AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR DRAWS EXPRESSIONS OF RAGE AND COMMENDATION

GERMAN PRESS RAGES AT THE LATEST ENEMY

Journalistic Wailing and Gnashing of Teeth Against United States.

WILSON IS BLAMED.

Openly Espousing Freedom he Would Aid Enslavers of Germany, Say Hun Papers.

Amsterdam, via London, April 6.—The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, professes amazement at President Wilson's speech, which it calls "an accumulation of misstatements, hateful insinuations and one-sided prejudices." The paper continues: "If ever a power threw itself into a big war without sufficient cause it is the United States, which believes it is a peace power because it is democratically governed."

Lokal Anzeiger.

The Lokal Anzeiger, in a violent article, says that President Wilson's attempt to "inveigle the German people into a revolt against the dynasty beats anything for sheer hypocrisy in the records of the world."

It says that the history of the origin of the war shows the exact opposite of what Wilson contends, namely, that it is just the people who are ruled by a parliamentary system who become "tools of small groups of ambitious men."

It contends that in such states, as in absolute monarchies, the foreign policy remains controlled by a few persons who know how to guard themselves against outside interference.

"We must assume," concludes the Anzeiger, "that President Wilson, knowing all this, deliberately tells an untruth. Not the German government but the German race hates this Anglo-Saxon fanatic, who has stirred into flame the consuming hatred in America while prating friendship and sympathy toward the German people."

Reventlow Abusive.

Count Von Reventlow, in a later edition of the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, abuses President Wilson in similar terms and adds: "If the president wants to fight for democracy in Germany he makes an unprecedentedly crude attempt by interfering in the internal affairs of an European power."

The Nord Duetsche Allegeime Zeitung, which is regarded as a semi-official organ, says: "A certain phrase in President Wilson's speech must be especially pointed out. The president represents himself as the bearer of true freedom to our people, who are engaged in a severe struggle for their existence and liberty. What slave soul does he believe exists in the German people when he thinks that it will allow its freedom to be meter out to them from without. The freedom which our enemies have in store for us we know sufficiently. In the name of freedom England will throw us into our old impotency; in the name of freedom France will snatch lands of German blood, and in the name of freedom the Czarists allied to them have dragged women and children and the aged into Russian captivity."

"The German people become clear-sighted in war, see in President Wilson's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and princes of Germany, so that we may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power, and also our freedom at home. The world is with the Kaiser. In the memorable days of August 1914, he spoke to the people from the Reichstag and announced a programme which has taken root more and more, and which the speeches of the chancellor have described more distinctly. In the heat of war the Kaiser has never forgotten questions of new orientation of policy. When the Reichstag recently heard words spoken about the social kingdom there also were signs that the confidence between the people and the Kaiser were no uncertainty, as President Wilson put it, but common to the people of Germany."

SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, SPEAKING OFFICIALLY FOR CANADA, VOICES GRATIFICATION AT U. S. DECISION

An Event of Far Reaching Importance which will Put New Heart in the Entente Soldiers and Spell Complete Disaster to Teuton Combination.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 6.—The official expression of Canada's pleasure at the entrance of the United States into the war was voiced tonight by Sir Geo. Foster, acting prime minister, who said:

"The entrance of the United States into the war is an event of far-reaching importance and in the end has been dramatic to a degree. The fact that for nearly three years a great liberty-loving and humane people, despite all that German ruthlessness had done, kept clear of hostilities, though under circumstances which tried their pride and offended their sensibilities to the utmost, is proof of the great reluctance with which she regarded the final appeal to force.

"Now that they have taken the fateful step the rapidity of movement and the unanimity of accord have surprised the world. The effect will be immediate and wide-reaching.

"Morally the accession to the allied cause of the last great neutral democracy will put fresh heart into the Entente nations, wearied and wasted as all are with the gigantic struggle.

"Equally will it spell complete disaster to the Teuton combination already practically balked of its object by the long and heroic efforts of the Allies on all fronts. Nothing that has yet occurred outside of the swift deposition of the Romanoffs by the democracy of Russia will tend more to unsettle the mass of the German people in their stolid belief that the Kaiser was invincible and that the present regime was the best for Germany.

"The protest of one hundred million people, backed up by almost illimitable resources, will tell powerfully with the masses of Germany and Austria and incline them to distrust the promises of victory and expansion so long held out to them.

"The first aid will come to the Allies by co-operation of the fleet of the United States for the protection of the sea routes and the restriction of the activities of the submarines and the raiders. The financial strength of the United States and her capabilities of supply are enormous factors at this particular juncture when the resources of the Allies have been so drastically called upon for both army and civil population.

"And it will not take very long to develop a striking force of the finest quality and large numbers which, should the war be prolonged another year, would be a determining factor, taking into account the growing exhaustion of the man-power of the Central Empires." But more than all the entrance of the United States into the contest marks the unanimity of the world democracy in defence of liberty and right, and equally marks the downfall of autocratic governments and all the menace they hold for the peace of the world.

"Sad that liberty can only be bought by such sacrifices, but so it has been through history, and so it will be in this instance. But the guarantees of enduring peace are greatly strengthened by the active intervention of the United States in this great world quarrel."

In United States

(Continued from page 1)

THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

The seizure of German ships laid up in American harbors was the subject of interested comment, and legal officers of the government began consideration of the question of whether the United States can confiscate the ships outright, or must pay for them after the war. In any event, as soon as they can be made seaworthy the fine merchant fleet thus acquired will give America a merchant marine that could not be duplicated in several years and add more than 600,000 tons to the tonnage available for the transportation of supplies and munitions to the Allies.

Both houses of congress have adjourned over until Monday so that their committees may be free tomorrow for preliminary work on war legislation.

Word that King George and President Poincare had despatched messages of congratulation to the president was received unofficially.

Only unofficial information also came regarding the action of President Menocal of Cuba, in recommending a declaration of war against Germany by Cuba, and the growing sentiment for war in Brazil.

The first act by the state department when war became a fact was to prepare copies of the war resolution and proclamation for all the foreign missions here for immediate transmission to their governments. Cables were sent to American missions abroad and full mail despatches prepared to go forward at once. So much of this work had been foreseen that it merely awaited release on word that the president had signed the proclamation.

U. S. PORTS OPEN TO ALLIED WARSHIPS.

Announcement will be made shortly that allied war vessels have been given free admission to American harbors. It is probable, however, that with the seizure of German shipping here and the enlistment of the American navy in the patrol forces, the Entente will withdraw virtually all war craft from this side of the Atlantic.

Great Britain is understood to have under consideration the withdrawal of its commercial blacklist insofar as it refers to firms and individuals in this country. It will now be the duty of the American government to see that nobody in the United States gives aid or comfort to Germany.

HUGE LOANS FOR THE ALLIES.

Methods of financing the war and of extending huge loans to the Allies constituted one of the chief subjects considered at today's cabinet meeting.

Financial and other co-operation with Entente governments is one of the chief topics under consideration by the council of national defense, and plans looking to the issuance of loans to the Allies are expected to take definite form within the near future. Opinions as to the amount of the first loan vary between $500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000.

An official deputation from Great Britain, probably one from France, and possibly others, from other allied governments, will visit the United States shortly to assist in formulating a definite programme, adequate to meet the most pressing needs of the Allies, and at the same time imposing as light a burden as possible upon this country.

RAPIDLY SEIZING GERMAN VESSELS.

New York, April 6.—The seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act.

The federal officials at New London, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, New Orleans, Savannah, Wilmington and New York quickly followed. Before daylight United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland, of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It is understood that this move does not involve confiscation, and that the vessels are held for the present as a measure of safety.

German vessels now in American ports number 91, with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

On the War Front

(Continued from page 1)

"Between the Somme and the Oise, in the region north of Soissons, artillery fighting at various points is reported. There has been no infantry action.

"To the northwest of Rheims we have made progress by means of grenades to the east of Sapigneul. The Germans have violently bombarded the city of Rheims.

"In the Argonne a surprise attack on an enemy trench at La Fille Mort enabled us to make a number of Germans prisoners, among them being three officers. In the course of the day our airplanes destroyed two German captive balloons.

"Orient: Great activity by the enemy artillery is reported in the Monastir-Cerna sector. The enemy attempted vainly to attack with grenades Italian troops in the vicinity of Hill 1050. On our part we repulsed five attacks on the Tsrvena Stena river west of Monastir."

Belgian communication:

"During the night Belgian aviators dropped bombs on various German military establishments. Feeble cannonading was reported along the whole front, but with a little more intensity in the direction of Lizerne. A short struggle with trench guns occurred near Steenstraete."

ADVANCE ALSO NORTH OF LANDRICOURT.

Paris, April 6.—French troops made a further advance last night on the new line in the vicinity of Landricourt.

Grenade attacks northwest of Rheims enabled the French to regain further positions wrested from them by the German offensive yesterday. The following official account of military operations was given out here today:

"On the front between the Somme and the Oise artillery fighting was continued in a fairly lively manner during the night. A German counter-attack, preceded by a violent bombardment against our positions north of La Folie Farm was checked quickly by our curtain of fire. There were patrol encounters near Hill 116, northwest of La Folie, and in the region of Beautor, southwest of La Fere.

"We made considerable progress north of Landricourt. There was no change between the Ailette and the Aisne.

"Northwest of Rheims counter-attacks were made and enabled us to make progress and re-occupy further portions of trenches.

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading."

harps, gross weight, 123 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.; total number, 16,024.

The steamers Terra Nova and Erik are also discharging cargoes of seals. The sealing steamer Thetis has arrived in St. John's from the seal fishery with 20,000 seals. In two days some 12,000 were taken and from Thursday, the 16th, to Saturday the 24th of March, about a thousand a day were taken, when the ship bore up for home.

Lilian Walker Goes To Ogden Company

Lillian Walker, former Vitagraph star, has been signed through her managers, Roehm & Richards, by the Ogden Picture Corporation, of Ogden, Utah, for one year at a salary said to be $2,000 a week, to appear in feature pictures, especially adapted, written and personally supervised for Miss Walker by Aaron Hoffman, says The Exhibitors Trade Review.

Albert Scowcroft, one of the founders of the Paramount, is president of the new company.

ENRICH THE BLOOD

Hood's Sarsaparilla, a Spring Tonic-Medicine, is Necessary.

Everybody is troubled at this season with loss of vitality, failure of appetite, that tired feeling, or with bilious turns, dull headaches, indigestion and other stomach troubles, or with pimples and other eruptions on the face and body. The reason is that the blood is impure and impoverished.

Hood's Sarsaparilla relieves all these ailments. It is the old reliable medicine that has stood the test of forty years—that makes pure, rich, red blood—that strengthens every organ and builds up the whole system. It is the all-the-year-round blood-purifier and health-giver. It embodies the careful training, experience and skill of Mr. Hood, a pharmacist for fifty years, in its quality and power to cure.

Ask your druggist for it today.

AMERICA HAS AT ONE BOUND BECOME POWER

This is View of Lloyd George on Washington's Action.

HER CAUSE WORTHY.

Stands Side by Side with Entente in Battle of World Freemen Against Oppressors.

London, April 6—Premier Lloyd George today gave to the American newspapers, on behalf of the war cabinet, the following: "America has, at one bound, become a world-power in a sense she never was before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid scrimmage for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights.

Now Stands For Freedom.

"Once that conviction was reached, the great republic of the west has leaped into the arena, and she stands now side by side with the European democracies who, bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict, are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world.

"The glowing phrases of the president's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach.

"There are three phrases which will stand out forever in the story of this crusade. The first is that 'the world must be safe for democracy;' then next 'the menace of peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people,' and the crowning phrase is that in which he declares that 'a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by the partnership of democratic nations.'

A Statement of Faith.

"These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government; upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right.

"To all of these the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe.

"The imperial war cabinet, representative of all the people of the British Empire, wish me, on their behalf to recognize the chivalry and courage which call the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavor."

Spring Overcoats Ready for Service

Yes, Spring Overcoats all ready for the young man who dares and for the man who don't.

For the man who demands striking styles and for the man who seeks the new effects everything is here.

Blue Cheviot Slip-ons have proved winners, at $22.50 and $25, not only stylish and comfortable but will outlast most others.

Fancy tweed effects, $12.50 $15 to $25. Grey Cheviots in slip-ons and Chesterfields (the steady style) $15, $18, $20 to $28.

You'll need one for Easter Sunday.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

FOX ROMEO AND JULIET.

A showing for exhibitors and friends was given recently at the Unique of the Fox production of Romeo and Juliet. Theda Bara is the Juliet and her interpretation of the character has received much praise from critics. George Walsh was her Romeo. The settings of the play are wonderful. The number of actors in the cast make very impressive scenes.

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The Studebaker Series "18" FOUR at $1375 is one of the highest grade four-cylinder cars on the market.

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The top is of high-grade mohair edged with leather.

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FRESH FRAGRANT FLAVORFUL

You'll Like the Flavor

SEALING STEAMERS AT ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Five Steamers from the Seal Fishery Arrive in St. John's with Valuable Cargoes.

The steamer Sable I. finished discharging her seals Saturday at St. John's, Nfld. Her turnout is as follows: 24,967 young harps, weighing 8,004 cwt. 2 qr. 4 lbs., at $7.50 per cwt., and 143 old harps, weighing 149 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lbs., at $6.30 per cwt.; total number, 25,110; gross value, $58,465.59, net value $53,153.59; crew shared $129.19 each. Captain's share, $2,325.55.

The Seal has discharged a turnout of 15,907 young harps, gross weight, 6,653 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and 170 old