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WEATHER—GENERALLY FAIR

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PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARES FOR WAR WITH THE GERMANS; BRITISH NEAR ST. QUENTIN

"We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty." ---PRESIDENT WILSON.

THE U. S. ENTERING GREAT WORLD WAR

President of Republic in History-Making Address Before Extraordinary Session of Congress in Joint Assembly Says it is Necessary for United States to Shed Blood and Utilize its Resources to Aid in Putting Down Enemy of World.

"Armed Neutrality Worse than Ineffectual," Says President —"Wrongs Against Which We Now Array Ourselves Are Not Common Wrongs, they Cut to the Very Roots of Human Life."

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson tonight asked Congress to declare a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

The President left the White House for the Capitol at 8.11 p. m. He had been preceded by a troop of cavalry, which cleared the Capitol plaza of a great crowd assembled there.

The President said war with Germany would involve practical co-operation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men by universal military service.

The President made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

Sinking of Aztec.
While the news of the submarining of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to fall into the war zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the Capitol, the president, appearing before the house and senate in joint session, asked congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America.

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."

"On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland and the western coast of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean."

Germans Broke Promise.

"That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its submarines, craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that a warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a cer-

tain degree of restraint was observed. Ruthless Destruction.
"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed 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. Would this, in fact, be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations?"

International Law.
"International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear 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 no weapons which it could use at sea except these, 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 we supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property in-

volved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property may be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

Wants it Made Clear.
"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the third of February and on the 25th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world, as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Against People's Will.
"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of the autocratic governments, backed by an organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.
"At the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among individuals."

Wants it Made Clear.
"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

Against People's Will.
"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.
"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

"PRESIDENT WILSON."

SEN. LODGE KNOCKS DOWN BOSTON MAN.
Washington, April 2.—A personal encounter between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Rochester, Boston, in which the Senator knocked his opponent down, occurred today in the corridors of the Capitol.

THE U.S. WILL NEED HALF A MILLION MEN

Navy Must be Fully Recruited Declares Wilson.

REPUBLIC TO AID THE ENTENTE ALLIES.

Will Fight Enemy's Submarines and Put Down Traitors at Home.

"The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life."

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

Nothing Less Than War.
"I advise that congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact, nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States," said the president.

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 debated tomorrow. There is no doubt of their passage.

The president's address was sent in full to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England, and a summary of its contents was sent around the world to other nations.

President Wilson's appearance before congress was marked by a scene of the greatest enthusiasm ever shown since he began the practice of delivering his addresses in person. Crowds on the outside of the Capitol cheered him frantically as he entered and as he left.

Congress roared cheer after cheer in an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. The only members who appeared not to be joining in the demonstration were some senators of the group who the president branded as "wily men," who, by preventing a vote of the armed neutrality bill, had made the great government of the United States contemptible.

The Resolution.
The resolution follows: Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

"Whereas the recent acts of the imperial government are acts of war against the government and people of the United States;

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is here-

BRITISH TWO MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN

Latest Gains Have Brought King George's Troops to Within Shadow of Town Which May be Taken Today--British Capture Half a Dozen More Villages and St. Quentin Wood.

DECLARATION OF WAR TODAY

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson tonight urged congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate but unmeasured 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 and that it was likely to produce a series of strongly held trenches, forming part of the enemy's advanced line of defense between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and Arras.

Other Villages Taken.
"St. Quentin Wood, Villecholle and Blicourt have also been taken by us and a post has been established in Templeux-le-Guerard (northeast of Roisel), and at Ancoislette (Vaucelles) Farm, two miles east of Hendecourt (Hendecourt)."

"We also attacked and captured early this morning on a front of about ten miles a series of strongly held trenches, forming part of the enemy's advanced line of defense between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and Arras. In this operation, in which the enemy offered determined resistance and suffered heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Dolgnies, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein

and Croisilles, and took 182 prisoners. "An attempted counter-attack was broken up by our artillery fire. "We carried out a successful raid during the night east of Ypres, and secured a few prisoners. "One hostile airplane was brought down yesterday in the air fighting. One of our machines is missing."

BULLETIN.
London, April 2.—The British troops in Mesopotamia have occupied the town of Dely Abbas, according to an official report issued tonight. The capture of the town took place on March 31. Dely Abbas lies 12 miles to the southwest of Kizil Rohat.

ARMED UNITED STATES STEAMER SUNK BY HUNS

New York, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation Company, 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 United States consul at Brest, France. The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were 39 men aboard the vessel, sixteen of them Americans.

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 Company, owners of the Aztec, also owns 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.

Paris, April 2.—Some of the crew of the American steamer Aztec were rescued, and are being brought into Brest. A number of the men are 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 runners on board, was in command of a warrant officer.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF SERIES OF STRONGLY HELD TRENCHES ON FRONT OF ABOUT TEN MILES FORMING PART OF ENEMY'S ADVANCED LINE OF DEFENCE BETWEEN BAPAUME-CAMBRAI ROAD AND ARRAS.

London, April 2.—Their latest gains have brought the British troops to within two miles of St. Quentin, says the official report from headquarters in France. In the investment of St. Quentin several more villages have been occupied by the British, including Francilly-Selency, Holnon and Selency. The text of the statement reads:

"We made substantial progress against the Germans today at a number of points along the front of our advance. Northeast of Savy our troops this morning carried the villages of Francilly-Selency, Selency and Holnon. We captured 32 prisoners and six field guns. We are now within two miles of St. Quentin."

Other Villages Taken.
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