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TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 3 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,292

UNITED STATES CALLED ON BY WILSON TO DECLARE INTO THE WAR
NEUTRALITY NO LONGER DESIRABLE NOR FEASIBLE
ALL RESOURCES OF NATION WILL AID THE ALLIES

Resolutions Will Be Passed This Morning Stating That War Has Been Thrust on America, Giving Wilson
Power to Put Country in Thoro State of Defense, and to Exert All Power and Employ All Resources
to Prosecute the War on the Allies' Side to Bring the Conflict to a Successful Conclusion

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson tonight urged congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the U. S. and Germany.
In a dispassionate, but measured denunciation of the course of the imperial German Government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and a warfare against all nations, the president declared that neutrality no longer was feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become ineffectual enough at best and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent and urged that congress accept the state of battle with all the resources of the nation.

The War Resolution
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Immediately after the president left the capitol, the senate and house re-convened and an identical joint resolution was introduced in both houses, declaring the existence of a state of war, and directing the president to employ all the resources of the country to carry on war against the imperial German Government and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion.
Because of opposition to the measure by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, the resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic floor leader. Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, introduced it in the house.

"A State of War"
If the United States Congress declares that a state of war exists with Germany, such a pronouncement will be tantamount to a formal war declaration.
A declaration of war is defined as an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning of hostilities, but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war.

Points in Wilson's Speech
ARMED neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. German submarines are in effect outlaws. They must be dealt with on sight if dealt with at all.
With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities it involves, I advise that congress declare the recent course of the imperial government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States and that it formally accept the status of belligerent thus thrust upon it.

view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.
This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had not weapons which it could use it has excepted those which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity, or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

When the president had finished speaking, resolutions to declare a state of war existing were introduced in both houses of congress, referred to appropriate committees, and will be distributed tomorrow. There is no doubt of their passage.
Objects in Entering War.
The objects of the U. S. in entering the war, the president said, were to vindicate the principle of peace and justice against selfish and autocratic power. Without selfish ends, for conquest or dominion, seeking no indemnities, or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the U. S. must enter the war, the president said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when those rights were as secure as the faith and freedom of nations could make them.

Chief Justice White was among those who cheered loudly and there was no division of split between Republicans and Democrats.
Referring only briefly to the long diplomatic correspondence with Germany in his effort to bring her back to the bounds of the laws of humanity and nations, the president launched into his denunciation of the course of the German Government which he declared had forced the United States to become a belligerent.
"The wrongs against which we now arm ourselves," he said, "are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life."

The president expressed his confidence in the loyalty of naturalized citizens, and declared that if disloyalty did lift its head it would be only from "a lawless and malignant few" and sternly would be suppressed.
With a renewed declaration that the nation must unselfishly act, only for freedom, peace and humanity, the president left the question with congress.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?
To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

Armed Neutrality Impossible.
When I addressed the congress Feb. 26 last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms our right to use these as against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country.
Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.
An army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training.

While the president was speaking word of the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Aztec, the first American armed ship to be attacked in the barred zone, was passed from mouth to mouth, but the president did not know of it until he had finished.
While congress works tomorrow on the war resolution, the cabinet will hold a war session to which Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army and Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy, may be invited. Meanwhile many days of hurried preparation for the eventuality which now confronts the nation have borne their fruit and remain only to be carried further.

The President's Speech.
President Wilson spoke as follows:
I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

reaved and stricken people of Belgium, the letter were provided with safe conduct thru the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion, or of principle. I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the sea, where no nation had right of dominion, and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage had that law been built up, with measure enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear

Cannot Choose Submission.
The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defence of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchantships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is in effectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war with-

Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country.
Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.
An army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training.
Raising necessary money for the U. S. Government, so far as possible without borrowing, and on the basis of equitable taxation.
All preparations, the president urged, should be made in such way as not to check the flow of war supplies to the nations already in the field against Germany.
Measures to accomplish all these ends, the president told congress, would be presented with the best thought of the executive departments, which will be charged with the conduct of the war, and he begged consideration for them in that light.
President Wilson's appearance before congress was marked by a scene

Armed U.S. Ship Sunk
Few of Crew Saved
Aztec With Valuable Cargo Victim of German Submarine off Coast of France—Twenty-eight Men Including Americans Missing
New York, April 2.—The American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation Co., the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received here tonight by the company from the U.S. consul at Brest, France.
The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were 39 men aboard the vessel, 16 of them Americans.
A Paris cable says a French patrol picked up 19 of the crew of the Aztec and brought them to Brest. Twenty-eight men are reported missing and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.
The Aztec was armed with two 5-inch guns, one forward and one aft. The crew of naval gunners on board was in command of a warrant officer.
The Aztec sailed from New York March 18 for Havre. She was commanded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were native-born Americans.
The Oriental Navigation Co., owners of the Aztec, also own the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade. The Aztec carried a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.
British Headquarters in France, April 2, via London.—There has been strong fighting along a wide front, south-east of Arras today, and the last strongly fortified villages held by the Germans in front of the so-called Hindenburg line are crumbling. These outposts have been held with the greatest tenacity, especially Croisilles, where intermittent fighting has been going on for the past week. The reason the Germans are holding these last villages with so great determination, it appears, because their retreat has been hurried to a much greater extent than they expected. A striking feature of today's fighting was that in some of the captured

BRITISH WIN OUTPOSTS OF HINDENBURG'S LINE
Germans Hold Last Villages With Greatest Tenacity Owing to Unexpected Hurrying of Retreat—Canadians Take Prisoners.
The British and French cooperated splendidly in suppressing counter-attacks.
The Germans were forced to abandon six field guns, and nearly 200 prisoners were taken during the day, which indicates that the German casualties must have been heavy.
The Canadians today took a remarkable German prisoner. As a matter of fact he was a deserter and came over the top with all his belongings, including a safety razor, an extra pair of boots and a box of German cigars. The cigars he distributed among the Canadians in the front line trench and they thoroughly enjoyed the smoke. They asked him if he intended to return to Germany after the war, and the prisoner said emphatically he was not, and was going to Chicago.

DINEEN'S FIRE SALE.
Store opens today at 10 o'clock for the fifteenth day of this exceptional fire sale. Prices are reduced to one-quarter of the actual values, with larger reductions in remaining small lines. The large advertisement on page two of this morning's World features a few of the price items. Dineen's, 140 Yonge Street.

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Sale

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Gloves50
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Taffeta Ribbon16
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Bags33
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.98
.59
.53
.29
.59
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12.95
1.98
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.48
1.48
3.95
1.98
.59

- Table ... 9.90
Dress ... 18.95
Dressers ... 3.00
Dresser ... 18.95
Dresser ... 7.90
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- read bodies ... 17.48
suspender, \$2.88
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suits ... 14.95
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