

# WILSON'S WAR PROCLAMATION

## Course of Conduct Prescribed For Alien Enemies

### PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED

During Hostilities Privileges of Unnaturalized Citizens of German Birth Are Limited.

President Wilson's proclamation declaring a state of war between the United States and the imperial government of Germany follows:

"Whereas, the congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day, that the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

"Whereas, it is provided by section 4067 of the revised statutes, as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being availed of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as enemy aliens.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or any public acts to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards the aliens who become so liable; the manner and the degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

"Whereas, by Sections 4068, 4069 and 4070, of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government; and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace."

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who, for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the president; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law shall be liable to be restrained, or to be removed to a place of confinement, or to be confined in any other place of detention.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

## THE NAVY CALLS YOUNG MEN INTO THE SERVICE



Photo by American Press Association.

ed in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implement of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document, or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing;

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy;

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein;

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe;

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the president;

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes;

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe;

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

"12. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the president of any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or by his deputy or such officers as the president shall designate, and to confinement in such place of confinement as the president may designate, or in any other place of detention.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

## NATION NOW AT WAR WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

### President Signs the Resolution After Congress Approves

### 56 "NOES" IN TWO HOUSES

Wireless Flash Goes to All Ships of Navy That War Is On—Ninety-Two Merchant Vessels Belonging to Kaiser in Different Ports Are Seized. Austria Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations With United States.

When President Wilson on Saturday signed the war resolution that had been passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses of congress war with the German government was an accomplished fact.

The resolution declaring that a state of war exists was passed in the senate Wednesday night by a vote of 82 to 6.

Senators who cast the negative votes were Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Lane of Oregon, Stone of Missouri and Vandaman of Mississippi.

It was in the early hours of last Friday morning that the house passed the resolution. The pacifist strength was greater than in the senate, the vote being 373 to 50. Among those who cast negative votes were Congressman Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, and Miss Rankin, the first woman to be seated in congress.

Immediately after the president by his signature placed on the statute the act of congress formally recognizing the existence of a state of war, orders for the beginning of the conflict went forth.

The president and his cabinet, at their war meeting, went over war plans of a magnitude such as the United States in all its history has never known. Within a few brief hours after the president had affixed his name to the law which sends the United States hurtling into the maelstrom of strife which for three years has swirled about Europe, the following steps had been taken:

The grand fleet of the navy with all its auxiliaries was informed of the existence of a state of war, and its full 400 ships and 100,000 men were ordered mobilized at once for service.

The president called for volunteers to bring the regular army and the national guard up to full war strength, and in a statement indorsed the war department bill, now before congress, prescribing a selective draft to provide 500,000 men at once, and additional increments of the same size as they are needed. All enlistments will be for the period "of the emergency."

The arrest of sixty-five enemy aliens under the regulation was ordered at once by Attorney General Gregory, and department of justice agents throughout the country immediately began to gather them in.

The senate passed an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the president for immediate war expenses and congress committees began the whirlwind consideration of a mass of war legislation.

Great Steamers Seized. Ninety-two great steam and sailing vessels with a tonnage of more than 600,000 and a value of many millions have been seized in scores of ports and a staggering blow struck the German merchant marine.

Within four months all will be ready for sea, and according to present plans may be devoted to bearing an American army of invasion to Europe to strike the kaiser at home.

The thousands of men forming the crews of the seized vessels are for the most part held in the various immigration stations and before many hours probably will be on their way to internment camps "somewhere in America."

The problems of extending financial assistance to the allied powers will not be decided until the federal reserve board and Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department have worked out a complete plan of war finance which will take care of the enormous war budget of more than \$3,500,000,000 already submitted to congress, as well as provide the means for extending monetary support to the entente.

The first casualties of the nation's open war with Germany were reported to the navy department on Saturday when word came from Guam that the interned German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran had been blown up by her crew. One German warrant officer and one enlisted man are dead, four men and one warrant officer are missing. Twenty officers, twelve warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were made prisoners.

Break With Austria. War with Austria-Hungary is expected to follow the breaking of diplomatic relations.

Baron Erick Zwidinek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, called at the state department and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff.

Almost at the same time a dispatch was received from American Minister Stovall at Bern saying the dual monarchy had broken off diplomatic rela-

## NATION RALLIES AROUND BOTH FLAG AND PRESIDENT



tions with the United States in Vienna Sunday.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. Sixty-two days elapsed between the break in relations between the United States and Germany and the formal declaration of war.

Immediately on word of the break all the American ships in American ports—a dozen or more—were seized.

A general munitions board to assume prompt equipment of the army and navy for war was created by the Council of National Defense and its advisory commission.

The creation of this board, to be headed by Frank A. Scott, vice president of the Warner & Swasey company of Cleveland, put at rest for the time at least reports that the administration was considering the creation of a special cabinet position for a director of munitions.

## A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

An advance of two to three miles had been made in northern France by the British troops on a front extending from Henin-Sur-Coque, southeast of Arras, to Givenchy-en-Cohelle, a distance of about twelve miles. The official report from army headquarters in France makes this announcement and adds that the advance continues. The famous Vimy ridge was carried by Canadian troops.

Thousands of German prisoners were taken by the British. At the last report 5,816, including 119 officers, passed through the receiving stations, and, according to the official report, many more remain to be counted. Some 3,500 prisoners have been captured in the new drive against the German lines by one of the British armies alone, Reuters' representative at headquarters in France telegraphs. The prisoners have been coming from an endless procession, the correspondent reports.

The fighting is increasing in intensity as the battle progresses. The British casualties thus far are reported comparatively slight. A German destroyer was sunk and another was damaged severely off the Belgian coast by British airplanes, the admiralty announced.

Probably the greatest aerial battle of the world's war was reported from the west front Saturday from both the British and German commanders. The number of airplanes engaged was not made public, but the losses reported by both sides give some idea of the gigantic fleet of planes which must have been engaged. Field Marshal Haig said fifteen hostile machines had been totally destroyed and thirty-one others had been shot down and damaged.

The Berlin official statement claimed German aviators had destroyed forty-four allied planes.

"KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT" Advice Given to Germans by Attorney General Gregory.

The following notice, signed by United States Attorney General Gregory, was received by the federal marshal of the Philadelphia district:

"No German alien enemy in this country who has not hitherto been implicated in plots against the interests of the United States, need have any fear of action by the department of justice so long as he observes the following warning:

"Keep your law; keep your mouth shut."

Convicted Germans Sentenced. Several Germans, convicted of having plotted to blow up allied food ships in the harbor, were sentenced by Judge Nathan in federal district court New York, Charles von Kleist and Carl Schmidt were given two years and sentenced to pay fines of \$500 each. Ernst Becker, Wilhelm Karbade, Carl Braedel and Frederick Parades were sentenced to six months and fined \$500 each.

## CUBA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

### Little Island Republic Follows Lead of the U. S.

### LATIN NATIONS MAY JOIN

Brazil, Angered Over Sinking of Steamer, Likely to Break With Germany at Any Moment.

Cuba is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin American countries to range herself alongside the United States, her liberator and protector.

Saturday night President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously by both the senate and house without a dissenting voice, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the imperial German government.

Port police who boarded the self-interned German ship Bavaria were informed by her commander, Captain Grafes, that he, in compliance with orders from his government, had attempted to damage the machinery in order to render the ship useless.

Preparations to place a Cuban volunteer army of 10,000 men at the disposal of the United States are actively under way, it has been announced officially.

Brazil Angered Over Sinking. The sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana with the possible loss of life of three members of the crew by a German submarine has brought the country to the brink of war with the kaiser's government. The president of the country is waiting for the official account of the sinking before taking action. Indignation is felt throughout the country.

Argentine Papers Warlike. All the newspapers of Buenos Aires are filling pages with articles in regard to the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, publishing pictures of President Wilson, President Menocal and other prominent men of the two nations. La Prensa believes one important result of Cuba's action will be to make impossible the operation of German submarines and commerce raiders from bases in the Antilles.

La Nacion says the action of the United States means that South America is confronted with a grave situation and foresees difficulties in the maintenance of commerce.

Common Policy Needed. The Peruvian press says the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, together with the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, make it imperative for the nations of South America to formulate a common policy. This program the newspapers say must be directed against Germany.

Chile Likely to Join in War. The Chileans are greatly disturbed by the course of events in Brazil in consequence of the sinking by the Germans of the Brazilian steamship Parana. The entrance of Cuba into the war and the attitude of Panama have made a deep impression and in political quarters the belief is expressed that eventually Chile will be compelled to join in the war.

## LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, April 10. Butter—Prints, 48@48½c; tubs, 47@47½c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c.

Cattle—Prime, \$11.75@12.25; good, \$10.75@11.50; tidy butchers, \$10.50@11; fair, \$9.35@10; common, \$8@9; heifers, \$7@10.75; common to good fat bulls, \$6@10; common to good fat cows, \$5@9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10@10.50; good mixed, \$9.25@9.75; fair mixed, \$8.25@9; culls and common, \$4.50@6.50; lambs, \$9@12.75; spring lambs, \$17@22; veal calves, \$15@15.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6@11.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$16.85@16.40; heavy mixed and mediums, \$16.30@16.35; heavy Yorkers, \$16@16.25; light Yorkers, \$15@15.50; pigs, \$12.50@13.50; roughs, \$14@15; stags, \$12@12.75.

Cleveland, April 10. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, \$15.50; Yorkers, \$15.30@15.40; pigs, \$12.50; roughs, \$13.85; stags, \$12.25.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$11@11.50; good to choice steers, \$10@10.75; fair to good steers, \$9@10; fair steers, \$8.25@9.25; common and light steers, \$7@7.50; good to choice heifers, \$9@10.25; fair heifers, \$8.50@8.50; choice fat bulls, \$8.50@9.50; bologna bulls, \$7@8.25; choice fat cows, \$8@9.50; fair to good cows, \$6.50@7.75; good to choice milchers and springers, \$6@9.

Calves—Good to choice, \$14@14.50; fair to good, \$13@14; heavy to common, \$6@13.50.

Chicago, April 10. Hogs—Bulk, \$15.95@16.15; light, \$15.35@16.15; mixed, \$15.55@16.25; heavy, \$15.55@16.25; roughs, \$15.55@15.70; pigs, \$11.40@14.95.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.40@13.15; stockers and feeders, \$7.40@10.10; cows and heifers, \$5.75@11.10; calves, \$9.25@13.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$10.60@13.05; lambs, \$11.90@15.60.

Wheat—May, \$2.12½. Corn—May, \$1.33½. Oats—May, 65½c.

## KEYSTONE PARAGRAPHS

Three men are dead and ten badly burned as the result of an explosion in the gasoline condensing plant of the Peoples Gas company at Brave, south of Waynesburg, Pa., near the West Virginia state line. Friction in a twenty-inch gas main leading into the condensing plant, due to the heavy pressure of gas, caused the main to become overheated, it is said, resulting in ignition of the gas. The dead are: Ira Cole, John Roup and J. W. Cumberidge of Brave.

There will be one less brewery in the state as the result of the sale of the Mercer County Brewing company's plant in Sharon by Receiver Oscar J. Denny to George W. Boyd. Mr. Boyd will use the building for cold storage purposes. Included in the purchase were 900 barrels of beer. Mr. Boyd is a church member and he says the beer will be dumped into the sewer. It could be sold for \$5,000 if the owner obtained a state license.

Employees of the Western Union Telegraph company in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia will receive a substantial increase in wages after May 1, when a new scale takes effect, calling for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The new order affects 500 employees in the traffic and commercial departments in the Pittsburgh district and 2,000 employees in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Nine women, accompanied by enlisted men from the navy yard, began a tour of Philadelphia in motor cars in a two weeks' campaign for recruits for the navy. The women visited the financial and business centers, mill districts and residential sections. When an applicant for enlistment signifies his intention he is taken into a motor car and whirled to the nearest recruiting station.

Dr. Simon M. Patton, professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania and a noted contributor to the literature of economics, announced receipt of a notification that his relations with the university are to cease at the end of the fiscal year. Dr. Patton declared he was served with the notice after he had presided at a pacifist meeting.

The Pittsburgh Coal company of Pittsburgh has purchased the coal underlying approximately 4,000 acres just east of Washington on the proposed Chartiers Southern railroad and known as the Glyde block, paying \$330 an acre, or \$1,320,000. The farms included in the deal lie in West Bethlehem township.

Two boys playing near the reservoir in the southern end of Erie found a bomb planted at the gates of the reservoir, which contained 33,000,000 gallons of water, Erie's entire supply. The bomb was found to contain a quantity of a high explosive sufficient to blow up the entire southern part of the city.

On the eve of an anticipated call to service Captain Robert S. Morton, commander of Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania infantry, and Miss Hester Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Adaline E. Anderson, were married in the home of the bride in Connelville.

More than 1,000 students of the University of Pennsylvania held a patriotic rally on Franklin field at Philadelphia to express their loyalty to the government in the present crisis. The demonstration consisted of a parade, drills and patriotic addresses.

Anticipating tight food conditions on account of war Assemblyman Morris M. Hollingsworth of Pennsylvania introduced a bill placing the state's O. K. on flesh of goats, horses and mules. The bill would place such meats under the existing state meat inspection service.

Two motor bandits held up and robbed a department store paymaster of a satchel containing \$2,000 in Philadelphia. The robbers escaped with the money after beating the paymaster unconscious with a blackjack. The cash was intended for 250 employees.

Yeggmen forced an entrance to the offices of the Swift Beef company at Bradford and blew open the safe. When detected the robbers fired three shots at a patrolman and escaped. The safe was wrecked, but the valuables were left.

The Catlin bill providing for a boxing commission permitting ten-round bouts to be staged in Pennsylvania was passed favorably by a vote of 30 to 13 in the state senate. The bill was defeated two weeks ago and then reconsidered.

Former Congressman Samuel H. Miller of Mercer has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congress in the Twenty-eighth district to succeed O. D. Beakley, who resigned.

An attempt was made to blow up the main freight bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Reading, but was frustrated by state guardsmen who fired upon the plotters.

Pennsylvania infantry is stationed in Ellwood City guarding railroad property and more men are due to arrive for the purpose of guarding munitions plants.