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WEATHER—CLEARING

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UNITED STATES VOTES FOR WAR BY 373 TO 50; BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKE GAINS IN THE WEST

SAMPLE OF HUN BRAND OF DEVILRY

Belgian Relief Ships Were Fired Upon by German Underwater Boats.

CREW SHOT WHILE IN LIFE BOATS.

Guarantee of Safe Conduct Through War Zone Disregarded by Teutonic Pirates.

New York, April 6.—Details of the attack by a German submarine on the two Belgian relief ships, *Tunisla* and *Haelen*, off the coast of Holland, on March 17, were related by Captain Gilles of the *Tunisla*, on the arrival of that vessel today. Capt. Gilles reports of the shelling of the two relief ships at the same time in which seven of the *Haelen's* crew were killed, were corroborated by Captain Gilles. In addition to those killed, Captain Gilles said, nine men on the *Tunisla* were wounded by shell fire. The *Haelen's* men were killed in a boat after they had put out from their ship. Captain Gilles asserted the relief ships were within a short distance of each other when the submarine opened fire on his ship without warning. A shell struck the foremast deck. Numerous shots were fired, he declared. The crew abandoned the *Tunisla* and the submarine signaled for the captives to come alongside, which he did. The *Tunisla's* papers, Captain Gilles said, had been endorsed by the German ambassador at The Hague guaranteeing the vessel safety through the war zone, but the submarine commander detained him for an hour and a half, when he was permitted to return to his vessel and proceed. The crew of the *Haelen* took to their boats as quickly as did the crew of the *Tunisla*, Captain Gilles said, but the submarine continued to fire on one of the *Haelen's* boats containing seven men. All were killed. The *Haelen* was badly damaged by shell fire but able to proceed after the submarine commander had examined her papers.

GERMANY CAN NO LONGER HOPE TO DICTATE TERMS IS BERLIN PAPER'S VIEW

With United States Entry to War Berlin Vorwaerts Demands Declaration for Peace.

Copenhagen, April 6, via London.—America's entry into the war has had an immediate and strong effect upon the reform movement in Germany. The conviction that the instant modernization of the Prussian constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of government and diplomacy in the empire, was necessary as a military and political measure to counteract the "tempest of the world's public opinion," as the *Vorwaerts* puts it, is evidently gaining ground in all except reactionary circles. The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of a peace without annexations is heard from moderate liberals, as well as from Socialist quarters. This demand no longer represents alone the belief of many thinking persons that annexation, except for slight frontier alterations, would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States joined the ranks of the enemy the time had passed when Germany could hope to dictate terms of peace, or even moderate terms.

ASBURY PARK HAS FIRE

Asbury Park, N. J., April 6.—Four city blocks in the heart of the hotel district fronting on the beach were swept by fire early today, with the loss of about \$800,000. More than a score of hotels and boarding houses were leveled. The only buildings that remained standing this morning in a district bounded by Ocean Avenue and the Board walk on the east, Grand Avenue on the west and First and Second avenues on the south and north were four dwellings.

In United States FOLLOWING CONGRESSIONAL WAR VOTE OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN GOV'T MADE QUICK SEIZURE OF HUN SHIPS

Preparations for War Rushed with all Speed—Navy will be Loosed at Once to Co-operate with Allies.

Congress Resolution Passed by Big Majority in Early Morning—Ninety-one German Vessels Seized, Including the Big Trans-Atlantic Liners at New York.

Washington, April 6.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the senate, passed the house shortly after three o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

It formally accepts the state of belligerence forced by German aggressions and authorizes and directs the president to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination.

Washington, April 6.—The United States today accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its neutrality. President Wilson at 1:18 o'clock this afternoon signed the resolution of congress declaring the existence of a state of war and authorizing and directing the chief executive to employ all the resources of the nation to prosecute hostilities against the German government to a successful termination.

The act was done without ceremony and only in the presence of the members of the president's family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea, and orders for further precautionary steps, withheld until the last moment, were dispatched.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES STATE OF WAR.
By proclamation the president announced the state of war, called upon all citizens to manifest their loyalty and assured Germans in this country that they would be unharmed as long as they behaved themselves. Orders were issued for the arrest of sixty ringleaders in German plots and intrigues.

Complete mobilization of the navy, outfitting all reserves and militia to the colors was ordered by Secretary Daniels as soon as the war resolution was signed.

The war department already having taken virtually every step contemplated before the raising of a large war army is authorized, waited on congress. The president went over all of the great preparatory measures with the cabinet, discussing what has been accomplished and dwelling, it is understood, upon arrangements for co-operation with the Entente Allies against the common enemy. Plans for co-operation are said to have taken very definite shape, though there will be no announcement on the subject for the present.

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W. J. BRYAN HAS ENROLLED AS A PRIVATE

Former Secretary of State Sends Interesting Message to President Wilson.

Tallahassee, Florida, April 6.—Former Secretary Bryan today sent this message to President Wilson: "Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils, I hereby tender my services to the government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed. Assign me to any work that I can do, uncalculated to the colors. I shall, through the Red Cross, contribute to the comfort of soldiers in the hospital, and through the Young Men's Christian Association aid in guarding the morals of the men in camp."

Mr. Bryan, with the rank of colonel, commanded a regiment of Nebraska volunteers during the Spanish-American war.

TORONTO IN GRIP OF SPRING GALE

Toronto, Ont., April 6.—As the result of a heavy gale which prevailed from early yesterday afternoon until daylight, accompanied by a three-inch fall of wet snow and at other points by sleet, there is no wire communication between Toronto and points east by the usual routes. The entire lines of the Bell Telephone Company, C. P. R. Telegraph and G. N. W. Telegraph are reported on the ground about twenty miles east of here. Connection between Toronto and Montreal is by way of Sudbury and Ottawa.

BERLIN STILL IGNORES THE U. S. ACTION

While the German Press Continues its Policy of Abuse, Official Germany Refrains from Comment.

Berlin, April 6, via London, April 6.—Although most of the Berlin papers continue today their unfriendly comment and criticism of President Wilson's speech the German government, so far as taken no official notice of it. It is expected, however, that a reply to certain historical features of his address will come later, especially if, as reported, Washington sends copies to the neutral governments. The Berlin public still maintains its attitude of indifference to the crisis, and a similar apathy is reported from other cities.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE FERNIE MINES

Following Explosion, 34 Men are Missing and Probably Dead—Two Bodies Recovered.

Fernie, B. C., April 6.—Following an explosion in mines two and three at Coal Creek, thirty-four men are missing and probably dead. All but two men got safely out of No. 2 mine but all in No. 3 were trapped. Two bodies have been recovered.

BRAZIL MAY BE NEXT TO ENTER WAR

Brazilian Steamer Sent to Bottom and Three Sailors are Missing.

INTENSE FEELING IN RIO JANEIRO.

Foreign Secretary Declares German Ships will be Seized and War Declared.

Rio De Janeiro, April 6.—Brazil may declare war on Germany. Official announcement today of the sinking of the Brazilian steamer *Parana*, killing three Brazilian citizens, aroused the most intense anti-German feeling here.

"The situation is most grave, a declaration of war against Germany may be necessary," declared Foreign Secretary Muller today. It was generally expected today that Brazil would seize all German ships interned in her harbors and immediately proclaim hostilities against Germany. There was intense anxiety today as to how the situation would be affected by the capture of 500,000 Germans in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande. Information here today indicated that Bolivia would probably follow Brazil's declaration of war on Germany.

The *Parana* Sunk.
Cherbourg, April 6.—The Brazilian steamer *Parana* was sunk during the night. Three members of her crew are missing.

The *Parana* was a vessel of 4,461 tons. She was built in 1913, and was owned in Rio Janeiro.

Intense Excitement.
London, April 6.—Anti-German excitement in Rio Janeiro is intense as the result of the sinking of the Brazilian steamer *Parana*, according to a telegram from the Brazilian capital, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Buenos Aires. The Brazilian foreign minister is quoted as declaring the situation was grave, and that perhaps a declaration of war against Germany would be necessary.

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HUN AGENTS POSED AS BIBLE SALESMEN TO DECEIVE BLACKS

Arrests in Alabama Provide Evidence of German Plot to Incite Uprising in Southern States.

Birmingham, Ala., April 6.—With the arrest of a white man and negro here late yesterday, federal agents who have the two men in custody have announced they have evidence of a movement by German agents to incite negroes in the south.

These agents, the federal authorities say, have worked in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, the Carolinas and Mississippi. Posting as Bible salesmen and ministers of the gospel, federal agents declare, they have urged the negroes to migrate to Mexico, telling them that special trains would carry the migrants April 15.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST WHEN GAS EXPLODES

About Fifty Italians Injured in Chicago Restaurant.

Chicago, April 6.—Six or seven persons were killed and fifty injured here, according to police estimates, broken arms and legs.

On The War Fronts BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE VILLAGE OF LEMPIRE, TAKING PRISONERS AND GUNS; FRENCH ALSO ADVANCE ON A NEW LINE

Operations of Past Week Between St. Quentin and Arras Have Resulted in Severe Losses to the Germans.

Path of Triumphal Advance of Allied Soldiers is Strewed with Large Numbers of Enemy Dead Bearing Evidence of Heavy Casualties.

London, April 6.—Continuing their attacks north of St. Quentin the British have captured the village of Lempire, north of Ronsoy. The official communication from headquarters in France adds that prisoners were taken and that large numbers of German dead were found. The operations of the past week between St. Quentin and Arras, the statement adds, resulted in severe German losses. The text of the statement reads:

"We continued our attacks north of St. Quentin yesterday in the neighborhood of Ronsoy (ten miles north of St. Quentin), and carried the village of Lempire, where further prisoners and three more machine guns were captured. Large numbers of dead were found in the captured positions.

"Today we made progress north of Noreuil (about ten miles south-east of Arras) and drove off a German counter-attack, after stiff fighting."

SILENT EVIDENCE OF HEAVY HUN LOSSES.
"During the operations of the past week between St. Quentin and Arras our advance proved that the enemy suffered severely. Large numbers of his dead were found in many localities.

"We entered the enemy's trenches yesterday east of Arras and took eight prisoners. We carried out another successful raid during the night opposite Wytschaste, on a front of 300 yards in which we captured 21 prisoners. We blew a mine last night east of Ypres.

"Yesterday and Wednesday night several long distance raids were carried out by our airplanes and a number of important railway junctions, munition depots and airfields were bombed successfully."

BRITISH EXPLODE GERMAN DEPOT.
"With the British Armies Afield," April 6.—British artillery fire today blew up a huge "Wiesnwefer" depot behind the German lines near Arras. Flames rose to a height of 300 feet from the fire and the explosion of vast quantities of dynamite stored there for the mine throwers and grenades literally shook the city of Arras. The whole district nearby was violently tilted by the concussion.

FRENCH TROOPS PROGRESS NEAR RHEIMS.
Paris, April 6.—The French official communication issued tonight reports progress for the French troops northwest of Rheims, where sanguinary fighting has been in progress for two days. Elsewhere on the front bombardments have predominated. The communication says:

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RUSSIANS AND BRITISH JOIN IN THE EAST

British War Office Confirms Report of General Maurice as to Mesopotamian Movement.

London, April 6.—Russian and British advance detachments came into touch on Monday on the Djalra river, in Mesopotamia, near the Persian border, the war office announces. The Turks are reported to be in retreat.

The statement follows: "Russian and British advanced detachments established touch on April 2 on the left bank of the Danial river. The Turkish forces in this region are reported in retreat in the direction of Kifri."

Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, announced yesterday that British and Russian patrols had come into touch with each other in Mesopotamia, and it was assumed that the allies had met in the Djalra region.

In an explosion which wrecked a brick building on Halesdell street, near Lake street, while a restaurant on the first floor was crowded with Italian patrons eating their noon day meal. The explosion was reported to have been due to gas. The walls of the structure at first bulged out and then crumpled inward, burying the victims.

Fragments with picks and axes dug the injured from the ruins.

All were bleeding and many had broken arms and legs.

THE ITALIANS SEND SHOT FOR SHOT TO HUNS

Vigorous Artillery Firing at Various Points on the Front Yesterday—German Guns Silenced.

Rome, April 6, via London.—There was brisk artillery firing at different points on the front yesterday," says today's official announcement. "In the Lagarina Valley the enemy again bombarded Ala and Plicante. Our batteries replied, shelling the railway station at Galliano with good results.

"On the Carso last night the enemy began a violent artillery and trench mortar bombardment against Hill 144. It was silenced promptly by our concentrated fire.

"Patrol encounters are reported in the Adige and Sugana valleys."

MEXICAN STATESMAN WILL NOT TALK OF HIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE

Senor Ernest Gonza Perez Says he is Silent Until War Declaration.

Mexico City, April 6.—Ernest Gonza Perez, acting minister of foreign affairs here,

SIX GERMANS SENT TO PEN. IN NEW YORK

They Plotted to Plant Fire Bombs in Cargoes of Steamships.

TIMED TO EXPLODE IN MID-ATLANTIC.

Captain and Chief Engineer of German S.S. *Frederick Der Grosse* Concerned in Plot.

New York, April 6.—Six Germans convicted by a federal jury here of conspiracy to destroy steamships carrying food and munitions from this port for the Entente Allies, with incendiary bombs manufactured in Hoboken, N. J., were sentenced today to serve prison terms varying from two years to six months, in addition to paying fines to \$5,000.

Captain Charles Von Kleist, a chemist and a naturalized citizen, and Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the German steamship *Frederick Der Grosse*, one of the ships seized by the government today, were given the heaviest punishment—two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and a fine of \$5,000 each.

Frederick Karbade, George Praedel and Wilhelm Parise, former engineers on the *Frederick Der Grosse*, and Ernest Becker, electrician on the same vessel, got six months in jail, and were fined \$500 each.

The plot was to plant the "fire bombs" in the cargoes of steamships. Their chemical construction was of such a nature that fire would not break out until the vessel had been at sea four or five days.

Another Plotter Landed.
Detroit, Mich., April 6.—Albert Kalschmidt, a prominent local German citizen, was taken into custody at Marine City, Mich., near Port Huron, tonight by a United States marshal. He is to be brought to Detroit tomorrow. It could not be learned tonight what charge had been made against him.

At the trial of William Leffer and Charles Respa, who were convicted and are now serving long sentences in a Canadian prison for dynamiting the Peabody Overall Company plant at Walkerville, Ont., in June, 1915, Kalschmidt's name was mentioned. Leffer accused him of having originated several plots to destroy buildings in Canadian cities.

The Canadian government, it is understood, made several unsuccessful attempts to have Kalschmidt turned over by the United States authorities.

RESCUED SURVIVORS OF BRITISH BARK SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Had Been in Water-logged Life Boat for 60 Hours—Exhausted when Saved.

London, April 6.—The captain of an unnamed steamer has informed his owners that he rescued from a water-logged lifeboat the survivors of a British bark which had been sunk by a submarine. The bark had been torpedoed sixty hours previously when 100 miles from land and the survivors were in a state of exhaustion. One of the rescued men said that the crew had embarked in two boats with twelve men in each. The boats were separated in the darkness and the one which narrator was in capsized in a squall. Four of its occupants were drowned but the eight survivors succeeded in righting the boat. The second boat was picked up after being adrift for thirteen hours. The dates and locations were not stated.

Leffer, declined to forecast or comment upon the attitude of Mexico in view of the declaration of war between Germany and the United States. He declared he had received no formal notice, and that he could not discuss Mexico's attitude until President-elect Carranza had been formally notified that a state of war exists. Other Mexican officials were equally reticent. General Carranza and other leaders having taken advantage of the holiday to stay away from their offices.

The news was received quietly in both the German and American colonies here.