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WEATHER—FAIR

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ENTENTE TROOPS STILL PRESS FORWARD IN WEST; NEW ENEMIES ABOUT READY TO JOIN AGAINST HUNS

Pres. Wilson Planning That Posterity Shall Bear but Small Share of War Burden

CUBA NOW OFFICIALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY; VOTES TO PLEDGE ALL

Will Give Men and Money for the U. S. and Entente Allies.

President Authorized to Employ all Necessary Force in Struggle.

Havana, Cuba, April 8.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States and the Entente Allies.

At 7:16 last night President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously late Saturday afternoon by both the senate and the house without a dissenting voice being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the imperial German government.

The joint committees appointed Friday by the senate and house agreed early yesterday afternoon upon the phraseology of the resolution to be presented, and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of congress convened.

Following the reading of the joint resolution Representative Alfredo Benavente, speaking for the Conservatives, made an impassioned speech in favor of its adoption. He was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause, the entire house and galleries rising to their feet, cheering and clapping wildly.

Jose M. Cortina addressed the house for the Liberal side, in support of the resolution. Then, by a rising vote, the house unanimously adopted the resolution, which was as follows:

"Article 1.—Resolved, that from today a state of war is formally declared between the republic of Cuba and the imperial government of Germany, and the president of the republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the nation and the resources of our government to make war against the imperial German government, with the object of maintaining our rights, guarding our territory and providing for our security, prevent any acts which may be attempted against us, and defend the navigation of the seas, the liberty of commerce and the rights of neutrals and international justice.

"Article 2.—The president of the republic is hereby authorized to use all the land and naval forces in the form he may deem necessary, using existing forces, re-organizing them, or creating new ones, and to dispose of the economic forces of the nation in any way he may deem necessary."

The Cuban authorities last evening seized the four German ships interned in Havana harbor.

Lima, Peru, April 8.—The Peruvian press is of the opinion that 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 programme, the newspapers say, must be directed against Germany.

Cuban President Signs Resolution.

Havana, April 7.—President Menocal, at 7:16 p. m. signed the joint resolution passed by the senate and house late today which declares a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

The Cuban authorities this evening seized the German ships interned in Havana harbor.

Amsterdam, April 7, via London, April 8.—An official statement received here from Berlin says:

"During the night of April 4-5 a German hydro-aeroplane squadron lately bombed, with good success, vessels lying in the Downs and the searchlights of the fortifications northwest of Ramsgate."

PAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE MAY FORM AGAINST GERMANY; WASHINGTON TO PAY HALF FIRST YEAR'S WAR BY TAX

Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras Expected to Follow American Lead.

President Wilson's War Policy Plans to Leave Minimum of Debt to Posterity so Congress Will Impose Money Taxes.

Washington, April 8.—Early entrance of several of the South and Central American nations into the war against Germany is regarded here as practically certain. Brazil, aroused by the sinking of her steamship Parana, is expected to become a belligerent this week, and it is assumed that her lead will be followed promptly by other countries.

Active support of the United States by at least two of the five Central American republics and possibly by four would not be surprising. Official and unofficial reports that Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala, is contemplating seriously a break with Germany have been received. So long as Mexico's course is undefined unusual interest is attached to the position of the Central American governments, especially that of Guatemala, controlling the southern frontier of Mexico. In the event of the development of an unfriendly situation in Mexico it is realized that Guatemala's role would be far from unimportant. In Guatemala, Estrada Cabrera has built up what is regarded generally as the most efficient army in Central America, and will be in a position to lend valuable assistance to the United States. Antipathy between the Guatemalans and Mexicans has existed for years. It is known that earnest efforts have been made by counselors of Cabrera to induce him to enter promptly into the war, if he does place his country in the list it is expected that Nicaragua will quickly follow, and that the long standing difficulties between those two countries and Salvador and Honduras may be swept away in a desire to present a united Central America.

American officials continue to watch closely every move in Mexico, but little real anxiety remains. It is believed now that German machinations in that country have failed, and that the worst that may be expected from that quarter is a declaration of neutrality.

To Pay War Bills by Taxation.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to congress, of paying America's war bills, so far as possible, while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected tonight in a virtual decision by leaders in the house and senate to raise fifty per cent. of the first year's expenditure by taxation.

Under this programme congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, authorization of which will be sought of congress this week.

A Huge Demand.

The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of war, under this programme, would be \$6,750,000,000. Of the \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue \$2,000,000,000, it was definitely stated tonight, would be loaned to the Entente Allies. The entire issue, house and senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

After the Entente governments have been granted the loan, the plan is to hold the remaining \$3,000,000,000 of the \$5,000,000,000 to be applied as necessary on the cost of the military and naval establishment and other war expenses of the United States. Indications are that with the new war revenue measures in effect, the full amount \$2,000,000,000 would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

An immense bond issue.

In requesting authorization for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, administration leaders have in mind the necessity of allowing for a slight margin of safety so that the work of the war and navy departments would not be handicapped by a lack of funds due to the possible failure of proposed tax measures to raise the entire sum of fifty per cent. desired.

Details of the proposed bond issue have not been fully disposed of at present. The terms of the bond issue are yet to be fixed, and there is a possibility that authorization for the full issue will be granted by two acts of congress, rather than one. The proposal that congress authorize the issue to finance a loan to the Allies, and afterwards take up the request for \$2,000,000,000 for the army and navy is considered in some quarters.

In support of this proposal it is pointed out that the need of the Allies for funds is more immediately present

HUN AGENTS OPERATED WIRELESS PLANT FROM A FIFTH AVENUE ROOF

Sensational Discovery by United States Secret Service Agents.

Daughter of St. Louis Brewer Gave Spies Free Rein to Palatial Home.

New York, April 8.—United States secret service agents have discovered, it was said tonight, that until a few weeks ago a wireless receiving plant of the most expensive type was operated on the roof of the Fifth Avenue home of Mrs. Elmer Reisinger, daughter of the late Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis.

While the secret service agents maintained strict silence, it was understood they had information that a German who had been employed as butler in the Reisinger home constructed and operated the wireless plant. He recently resigned his position, it was said, and disappeared. Mrs. Reisinger had often entertained at her home Count Von Bernstorff, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Germany's commercial attaché, and Captains Karl Boppe and Egon von Papen, naval and military attachés, respectively.

FLAYS GARLAND FOR ACTS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR CONTRACTS

Flagrantly Violated Requirements of Duty, Conscience and Patriotism, Says Commissioner Davidson.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 8.—I regret to have to conclude that Mr. Garland fell gravely short and flagrantly violated the requirements of duty, conscience and patriotism.

"Garland sought by subterfuge to do what the law, as he well knew, forbade him doing at all. The independence of parliament act is expressive of the public interest and of the honor of the house to which he had been elected by the people of the country of Carleton. His provisions exact loss of seat and heavy penalties for a member to enrich himself at the expense of the state, or to personally profit from public contracts."

In this manner Sir Charles Davidson, war contracts commissioner, sums up the case of W. F. Garland, ex-M. P. for Carleton county, and his arrangement between Garland and a Toronto man named Shaver, Canadian representative of the Chicago firm, Powell, a medical supply firm, by which the latter was to supply the army and navy with medical supplies.

Mr. Garland is a druggist in a district of Ottawa city, situated in the county constituency. He carries on business under the name of the "Carleton Drug Company." For a short time he was an alderman of the city but resigned when elected member of parliament by acclamation in succession to the late Edward Kidd, M. P., in 1915.

Facts in The Case.

The facts of the case are well known. Garland had a clerk in the store named Ernest Powell, who was appointed agent for Bauer & Black, of Chicago, a medical supply firm, by arrangement between Garland and a Toronto man named Shaver, Canadian representative of the Chicago firm. Powell was really acting for Garland and \$6,500 profits were netted on orders right after war was declared. The auditor general discovered that the per centage of profit was largely in excess of what it was stated in the company's prospectus. The statement that Garland was the man who was trafficking. The profits were returned to Garland and at the request of the Prime Minister resigned his seat early in 1915.

Dismissal Calgary Case.

Mr. Charles Davidson in short order a small case from Calgary wherein it was alleged that 125 military horses had been unlawfully appropriated.

BRITISH PROGRESS TOWARD CAMBRAI; FRENCH TROOPS ENTER GERMAN LINES; RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS WITH GAS

Allies Carry Out Successful Raids at Many Points on Western Front Taking Prisoners and Guns.

Lively Fighting on Belgian End of Line While French are Successful—A Quiet Period on Somme—Chiefly Big Gun Work on Italian Front.

London, April 8.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"In the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road we made considerable progress during the night on a front of about 3,000 yards north of the village of Leuveluer. "Our raiding parties entered the enemy lines last night at a number of points and secured several prisoners. In one raid southeast of Ypres we captured eighteen German prisoners. The enemy's trenches were found to be greatly damaged by our fire. "Our airplanes carried out several bombing raids yesterday and the previous night. Large quantities of explosives were dropped on air-drome stations, transport and a battery in action. Good results were observed. In one German air-drome three hangars were destroyed, possibly a fourth, and a group of buildings in the neighborhood also were hit. "Hostile trains also were attacked successfully by machine gunfire. A German kite balloon was successfully attacked and destroyed."

HUN LINES ENTERED AT TWO POINTS.

Paris, April 8.—German positions in the region of Lombardzyde, Belgium, were penetrated at two points last night, the war office announces. The statement follows:

"In Belgium our troops penetrated, at two points, the positions of the enemy in the region of Lombardzyde. Numerous German dead were found in the trenches blown up by our fire. An attack by the enemy on one of our small positions south of the Paschendale Canal was repulsed with grenades. "Between the Somme and the Aisne there were intermittent artillery engagements and patrol encounters at various points. In the Vosges surprise attack against one of our trenches in the region of Oulles was repulsed easily. An enemy attack on Largitzen, in Alsace, cost the assailants losses with no results. Elsewhere the night was calm."

GERMANS THROW SHELLS ON RHEIMS.

Paris, April 8.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"There was no infantry action during the course of the day along the entire front. There was violent artillery fighting in several sectors between the Somme and the Aisne and in Champagne. "On April 7 the Germans threw 1,200 shells on Rheims; one civilian was killed and three were wounded. Last night German airplanes dropped bombs on Belfort; there were neither casualty nor material damage. (Continued on page 3)

THE TELEGRAPH'S CHARGES BOTH FALSE AND ABSURD, SAYS MR. THOMAS NAGLE

His Relations with Kennedy & McDonald of a Personal Business Character—Not One Cent of Monies Went Into Campaign Fund, Nor to Any Member of the Government or of the House—An Emphatic Answer to Carvell's Fiction.

The Telegraph on Saturday printed what purported to be a copy of the defense in the Supreme Court case of the Merchants' Bank against Kennedy & McDonald, in the matter of the St. John Valley Railway. The defense purports to make certain charges against Thomas Nagle of this city, the gravamen of which charges is that he was paid \$17,500 for "using his influence," and that the defendants refuse to pay \$2,500 now due on their promissory note containing that they were induced to make the note by the duress of Mr. Nagle, the payee.

Mr. Nagle, when interviewed on Saturday, gave a flat denial to the charges which emanate from no other source than the federal member for Carleton, F. B. Carvell, the counsel of Kennedy & McDonald, in the matter. His statement is most emphatic terms characterizes the statements of Mr. Carvell as utterly false. He declares that the transaction was a purely business one between the contractors and himself, that not one cent of the monies went into a campaign fund, nor into the pockets of any member of the government or of the local house. His statement shows conclusively that the imputations of the Telegraph are absolutely unfounded and that the Telegraph's charges fall absolutely to the ground.

"It is thoroughly established," says the commissioner, "that the alleged imputations and charges did not exist."

Mr. Nagle's statement is as follows:

WASHINGTON PLANNING HUGE LOANS TO CARRY ON ENTENTE CAMPAIGN

United States Government to Raise Five Billions by Popular War Loan.

Proceeds to be Divided Between Loan to Entente and U. S. Needs.

New York, April 8.—Tentative plans at Washington for the financing of both the United States and the Entente Allies in the prosecution of the war as indicated last night, include the following features:

1. A vast popular loan, possibly totalling \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by the United States government. Bonds to be issued in denominations as low as \$100, possibly \$25, so that all the people may contribute. Interest to be at "a reasonable rate."
 2. A loan of possibly \$1,000,000,000 to the Allies out of the proceeds of the big bond issue. American money to be exchanged for bonds of foreign governments, which will be charged the same rate of interest as the United States pays.
 3. Balance of the big loan, probably \$2,000,000,000 to be devoted to army and navy needs, for which \$3,500,000 has been asked.
 4. Sum still needed for army and navy to be raised by taxation; possibly \$1,500,000,000.
- Within thirty days, possibly before the end of the present month, a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the Entente governments. Legislation providing for the issue will be introduced in congress speedily, not later than the next week.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE UPSET THE PLANS OF SOCIALIST LEADER

Expected Relaxation of Effort on Russian Front to Further Projected Peace Movement

Copenhagen, via London, April 8.—The German offensive on the Rhine river appears to have considerably upset the leaders of the majority of the Socialists in Germany, who were counting on a relaxation of German efforts on the Russian front to permit them to get in touch with Russian Socialists and to further the peace movement among the latter.

The Associated Press hears from Berlin of a recent conference of the leaders of the Scheidemann wing on the Russian situation, at which, according to one of the participants, it was stated that the German government had given definite assurance that no offensive movement on the western front would be undertaken for the present so that the Socialists could continue to endeavor to convince their Russian colleagues that Germany was not endeavoring to take advantage of the revolutionary movement or to re-establish the Romanoff autocracy. This participant now speaks bitterly of the "breach of faith," which will make it difficult to convince the Russian Socialists of the good intentions of the German Socialists.

REACHED PORT SAFELY AFTER BEING TORPEDDED

Washington, April 8.—How the British armed merchantman Queen Louise, from Philadelphia for Denmark, with railway supplies, was torpedoed without warning March 31, off the French coast, and managed to put into port at Havre without casualties, was described in a message received at the state department today from Consul Osborne at Havre. There were several Americans in the crew.

MONCTON HAS \$1000 FIRE.

Moncton, N. B., April 8.—A double-tonement house, owned by F. A. McCully, on Westmorland street, was gutted by fire early Sunday morning. About \$1,000 damage was done.