

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.

TWO CENTS

WILSON'S APPEAL BEFORE CONGRESS

I Advise That Congress Accept the Belligerent Status Thrust Upon It
---WOODROW WILSON

The Day Has Come When America is Privileged to Spend Her Blood
---WOODROW WILSON

We Accept the Guage of Battle Against This Natural Foe to Liberty
---WOODROW WILSON

Formal Declaration of War by U. S. a Matter of Days

New York Takes Prompt Action to Prepare for War; Address Was Hailed by all With Cheers

By Courier Leased Wire.
New York, April 3.—Every policeman in New York not on active patrol reported this morning for reserve duty. Police Commissioner Woods issued the emergency order last night after reading the President's address to Congress asking for the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany. The order will keep about 12,000 men ready for immediate service until further notice.

The force of customs guards at the piers, where the German merchantmen have been tied up since the beginning of the war, was increased today from 400 to 700. Customs freighters anchored off Stepleton were ordered to move closer together so that they might be more easily watched and additional guards were placed aboard.

The news from Washington was announced last night in many of the theatres and hotels and restaurants. It was greeted there with cheers and with the singing of patriotic songs. There were few demonstrations on the streets. At the corner of seventh avenue and 125th street, where the declaration of war was read, a crowd of about 100 persons gathered, who denounced the war, were dragged from a truck and one of them was beaten. One arrest was made.

One of the most enthusiastic demonstrations took place in the Metropolitan Opera House. The performance was interrupted while men rushed into the street to buy extras. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, rose in his box and led the audience in three cheers for President Wilson. Cheers for the army and navy and for the allies followed. Mme. Ober, one of the dozen German stars singing "The Wife of Bath" flinched, and was carried from the stage.

A big Socialist meeting in Carnegie Hall burst into hoots and hisses when word of the President's action was received. The meeting had been called as a demonstration for peace. Several prominent Socialist orators spoke in opposition to participation in the war by the United States.

CONFERENCE BUT NO TRUCE IS PROPOSED

By Courier Leased Wire.
Berlin, April 3.—via London.—The proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference be held by the belligerents without the cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the Central governments. The proposal, which was approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries, The Lokai Anzeiger says: "Count Czernin's statement would not have been made if he had not previously obtained assurance that it would meet with the approval of his allies. This agreement will presently be affirmed by a conference at Berlin. If our enemies refuse to accept this opportunity the responsibility will be theirs. We are ready to hold out and the coming conference will emphasize this with great distinctness."

Weather Bulletin
Toronto, April 3.
The disturbance which was over the Great Lakes yesterday was passed to the Atlantic and another from the far west is now passing the Mississippi Valley. The weather continues cold in the west and in the eastern provinces. Rain was fairly heavy yesterday in the peninsula of Ontario and in Quebec.

Forecast
Moderate winds, fair and cool. Wednesday—Easterly winds mostly cloudy and cool.

WARNING NOT GIVEN TREVOSE

British Freight Steamer Was Sunk Without Warning; Six Missing
SURVIVORS LANDED From Steamship Venezia Tell Terrible Tale
HARDSHIPS ENDURED Adrift in Mid Ocean Were Agonizing

New York, April 3.—The Associated Press says: The British freight steamship *Trevose*, recently reported by Germany as having been sunk, was torpedoed without warning on March 19, and twenty-four British crew members were picked up. They said that five of their number died from exposure during this time. Many of those rescued are still suffering from frost bite and frozen limbs. The *Trevose*, they said, carried a crew of 100 men and twenty-four passengers. The British admiralty has already announced that ten of the persons she carried died and that others were missing.

In the boat met by the *Venezia* were six of the passengers, Captain Chave, the ship's surgeon, the engineer and fifteen of the crew. Seven boats were launched from the *Trevose*, but owing to the strong gale blowing that ten of the 124 souls aboard are unaccounted for.

U-Boat Unseen.
The survivors of the *Trevose* said that the vessel was sunk early in the morning of the 19th. The U-boat was sighted by anyone on board and giving no warning. The crew took to the boats, which soon drifted apart. The survivors picked up by the *Albion* had been on that ship only a few hours when she was in turn torpedoed.

En Route for Egypt.
The *Trevose* was on her way from New Castle, England, to Alexandria, Egypt. She was of 3,112 tons gross and was built at South Shields, England, 1896. The *Albion* Castle, British, was on a voyage from London to Cape Town. She was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company. She was of 5,900 tons gross and was built in Glasgow in 1901. The *Trevose* was owned by the Hain Steamship Company, Limited, of St. Ives, England.

SPAIN QUIET AGAIN.
By Courier Leased Wire.
Washington, April 3.—Conditions in Spain have become normal again. A despatch from the Spanish foreign office to Ambassador Riano here today said: "Normal conditions have been re-established at Valladolid and two days ago have been re-opened for the railway workmen there. Absolute tranquility prevails throughout Spain."

SELLS JEWELS
By Courier Leased Wire.
Amsterdam, April 3, via London. A Berlin despatch to the Cologne Gazette says that the empress has sent her private jewels to a neutral country to be sold. The jewels are valued at a large sum.

DON'T FORGET
The big auction sale at 140 Alfred Street, Wednesday afternoon. Come early.

Lofty Address of the President, Placing Him in Position Equal to That of Lincoln, is To-day Considered by Both Houses; Declaration of War Certain to Come This Week

By Courier Leased Wire
Washington, April 3.—The United States really is at war with the German empire to-day, awaiting only the formal recognition of Congress.

Every agency was moving to gird the nation against the government which president Wilson in his address to Congress, characterized as a natural foe to liberty. The cabinet at a war session was called to discuss the extension of credits to the nations already at war against Germany; the raising of money by taxation for use of the United States in the war; the equipment of the navy to the fullest state of efficiency to cope with the submarine menace, and the raising of a great army on the principle of universal liability to service—the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

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 chief. The house is expected to act later to-day.

Action by the Senate within at least two or three days was predicted to-day even by Senators opposing it. Some of the "wilful 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. Leaders of both parties in the Senate are disposed to pass only appropriation and other war measures and adjourn. Some leaders believe it possible to adjourn by May 15, but some republicans think June 1, more possible.

House leaders predicted unanimous support to the President. The only possible objection foreseen by them was to a possible proposal to send troops abroad 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. (Continued on page 4)

ABANDON PEACE BECAUSE CONDITIONS ARE INTOLERABLE

American Press is Unanimous in Its Approval and Affirmation of Its Loyalty to Wilson; Deliverance Most Momentous, Most Significant Since Declaration of Independence; German Americans Unite in Pledging Fealty to the Land of Their Adoption

New York, April 3.—Commenting editorially, The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Not since their declaration of independence has there been a more significant, a more momentous deliverance on the part of the American people than yesterday was made for them by President Wilson."

The liberty won for the new continent by the founders of our republic, is the same liberty for whose conservation and perpetuation against the assaults of the most powerful and desperate foe to liberty in all the world the President calls the people to arms.

Ready for Test.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: President Wilson's words to Congress asking for a declaration recognizing that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany finds Americans ready for the test. We abandon peace because the conditions of peace, as laid down by the German Imperial Government have become intolerable.

Notable Service.
Cleveland Leader: President Wilson rendered his country a notable

service by making a statement to Congress on the American causes for war with Germany which are clear, strong and convincing from the point of view of international and universal humanity and morality. The nation will strike with a clear conscience.

All for One.
Albany Knickerbocker Press: President Wilson has voiced the unanimous will of the American people. He has behind him the united will and resources of a mighty nation. From now to the end of the war we are all for one flag.

Burden of the Huns
Albany Argus: Never was there a more terrific arraignment or masterly message, more soul-stirring in the annals of public affairs. Its burden is that of the Hohenzollerns and all they stand for must be exterminated.

Ask Referendum
Louisville Anzeiger (German): Our president contests in his message that we have to go to war to free the world of autocratic rule. The German peoples, says he, were not asked if they wanted to go to war or not. Even if so, let us not make the

same mistake, and give our people by a referendum vote the opportunity to decide themselves about the momentous question: Peace or War?

Hypenates Loyalty
Freie Presse and Abend Presse (German), Cincinnati: Whatever may happen our country shall have no better guardian of its internal peace than the American citizen of German parentage. The nation rightfully expects us to know our duty, and we must and will prove that we are determined, as all true, faithful and honest citizens should be, not to deviate one hair's breadth from the narrow path that our duty and our conscience point out to us to walk.

True Citizens
The Westliche Post, St. Louis: There can exist no doubt over the standing of the American citizens of German extraction. The German-Americans do not have to give assurance of loyalty. They have steadily shown themselves to be true and dutiful citizens; with their blood they have helped to build and uphold the nation.

SIBERIAN EXILES ON WAY HOME

Political Prisoners of Old Regime Freed by the New Government
ARE OF ALL CLASSES
And Victims of the Recently Overthrown Autocracy
LIBERATION BEGUN
And Already Fifty Thousand Are Free

By Courier Leased Wire.
Tyumen, Siberia, March 31, via Petrograd and London, April 3.—Fifty thousand sledges carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chain across the snows of north Asia towards the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian railway. Their passengers range from members of the old Terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decrees without trial or even known offense.

It is a race against time, as the spring thaw is imminent, and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lena, will soon be impassable. Exiles, who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight, must wait six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation begins. In order to witness this unprecedented migration, a correspondent of the Associated Press came here in company with a member of the Duma, M. Rozenoff, and two members of the former council of the empire. The three officials were sent by the provisional government to explain to the natives in these remote Russian outposts, the nature of the great change which has come to the country. Their mission carries them to some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen, and they are specially directed to instruct voters in regard to the coming constituent assembly which will decide the form of Russia's new government.

The liberation of Siberia's prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals the correspondent only encountered a handful of exiles who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party was encountered when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg, in the Urals. It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles including 20 members of the Jewish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholenek district west of Lake Baikal. The exiles were travelling in special cars and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station which cheered them tumultuously. The returning exiles returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shaggy, uncouth, unwashed and extremely emaciated. The exiles had started west so hurriedly that they arrived in an extraordinary variety of incongruous garb.

VISITED TOWNS.
By Courier Leased Wire.
Paris, April 3.—President Poincaré today visited the towns in the Somme region devastated by the Germans during their retreat. Addressing the townspeople the President said the French nation was resolved to continue the war until a victory which assured the victims of full reparation for all atrocities committed was obtained.

DON'T FORGET
The big auction sale at 140 Alfred Street, Wednesday afternoon. Come early.
Get your hand luggage and trunks from Coles Shoe Co., 122 Colborne Street.

U. S. and Britain Stand Shoulder to Shoulder in Greatest Battle for Freedom of the World

By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 3.—12.30 p.m.—Under the heading "Brothers in Arms" The Pall Mall Gazette says today of President Wilson's speech:

"The President frames the issue in a setting calculated to stir the deepest emotions of the American people. The Russian revolution enables him to commend it to them as a conflict between the virtues of democracy and the crimes of autocracy. America enters the war without reservations. Her action will be welcomed both for the substantial aid which she will bring and for the community of spirit which she will further among the free nations of the world. It is a great satisfaction to be joined thus with the nation carrying so much of our blood in a crusade worthy of its best traditions and ours."

The Globe says: "German statesmen have scornfully affected to regard the entrance of the United States as negligible. We can safely leave them to find out their mistake. In the meantime we are content to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the land of the free in the greatest battle for freedom the world has ever seen."

No Break
Washington, April 3.—President Wilson's address to Congress contains the first official reference to the government's refusal to receive Count Tarnowski, newly accredited Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and makes clear that the President has no intention of forcing a diplomatic break with Austria at the present.

The President said: "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, it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski."

ARTILLERY FIGHTING BY FRENCH

By Courier Leased Wire.
Paris, April 3.—Violent artillery engagements are in progress in the Champagne, the war office announces. No important actions are reported along the line of the German retreat. The statement follows: "From the Somme to the Aisne there were intermittent artillery actions. Patrol encounters took place north and south of the Ailette. We captured six machine guns during the fighting yesterday in the region of Vauvallon."

"The artillery fighting continues with violence in the region of Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. In Alsace a German attack against one of our trenches in the sector of Seppois-le-Haut was repulsed by our fire."

Conservative Notice
A meeting of Ward 2 for the purposes of organization will be held in Committee Headquarters on

TO-NIGHT
at 7.30 p.m.

T. E. Ryerson,
President
N. D. Neill,
Secretary

REX THEATRE

Exclusive Features
Big Double Bill
Mon. and Tues.
Canadian Army in Action and the Advance of the Tanks
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IN
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