to the farmers of the country to stimulate crop production. This sum will be raised by issuance of 4½ per cent bonds.

"We expect a quick response to this bond issue. The security they offer is unequaled.

"True the question of farm labor is perplexing now. But with the money we lend the farmers they can easily buy the most modern machinery, which will almost wholly answer this question."

Joseph G. Darlington & Co.
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ATTRACTIVE INNOVATIONS IN

Gloves and Neckwear

Showing the Latest of Fashion's Foibles

Slip-on Gloves with colored cuffs, an exclusive French novelty. Gloves are white with pink, blue, green or brown kid turn-back cuffs. 2.00

French Pique Gloves, 2-clasp, a white glove with a wrist piping of colored kid. Backs embroidered in lavender, brown, gray and other shades. Each color in a different design. 2.85

Yellow Chamois Gloves, with soft gauntlet cuffs, faced with white and with white embroidered backs; washable. 2.25

Dozens of other styles for dress and utility wear in all materials and colors. The quality and price moderation of Darlington gloves have long been famous.

Neckwear That Is Unusually Pleasing

Sport Collars, Sets and Stocks of Georgette, Khaki - Kool, Kool-Lon and Pongee in novel sport colors. 1.00 to 4.50

Georgette Collars, hand - embroidered and hemstitched, with sailor back. *Special* 1.50

Ostrich and Maline Neckwear, in a variety of shapes. In black and fashionable color combinations. 2.25 to 11.50

Voile or Georgette Collars, hand - embroidered, lace-trimmed and hemstitched effects; round or square shapes. *Special* 50¢

Handkerchiefs for Easter, of fine linen, crepe or foulard silk; in white with embroidered corners or in novel printed sport colorings. 25¢ and 50¢

NEGRO LEADERS VOICE MESSAGES OF LOYALTY

DURHAM, N. C., April 6.

"Let Germany know that we stand as a [illegible] cannot be bought," is the injunction contained in a letter sent 2000 negroes throughout the South by C. C. Spaulding, manager of the biggest negro insurance company in the world.

The communication is calculated to offset counter-reports that the negro is an ally of Germany and makes this plea for American loyalty.

"If called upon to shoulder arms to help defend the American flag, notwithstanding the opposition the negro has suffered, we should cheerfully respond and maintain the Republic which our forefathers have made in the past wars. There never was a more loyal people to this country's flag than the negro. Let us remain so.

"Now is the time to stand up for everything that is pure, clean, patriotic and honest. As to northern migration, let me admonish you in the words of our own late Booker T. Washington, 'Let down your bucket where you are.'"

James E. Shepard, president of the National Training School, the second largest negro educational institution in the South, characterized statements of various newspapers that the southern negro was disloyal to the flag as a grave injustice to the race.

"They only wait the call to action, and it will be "theirs not to reason why, simply theirs to do and die," the southern college president adds.

UNITED STATES AT PEACE WITH GERMANY'S ALLIES

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Although this Good Friday marks the offical entrance of the United States into the world war this nation is not at war with Germany's three allies—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—and will not be until acts by those countries force the break. Great pressure has been brought to bear by Germany, particularly upon Austria, but although neither this country nor the Dual Monarchy is maintaining an Ambassador in the other country diplomatic relations have not been broken.

The summoning of Ambassador Penfield from his post at Vienna has not been explained by the State Department, but in official circles there is the belief that it is due in part at least to President Wilson's feeling that he cannot receive Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the Austrian Ambassador-designate. This situation could easily lead to a diplomatic break, but war would not necessarily follow unless Austrian submarines pursued the tactics of the German U-boats.

LITTLE BITTERNESS OVER KITCHIN'S RECALCITRANCY

Democrats Regret His Course, but Apparently Unwilling to Deprive Him of Leadership

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Comparatively few members were around the House today, but there was little disposition manifested among Democrats to unseat Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, as majority leader because of his vote on the war resolution. An incipient rebellion against the Kitchin leadership had been begun by Congressman Heflin, of Alabama.

While Democrats deplore the fact that Mr. Kitchin found it necessary to oppose the resolution, he must be conceded the privilege of votin ghis honest convictions, they say.

Consular Men Reach Porto Rico

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 6.—Nine American consular representatives, recently stationed in Germany, have arrived here with their families from Cadiz on their way home by way of Havana. They were among the last Americans to leave Germany, they said.

"You're all right—stick to Girards!"

Sensible advice. And your own doctor will give you the same good counsel if he knows the Girard Cigar. Doctors recommend it (and smoke it, too), because it is a mild, harmless, delightful smoke, free from any disturbing effect on body or mind.

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

The Girard is a rich and fragrant blend of real Havana tobacco. It is shade-grown. It is mellowed by age alone.

You can smoke all the Girards you want and still retain your clear head, steady nerves and the efficient razor-edge on all your faculties.

Thousands of business men and professional men everywhere are switching to Girards. It's the *national cigar*, sold and smoked the country over.

Try a Girard today—10c and up

If your dealer hasn't Girards he will get them for you, if you make a point of it. Insist on Girards.

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