

WILSON OUTLINES NATIONAL'S POLICIES

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."

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

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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 their purpose to hold at sea all merchant vessels 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.



THE PRESIDENT

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 committee, 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 close and careful study by a 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 deep-seated 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 to bring to 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 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; that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th 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 freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, and by the will of their previous knowledge or approval 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 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 toward 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 not made war upon by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or 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 their hands to 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, to the point of success, should not be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confines of an autocracy that crowns a 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. "The world would eat its vitals away in intrigue and inner circles who could plot what the world would see and render account to no one would be corrupted seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer to it the interests of kind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assistance 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 relations of mutual advantage? "Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital things of its character, its intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. "The autocracy that was 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 its character, its purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native 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 autocracy was not and could never be our friend was its attitude and actions toward the present war. It has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminals at liberty everywhere in order to offend against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. "Indeed it is now evident that its

Wars of the U. S.

War of the Revolution	1775-1783
Northwestern Indian Wars	1790-1795
War with France	1798-1800
War with Tripoli	1801-1805
Greek Indian War	1813-1814
War of 1812	1812-1815
Seminole Indian War	1817-1818
Black Hawk Indian War	1831-1832
Cherokee disturbance	1836-1837
Creek Indian War	1836-1837
Florida Indian War	1835-1843
Aroostook disturbance	1836-1839
War with Mexico	1846-1848
Apache, Navajo and Utah Indian War	1849-1855
Seminole Indian War	1856-1858
War between the States	1861-1865
War with Spain	Apr.-Dec. 1898
Philippine insurrection	1899-1900
War with Germany	1917-

26,000 MEN IN DAUPHIN COUNTY CAN BE CALLED

13,835 in the City and 12,035 in County Eligible For Service

2,899 IN STEELTON

Sheriff Can Deputize Men to Protect Property and Bridges

Twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and seventy men in Dauphin county, can answer a call to arms from President Wilson, if given, according to figures announced by the County Commissioners' office.

Although some of the men would probably be exempted because of physical disability, a large majority could be called to service. In Harrisburg there are 13,835; and in the townships of the county, 12,035: Steelton would furnish 2,899; Middletown, 852; Susquehanna township, 1,187; Swatara township, 808; and Rush township, the smallest number, 12. Harrisburg's number listed by wards follows: First, 758; Second, 1,668; Third, 162; Fourth, 650; Fifth, 826; Sixth, 735; Seventh, 1,396; Eighth, 752; Ninth, 2,461; Tenth, 1,563; Eleventh, 1,363; Twelfth, 975; Thirteenth, 585. These totals include men ranging in age from 20 to 45 years, and are furnished to the State.

Men, to protect bridges, manufacturing plants and other property which might be damaged by German sympathizers, can be deputized by Sheriff W. W. Caldwell, should this eventually become necessary. It is not expected that this will be necessary, however, as the State troops would probably be called first.

Memorial Service For Americans in France

Paris, April 3.—Solemn memorial services were held yesterday at the American Church of the Holy Trinity for the late Sgt. James R. McConnell, of Carlisle, N. C., and Henry E. M. Suckley, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who met their lives while serving with the French army.

McConnell was a member of the Franco-American Aviation Corps and was killed last month in an engagement with a German aviator. Suckley was commander of the Second American Ambulance at Saloniki and was killed in Macedonia on March 26. The church was crowded with Americans serving France in some form or resident here, including Ambassador Sharp.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines spoke on the character and devotion of McConnell and Suckley. McConnell's body was buried in the devastated zone of the German retreat where it fell.

Demand For Flags Too Great For Manufacturers

New York, April 3.—Unprecedented demands for American flags of all sizes from great banners to be flung to the breeze down to small emblems to be worn in the buttonhole, have swamped flagmakers with orders far beyond their capacity, inquiry among local manufacturers here revealed. The calls for flags in the last 48 hours, it was said, have put the flag factories three to five days behind their orders.

One firm said that from its three factories working with augmented forces about 2,000,000 flags of all kinds are being turned out each week. A fourth factory, it announced, had just been opened to handle a \$10,000 government order for flags for various branches of the national military and civil services. From the general public, it was said, the greatest demand is for button-hole flags.

Would Extend Financial War Aid to France

Washington, April 3.—Representative Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia, has introduced two bills to aid France. One asked for a gift of \$1,000,000,000. The other proposed a gift of \$500,000,000 and a loan of \$500,000,000. Both were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The measures would authorize the President to borrow money on the credit of the United States by issuance of bonds payable in fifty years, and bearing interest at not to exceed 3 per cent. Governor Montague will ask for immediate consideration of the measures.

In discussing the advisability of giving the loaning money to France, Representative Flood, Virginia, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "I would favor a loan to France, but I would hardly go so far as to favor a gift of \$1,000,000,000."

Congress Agrees to Push Through Army Bills Without Delay

Washington, April 3.—House leaders to-day planned to have the House pass perfunctorily four important appropriation bills which the Senate failed to act on at the last session, in the same form as passed by the House of the last Congress and as reintroduced yesterday. They are: Army, carrying \$247,061,108; sundry civil, \$138,241,964; general deficiency, \$62,582,280; and military academy, \$1,348,496.

Chairman Dent, of the House Military Committee, announced that the army and military academy measures were to be pressed through within 24 hours, under an agreement between Democrats and Republicans.

WILD CHEERING GREET'S WILSON'S WAR ADDRESS

Two Cavalry Troops Serve as the President's Body Guard

NEED 500,000 MEN AT ONCE

Great Demonstration Is Given Chief Executive During Stiring Address

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Guarded by Cavalry

The President reached the Capitol about 8.40 p. m. As his big motor swung around before the east front of the building, the two troops of the 6th and 8th Cavalry, on guard, sabers glittering under the arc lights, swept the plaza clear, while the hundreds of people who were waiting there immediately to the Speaker's room and then into the House chamber, where the senators were just being in. Six members of the House, who had taken seats in front of the Speaker's stand, stood and faced about.

The President entered amid deafening cheering that continued even as he was last night. He was greeted with a will. It was noticed that Senators La Follette, Stone and Cummins, who helped to defeat the armed neutrality bill in the Senate, were in the line in the applause. Senator La Follette stood with arms crossed and head tilted over his chest. Senator Lane, another of the opponents of the bill, and Senator Kenyon more vigorously.

Voice Strong and Clear

The President began his address as soon as he had taken his seat. He spoke slowly at first, then faster than usual. His voice was clear and grew stronger as he proceeded.

It was a very serious and quiet audience. Not until the President declared "We will not choose the path of submission" did his auditors applaud. Those words drew shouting and hand-clapping. No attempt was made by Speaker Clark to curb it.

Scarcely had the sounds of this demonstration died away when the President declared that the Congress should declare that a state of war existed, and a second demonstration began.

The Capitol was under military control while the President was there. Long lines of uniformed police stretched about the building and guarded the entrances. Troops of United States cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., patrolled the east plaza and the grounds.

Chamber Crowded Inside, the building was ablaze with lights. For once the accommodations on the floor of the House were entirely inadequate to accommodate even the members of Congress. Rows of extra chairs were placed in the rear of the regular seats, but there was not room enough for the ex-members and government officials having the floor privilege exercised it.

Secret Service men were scattered about the galleries; they mingled with the crowds in the corridors outside, where hundreds clamored in vain for admission.

Every inch of space in the galleries was filled, the audience being composed largely of women. Mrs. Wilson sat in the front row of the executive gallery. Grouped about her were wives of Cabinet officers and those persons fortunate enough to obtain guests' cards from the White House.

duty, gentlemen of the Congress which have performed in this address. 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 nations and make 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.

METRO

can't make all the motion pictures so-

MAKES THE GOOD ONES