

WILSON QUOTES NATION'S POLICIES

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS WAR IS THE ONLY ANSWER

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of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Work Under Cover
"Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

"Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insist upon full information concerning all the nations' affairs.

Partnership of Nations
"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?"

"Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life.

"The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

Censure for Prussia
"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian auto-

cracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial German government accredited to the government of the United States.

Sought to Be Generous
"Even in checking these things and trying to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay in a hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

Hostile to U. S.
"But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish what it knows not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

Accept Battle Gauge
"We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with his well of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted on the fruitful foundations of political liberty.

No Selfish Ends
"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, but a material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when

those rights have been as secure as our own and the freedom of the nations can make them.

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and without observing with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

"I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador necessarily accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against the citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna.

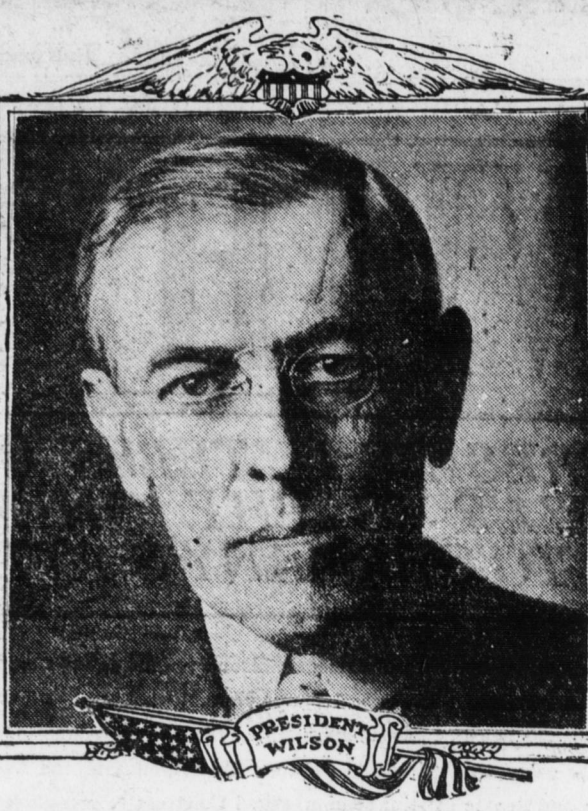
Forced Into War
"We enter this war only when we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights. It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amok.

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have known our present government through all these bitter months because that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

"We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily acts and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who have never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

Many Months of Trial
"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all lands and the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



APRIL AN EVENTFUL MONTH IN HISTORY

- April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, the first conflict of the Revolution.
- April 11, 1783—Congress proclaimed an end of the war with Great Britain.
- April 30, 1789—Washington became first President of the new republic.
- April 30, 1803—Treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana territory.
- April 4, 1818—Act of Congress establishing the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.
- April 21, 1836—Battle of San Jacinto, ending the Mexican attempt at the conquest of Texas.
- April 14, 1846—Beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico.
- April 12, 1861—Civil war began with the firing on Fort Sumter.
- April 9, 1865—Civil war ended with the surrender of General Lee.
- April 14, 1865—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth.
- April 22, 1898—United States proclaimed war with Spain.
- April 2, 1917—Congress meets in extra session "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy."

CHAMP CLARK IS RE-ELECTED

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declare a state of war and authorize the President to attack. The resolution follows: "Whereas the recent course of the imperial German government is in fact nothing less than war against the government and 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 belligerency 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, to take immediate steps not only to put the country in thorough state of defense, but also 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."

Washington, April 2.—Congress assembled at noon to-day for a session generally agreed to be the most momentous in the history of the republic. President Wilson, ready with his address, which it is believed will ask that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, waited only for the organization of the House of Representatives.

As Congress assembled President Wilson practically decided to make his address to-day immediately after the organization of the House, even if it should be deferred until the late afternoon or early evening. Democratic House leaders got word from the White House to hurry the organization as much as possible. All plans had been on the expectation that the President would speak to-morrow, but the leaders promised to do all they could to meet his wish to speak to-day. Congress assembled with a majority openly in favor of a declaration of a state of war, if not actually a declaration of war.

To Inform Foreign Nations
President Wilson's address immediately will be sent to all the foreign embassies and legations and will be telegraphed to American diplomats abroad. It was acknowledged to-day that foreign governments on receipt of it may interpret it as they think best even to assume that it so closely approximates recognition of a state of war as to necessitate the issuing of neutrality proclamations. Whether such a step will be taken by any neutral prior to formal action by Congress is unknown here.

Beset on one side with large delegations of pacifists praying for peace and besieged on the other by large numbers of "patriotic pilgrims" who demand the country's entrance into the war, Congress waited to hear the President outline the long history of German aggressions against American lives and rights and the predatory violence of her submarines.

Administration officials consider Germany has been making war on the United States for some time. A large majority in Congress takes the same view. The minority is divided between those who think a state of armed neutrality is sufficient for the present and the very few who openly favor peace at any price.

War Spirit Evident
The Capitol was arrayed in a war spirit as Congress assembled. The pacifist delegations wearing white bands on their sleeves or white streamers across their breasts, paraded the sidewalks in numbers, filled the House and Senate galleries and made calls on their Congressmen. They moved about without demonstration and there were few evidences of hostility against them. The patriotic pilgrims were hard to distinguish among thousands of citizens who went about the day's work wearing American flags. The national colors fluttered and rippled from buildings, automobiles and almost every point of vantage. The street car companies placed them on their cars; every traffic policeman's "go-go" sign had a flag fluttering from its peak. The Capitol was a wave of color.

GERMANS SINK FIRST ARMED U.S. STEAMER

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According to advices received here to-night by the company from the United States Consul at Brest, France. The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were 39 men aboard the vessel, 16 of them Americans.

Sixteen of Crew Americans
The Aztec sailed from New York March 18, for Havre. She was commanded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were native born Americans. The Oriental Navigation Company, owner of the Aztec also owns the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade. The Aztec carried a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

News of the sinking of the American steamship Aztec was received in Washington a few minutes before President Wilson began his speech which was to deal with similar depredations by German submarine commanders.

The sinking caused a sensation as it was taken to be an answer to the comparatively few men who had hoped the country could keep out of war with the Central Empire.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO PUSH MEXICO IN WAR WITH THE U.S.

Laredo, Tex., April 2.—Internal political conflict, the military party, according to these stories, is strongly pro-German and advocates the entry of Mexico into hostilities against its northern neighbor. The reports brought from Mexico City assert that German influence and money have been active among certain of the military party and that certain members have in contemplation and preparation plans for an extra active invasion of the border States after the United States has been goaded into taking the active hostile move. It is also asserted that these plans contemplate the formation of a revolutionary movement in Guatemala and the burning of the oil wells in the Tampico district from which the large part of the British naval fuel supply is drawn.

These travelers say the constitutional party, now holding the reins of government is divided into a so-called "civil" group and a military party embracing many of the chiefs of the army. Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on General Carranza but so far he has not definitely aligned himself with the policy of either. The civil party, these men say, is strongly opposed to any alliance with Germany and is standing firm for neutrality in the event of the entry of the United States into the European conflict. The military party, according to these stories, is strongly pro-German and advocates the entry of Mexico into hostilities against its northern neighbor. The reports brought from Mexico City assert that German influence and money have been active among certain of the military party and that certain members have in contemplation and preparation plans for an extra active invasion of the border States after the United States has been goaded into taking the active hostile move. It is also asserted that these plans contemplate the formation of a revolutionary movement in Guatemala and the burning of the oil wells in the Tampico district from which the large part of the British naval fuel supply is drawn.

HOLD GERMAN FOR A THREAT TO KILL WILSON

Camden, N. J., April 2.—Adolph W. E. Simmers, Woodbine, N. J., said to be a German, was to-day held under \$20,000 bail for further hearing by United States Commissioner Joline on a charge of threatening the life of President Wilson. No testimony was taken by the commissioner. Acting U. S. Attorney General Clegg has issued instructions from Washington not to discuss arrests made during the international crisis, federal agents refused to make public any details of the case. Simmers was arrested by a Philadelphia agent of the Department of Justice last Saturday.

Finance Committee, conferred with Secretary McAdoo on the amount of money needed immediately by the government. It was agreed not to go into details until after Congress takes action defining the attitude of the United States and then Secretaries McAdoo and Baker and Daniels will again discuss the question with Senator Simmons and also with House leaders. Senator Simmons said he thought the credit to be granted to the President by Congress should be a large one. The amount fixed, he added, would not mean that all of it was to be used or that much more might not be asked for later.

Senator Simmons said there was no longer any doubt that war with Germany would be declared to exist although the form of the resolution had not been determined upon. The House session opened with Clerk South Trimble presiding until organization was perfected. The chaplain included in his prayer a plea for patriotism. Nearly the entire Senate membership was present when Vice-President Marshall called for order and, after the invocation, the President's proclamation calling the extraordinary session was read.

Challenged by Lenroot
Lenroot said that as a Republican he could not allow to go unchallenged the assertions of Representative Schall. He has said that patriotism demands that the organization of this House be turned over to the Democrats, said Lenroot. "I cannot admit that Republicans are less patriotic than Democrats. There ought not to be any partisanship in considering the great questions that will come before this Congress. There will be none on the Republican side of this House. What we need is the assistance of every American, no matter what his politics may be.

"This is no time for any man to criticize the President of the United States but I do say in this hour it would be better if the President were compelled under the organization of this House to consult Republicans as well as Democrats."

Balloting Begins
Balloting for Speaker then began. When Martin, of Louisiana, Progressive-protectionist, voted for Clark, applause broke loose. A moment later Representative London, Socialist of New York, and Randall, Prohibitionist of California, also voted for Clark. A cheer was given when Miss Rankin voted for Mann.

Republican Vote Split
All of the Democrats present and four of the so-called Independents, Martin, Progressive-protectionist of Louisiana; Schall, Progressive of New York, and Randall, Socialist of New York, and Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, voted for Clark.

HELD FOR MISDEAMOR
Don Miller, 2588 Lexington street, charged by the Rex Automobile Company with defrauding them out of \$2000 for an automobile, was held under \$300 bail for his appearance at a hearing to-morrow morning before Alderman James B. DeShong. He is an oil salesman for the Robinson Oil Company. Under an act of the Legislature it is a misdemeanor to defraud a garage keeper for rent.

LODGE KNOCKS DOWN PACIFIST IN FIST FIGHT

Senior Senator From Massachusetts Knocks Down Peace Crank; Lie Passed Before Encounter; Had Called Lodge a Coward in Effort to Get Him to Vote For Peace at Any Price

By Associated Press

Washington, April 2.—A personal encounter between Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Alexander Bannwart, of Worcester, Mass., in which the Senator knocked his opponent down, occurred to-day in the corridors of the Capitol.

Bannwart, with the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, of Christ Church, Dorchester, and several other men and women of pacifist delegations, called Senator Lodge to the door of his committee room and asked him to vote against a declaration of war with Germany. Senator Lodge replied that if President Wilson asked for such a declaration he certainly would support it.

"That is cowardice," retorted one of the group. "National degeneracy is worse than cowardice," replied the Massachusetts Senator. "You are a coward," said Bannwart. "You are a liar," retorted Senator Lodge.

Bannwart advanced and struck the Senator, who then, despite his sixty odd years, lunched a blow that sent Bannwart sprawling on the hard tiled corridor. Bannwart and several of his friends were taken in charge by the Capitol Police.

Bannwart told the Capitol police he was not the aggressor and contended that Senator Lodge struck the first blow. In other respects his story did not differ from that told by employees in the Senator's office. After Senator Lodge finished with the pacifist, David B. Hergan, of this city, stepped in and, according to spectators, pummeled Bannwart, cutting several gashes in his forehead and spreading blood over his face. Bannwart was taken to a police station with directions that a charge of assault on Senator Lodge be preferred against

him. The others in the group with him were allowed to go. Senator Lodge appeared on the floor when the Senate met. Scores of Senators went over to the Massachusetts Senator's desk and shook his hand.

Bannwart's Story
Pacifist headquarters gave out a statement about the affair, which in part was as follows: "A group of Massachusetts delegates to the peace gathering were received by Senator Lodge. A plea for peace was presented and replied to by Senator Lodge. On some further talk by Alexander Bannwart, of Boston, an American, and said to be of Swiss descent, the senator suddenly called 'you are a damned liar.' "The Massachusetts man replied: 'Then I must call you one,' or words to that effect.

"The Senator Lodge struck Bannwart in the face. Two Boston men struck back, knocking the senator down. Thereupon a group of young men came out of the senator's office and began severely to pummel and beat Bannwart, striking him, also, whether or not accidentally, a young lady among the delegates who was trying to explain."

How It Happened
Senator Lodge's formal statement of the encounter was as follows: "I was trying to get away from them. They were very violent. I said 'well, we must agree to disagree.' "Then this man, whom I afterward learned was Bannwart, said: "You are a damn coward," addressing me personally. I went forward, close up to him, and said, 'you are a liar.' He struck me and I struck him. Then the whole party rushed at me and pushed me against the wall."

"A young lady from Arizona who was in the corridor, my secretaries and Senator Stone's messenger intervened. My protection and drove them off."

PENFIELD MAY BEAR A PEACE MESSAGE TO U.S.

Ambassador to Austria Is Recalled by President Wilson For Conference

Vienna, March 31, via London, April 2.—The American ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, confirmed to-day the impression here that he expects to return to Vienna as quickly as possible from his forthcoming visit to Washington. He said he might be gone for three months. His residence here will be kept open.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield will depart on Wednesday or Thursday. The news of Mr. Penfield's impending departure made a great stir here but the first impression was offset by a statement from the Ambassador to the press that his trip to Washington was to be made on account of President Wilson's wishes to consult him in regard to the present situation in Europe. The State Department's message to Mr. Penfield says that during his absence Joseph C. Grew, counselor of the embassy will be in charge. Mr. Grew is well acquainted with the situation in Vienna, where he has many friends in diplomatic circles.

At the Foreign Office it was learned that no significance was attached to Mr. Penfield's visit to Washington other than that given by the ambassador himself. Mr. Penfield has not been in the best of health recently, as he is suffering from the strain of the war incident to representing most of the entente powers here.

MAY BEAR PEACE MESSAGE
London, April 2.—The recent interview with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in which he declared that the proposal of the Central Empire for a peace conference still held good, is considered by the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwarts as "almost a peace offer" says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam to-day.

The newspaper, it is added, believes that the impending visit to America of the American ambassador at Vienna, Frederick C. Penfield, is not altogether unconnected with Count Czernin's statement.

U. S. GOLD HOLDINGS ARE GREATEST IN THE WORLD

Washington, April 2.—Gold holdings of the United States Treasury to-day were the greatest in the world's history. The total value of the currency and

but were in the vaults was \$3,044,306,222. The sum practically has doubled during the last five years. Most of the accumulation, of course, is due to the inflow of gold during the war.