

UNITED STATES AT WAR WITH GERMANY

(Continued From Page One) principle of universal liability to service—the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

The Council of National Defense and its advisory commission in joint session continued the work of mobilization of the national resources to "bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war," as the President expressed it.

The War Department and the army general staff was ready to present to Congress its plans for raising an army just as soon as the legislative body asks for it.

Work in Congress on the resolution to formally declare a state of war existing went rapidly forward. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the resolution as introduced without change in its effect. The House Committee is expected to act later to-day.

It is taken for granted that this declaration would be adopted by Congress in two or three days at the most.

Specifically the President in his address last night, asked Congress to declare the recent course of the German government to have been one of war against the United States government and people of the United States and that this nation accept the status of belligerent which had been forced upon it.

Congress, acting for the American people, to-day took steps looking to enabling the nation, as the President expressed it, to "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms to end the war."

LaFollette Blocks Action

The adjournment of the Senate was marked by a stormy scene in which Senator LaFollette by objection forced consideration of the war resolution over until to-morrow and Democratic Leader Martin then forced an adjournment to cut off LaFollette.

Senator Hitchcock then told him that if absence of printed copies was the basis of his objection he could promise their distribution within five minutes.

Objects Under Rules. "I object, under the rules," insisted Senator LaFollette.

Senator Martin, the majority leader, angrily faced Senator LaFollette saying: "Of course it is within the power of the Senate to carry this over. He has too much experience to make it necessary for me to tell him that his attitude in a matter of such tremendous consequences."

Senator LaFollette broke in with a protest against being "lectured" by Senator Martin.

"I had no idea of lecturing the Senator," Senator Martin retorted, "but I have a right to call the attention of the Senate and the Senator to the momentous consequences of the resolution."

Forces His Point. "It's quite unnecessary," LaFollette interjected. "I think I realize it as fully as the Senator from Virginia does. I ask the regular order."

Senator LaFollette then insisted that the Vice-President sustain a demand announced the day against further comment after objection has been made to immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Vice-President called for other bills and resolutions and Senator Martin precipitated the adjournment. "I desire to say right here," he announced, "that no other business shall be proceeded with until this matter is settled. I move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow."

The galleries greeted this announcement with a wave of handclapping which was not without effect.

The Senate then adjourned. House Committee Adjourns. Consideration of the administration war resolution by the House Foreign Affairs Committee was postponed until to-morrow.

Democrats of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had met informally to discuss the war resolution. Inasmuch as the Republican committee will not be named until later in the day no final action could be taken on it. Republican leaders promised that their committee would be named.

To Limit Debate. The House committee also was expected to report the resolution promptly under a special rule limiting debate and fixing a vote.

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that when the resolution does

come to a vote it will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities.

The President in his address did not make it very clear exactly how he expected an army of 500,000 men, which he proposed, to be raised, except to say it should be "upon the principle of universal liability to service."

Two universal training bills were introduced yesterday, one drafted by the Army general staff and the other by Senator Chamberlain. Whether either may be used as the framework for a measure to raise a big army is unknown.

No Filibuster. Action by the Senate within at least two or three days was predicted to-day even by senators opposing it. Some of the "wild men," named by President Wilson declared emphatically there would be no filibuster, or protracted debate, although several want to speak at length.

Amendments from Republican senators especially to prevent a formal alliance with the entente or a federal loan to them are expected. Senators Borah, Kenyon, Penrose, Colt and other Republicans are particularly opposed to an alliance. That there would be no need for resort to the new clause to pass the resolution was stated even by some of those opposed to war.

Leaders of both parties in the Senate are disposed to pass only appropriate and other war measures and adjourn. Some leaders believe it possible to adjourn by May 15, but some Republicans think June 1 more probable.

LaFollette to Speak Long. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, leader of the "little group of wild men," said to-day he expected there would be "quite a little debate."

"I don't know," he said, "they may shut me off. They did once, you know, when I expected to speak."

House leaders predicted unanimous support to the President. The only possible objection foreseen by them was to a possible proposal to send troops at once. Later, after an army had been well trained, if the war continued, they thought the House would support such a plan.

In the wave of patriotic fervor which swept over the House to-day after overnight consideration of the President's address most of the so-called pacifist group fell into line by declaring that if war came they would stand by the President.

Army of 700,000. It is assumed that the President will authorize an increase of both the National Guard and regular army to war strength. That in itself would give an army of more than 700,000 men, in addition to the proposed new force of 500,000. The Navy already is recruiting to war strength under an order of the President issued last week and 50,000 national guardsmen are doing police duty in the respective states.

President Wilson this morning left the White House and went across the Potomac to a nearby Virginia country club for a round of golf. He planned to return early and keep in close touch with Senate and House leaders.

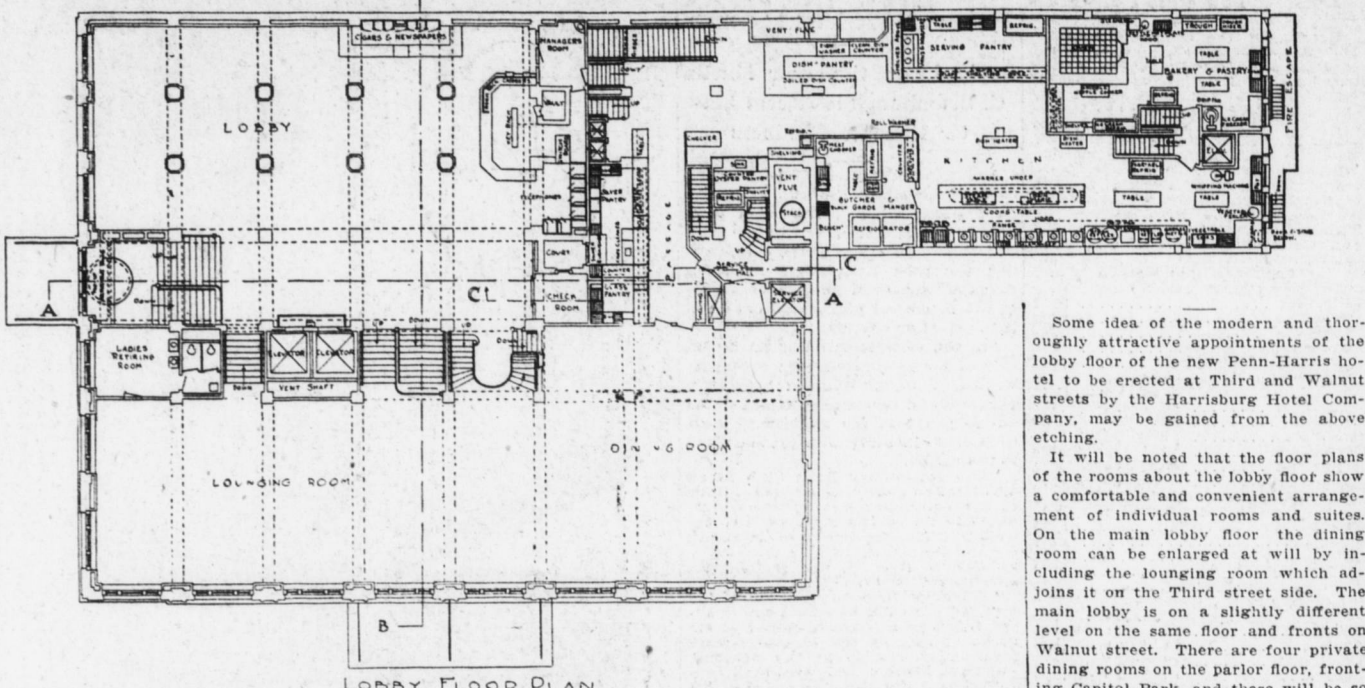
Committee Approves. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day approved the administration resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany in practical effect. The same form as it was introduced in both houses of Congress last night. Changes were made to the wording but the effect remains the same.

The vote was unanimous except for Chairman Stone. Senator Borah, of Idaho, was absent. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who will handle the resolution in the Senate, went immediately to the House Foreign Affairs Committee to show it the changes the Senate committee had made in order to have it put before both houses in the same form. He went immediately to the House Foreign Affairs Committee to show it the changes the Senate committee had made in order to have it put before both houses in the same form.

The resolution as approved by the Senate committee now is as follows: "Whereas the Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and people of the United States of America, heretofore to wit: "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 employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

LOBBY FLOOR OF NEW PENN HARRIS HOTEL TO BE MODERN AND THOROUGHLY ATTRACTIVE

LOBBY FLOOR OF NEW PENN HARRIS HOTEL



STOCKS PICK UP AT NEWS OF WAR

Market Visibly Heartened by President Wilson's Message to Congress; Munitions Make Gains

New York, April 3.—Wall Street—the stock market was visibly heartened at to-day's opening by President Wilson's message calling for a declaration that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. Gains of 1 to 2 points were limited largely to munitions, equipments and allied industrial, rails and metals falling to participate in more than minor degree. Dealings were large, but lacked the breadth and exciting incidents which have characterized other war markets of the past two years.

Heavy profit taking and the reactionary tendency displayed by various specialties caused a general reversal and wiping out of gains before the end of the first half hour. Weakness of motor issues was a feature of the period.

Trading fell to less than an average proportion before closing. Buying and short covering having expended their force with resultant impairment of all early gains. United States Steel reacted two points from its high price of 113 1/2, and other leaders and speculative favorites were one to three points under initial maximums. Heaviness of rails and sharp declines in motors, the latter losing nearly 100 points, provoked considerable irregularity. Before noon another moderate buying movement partially restored the losses, but rails were under further pressure. Foreign bonds were strong.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Chandler Bros. & Co., members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, 3 North Market Square, Harrisburg, 1238 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 34 Pine street, New York, furnish the following quotations: New York, April 3, p. m.

Table of stock market quotations including items like Allis Chalmers, Amer Beet Sugar, American Can, etc., with their respective prices and changes.

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even by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The extent of the unrest and the attitude of the authorities toward it is expected to be shown in the way they treat publication of the President's address.

Too Late For Peace. Reports from Berlin that Count Czernin, Austria's foreign minister, had proposed a conference without a cessation of hostilities caused surprise at the State Department where it was said that no such definite information had been received. Count Czernin is known here only to have said that the Central Powers still considered open their peace offer of December 12 but that he had added to that offer the suggestion of a conference during hostilities provided a new angle.

Officials felt at once, however, that the time for such a conference absolutely has passed. The view is being adopted here that no negotiations can be begun until Germany has laid down a general statement of terms as a guarantee of good faith.

The United States apparently would be as loath as the allies to enter a blind conference.

The sharp focusing of attention throughout the world by the President's address on the present autonomy of Germany is expected to make some curtailment of that autonomy essential as a peace preliminary. The British and French, even before the terrible devastation of Northern France, have many times, even in such quarters as the present, demanded actual punishment for a few leading statesmen in Germany to whom the war is attributed. The attitude of the United States towards those officials who are in the dominant position is expected to increase that feeling. It is very probable, therefore, that a general condition of peace will be some decided action towards the autocracy.

While the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish situation remains just as it was for the present so far as this country is concerned it is probable that Germany will force those nations to her side. Austria, deeply affected by freedom in Russia and fearful of a break in the dominion in Bulgaria, already satisfied with her war results and anxious for peace without disaster; Turkey overrun from four sides through her richest territories by the German army; Bulgaria, known to be ready for peace negotiations on very reasonable terms. Germany, however, has built up during the war the dominant position in those countries which may not be broken.

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CHICAGO CATTLE. Chicago, Ill., April 3.—Receipts, 4,000 head. Native beef cattle, \$9.10 to \$12.95; stockers and feeders, \$7.00 to \$8.50; cow and heifers, \$5.50 to \$7.00; calves, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; weak, \$10.00 to \$12.00; strong, \$12.00 to \$14.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; weak, \$5.00 to \$6.00; strong, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE. Philadelphia, Pa., April 3.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2, red, spot, \$2.09 to \$2.14; No. 2, Southern, red, spot, \$2.07 to \$2.12.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, \$1.35 to \$1.40; No. 4, yellow, \$1.33 to \$1.34; No. 5, yellow, \$1.31 to \$1.32; Southern, No. 2, white, \$1.29 to \$1.35.

Oats—The market is firm; No. 2, white, 75¢ to 76¢; No. 3, white, 74¢ to 75¢; No. 4, white, 73¢ to 74¢.

Refined Sugars—Market steady; powdered, 7.35 to 8.10; fine granulated, 7.25 to 8.00; molasses, 1.15 to 1.20.

Butter—The market is steady; western, creamery, extras, 44¢ to 45¢; nearby, 43¢ to 44¢.

Eggs—The market is higher; Pennsylvania, choice, per bushel, \$2.50; Maine, choice, per bushel, \$2.50 to \$2.55; western, per bushel, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Jersey, per dozen, \$1.50 to \$1.55; Florida, per barrel, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

Winter straight, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Kansas, clear, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, straight, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, mixed, \$9.00 to \$9.25; do, extra, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do, favorite brands, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Hay—The market is firm; timothy, No. 1, large bales, \$18.00 to \$19.00; No. 2, \$17.00 to \$18.00; No. 3, \$16.00 to \$17.00; mixed, \$15.00 to \$16.00; alfalfa, \$14.00 to \$15.00; clover, \$13.00 to \$14.00.

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Ruling Will Keep County Schools Open Until May

County rural schools with few exceptions will remain open until May 1. This announcement was made to-day by Superintendent of Schools F. E. Shambaugh, who has sent a letter to all county teachers and to secretaries of all the school boards notifying them of a ruling by Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Schaeffer in a communication to the county officials stated that to receive the annual appropriation from the State, county schools must be open the required number of days by law. Owing to the late start last fall, it will be necessary to keep them open until May 1 to meet this requirement.

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LARGER CABINET MAY BE NAMED

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munitions and a secretary of transportation might be created. No indications have yet come from the council, however, upon such legislation as being framed as a part of its program.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, chairman of the advisory commission, and Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, commissioner in charge of munitions preparations, have been suggested as cabinet possibilities.

Another member of the commission, who has been very active is Bernard Baruch who arranged recently for the purchase by the government, dealing with the copper producers as a unit, of an enormous amount of copper at about one-half the market price. Mr. Baruch is now working out a similar project with the steel makers.

The council is prepared to recommend to the individual States the part each should take in national defense projects, and also discussed the means and means of securing prompt registration of alien residents. It is assumed that President Wilson had the various proposals in mind, as well as the direct military and naval plans of the administration when he told Congress that through exhaustive departments he would submit definite plans to accomplish the military, economic and financial mobilization he deemed necessary to undertake promptly.