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WAR WITH GERMANY

CALL SOON FOR 500,000 MORE MEN FOR ARMY

By Associated Press

Washington, April 2.—Immediately after the President left the Capitol, the Senate and House reconvened and an identic joint resolution was introduced in both houses declaring the existence of a state of war, and directing the President to employ all the resources of the country to carry on war against the Imperial German government and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion

Because of the opposition to the measure of Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic floor leader. Representative Flood, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced it in the House.

The resolution follows:

"Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German government and the government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same;

"Whereas, the recent acts of the Imperial government are acts of war against the government and the people of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

"That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee and by both houses and adjournment until to-morrow followed soon afterward. Both committees meet to-morrow morning.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson to-night asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany and Congress stands solidly behind him.

The big outstanding feature of the address is that a call will be issued shortly for at least 500,000 more men for the army.

The appearance of the President before Congress to-night was the climax of one of the most momentous days in American history. The whole Capitol was on tip-toe of excitement from early morning. It was fully expected everywhere that the President would take the step which he did to-night take, but the contents of his message to Congress, which went to the printer at 9 o'clock this morning was most carefully guarded. Not even the great press associations of the country were provided with advance copies. Every effort was made to keep its contents from the eyes of trusted advisers of the President until the hour of its delivery arrived.

President Wilson desired to deliver his message early in the day. He asked Congressional leaders for a suitable hour and at first it was believed he would be able to appear before the legislative bodies assembled at 3 o'clock. Then a hitch developed in the registration of roll-calls on the organization of the House and it was not until near that hour that it was decided to postpone his visit until 5 o'clock. It soon became apparent that this was too early and a little later announcement was made that Congress would be ready to hear from the President at 8, but it was nearer 9 when the actual delivery of the speech was begun.

Dramatic Setting

The setting for the event was dramatic in the extreme. Sitting quietly with a little group of close friends in his offices the President was awaiting the word to proceed to the Capitol. Outside a troop of United States cavalry marked time impatiently, when word came to the White House that the Aztec, the first American steamer to leave port armed to repel submarines had been sunk at night by a German U-boat off the coast of France and that a number of American lives had been lost. It was the last straw. A few moments later, escorted by the cavalry, the President left for the Capitol.

CHAMP CLARK IS RE-ELECTED VOTE 217-205

Washington, April 2.—Speaker Clark was re-elected today by a vote of 217 to 205 over his Republican opponent, Representative Mann, as the first step in organization of the House of Representatives — the necessary preliminary to the delivery of President Wilson's "war" address. With the re-election of Speaker Clark it seemed certain that President Wilson would deliver his address late this afternoon.

It is expected on every hand that he will ask Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. This seemed so certain that Chairman Flood, of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee, the administration spokesman there, prepared a resolution, to

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PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS WAR IS THE ONLY ANSWER TO GERMANY'S ATTACK ON U.S.

By Associated Press

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson to-night asked Congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

While the news of the submarining of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to sail into the war zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the Capitol, the President, appearing before House and Senate in joint session, asked Congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America.

The President said war with Germany would involve practical cooperation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men by universal military service.

The President made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

President Wilson spoke as follows:

"I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the third of February, last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

Broken Promise

"That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year, the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

"The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

Policy Swept Aside

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents.

"Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons

which it could use in a except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect of the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involving human life and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

Against Mankind

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a warfare against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind.

"Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our most serious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last, I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use force in self-defense, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.

"But armed neutrality it now appears to be impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlawed when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence to sue for peace, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

We Will Not Submit

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the oath of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

U. S. to Co-operate

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of

the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

Need 500,000 Men

"It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States of men provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

To Lend Allies Money

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

Aid For Entente

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

For Cause of Peace

"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been drawn from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 24th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Beginning New Age

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

"We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standard of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

Sympathy for German People

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or

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PARIS HEARS OF U. S. SHIP SENT DOWN BY U-BOAT

By Associated Press

Paris, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. A number of men are missing and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, was informed this afternoon by the French government of the torpedoing of the Aztec and immediately cabled the State department.

Representatives of the American government will proceed to Brest to take the depositions of survivors of the disaster.

GERMANS SINK FIRST ARMED U. S. STEAMER FROM AMERICAN PORT

New York, April 2.—The American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation Company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, ac

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LATE NEWS

28 OF AZTECS CREW MISSING

PARIS APRIL 2.—A FRENCH PATROL PICKED UP NINETEEN OF THE CREW OF THE AZTEC. TWENTY-EIGHT MEN ARE REPORTED MISSING.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT IN

Washington, April 2.—Constitutional amendment for prohibition were introduced in House and Senate by Representative Randall, of California and Senator Sheppard, of Texas. It was announced that in view of the international situation they would be not pressed at the special-session.

WAR MEASURE INTRODUCED

Washington, April 2.—A comprehensive administration measure dealing with neutrality violations, espionage,

injury to vessels, punishment of interference with foreign relations and commerce, passports and other similar questions, was introduced to-day by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who will be chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

NEW TRAINING BILL IN

Washington, April 2.—Materially amended to make it effective in promptly raising armed forces, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today virtually completed his universal compulsory military training bill. The chief change provides for registration and training this year of men between 20 and 23. In subsequent years men of 21, 22 and 23 years would be subject to training upon call of the President. Senator Chamberlain plans to introduce the amended bill at the first opportunity. The amendments were decided upon by Senator Chamberlain after a recent conference with President Wilson on the subject of Universal Training. Whether the bill will have the support of the administration has not been fully developed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Robert Patterson Schan and Edna Van Andelen, Harrisburg.

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