

## THE FRENCH ENTER ST. QUENTIN

### UNITED STATES SENATE CONSIDERING RESOLUTION

Met at Ten O'Clock This Morning and Will Remain in Continuous Session Until War Resolution is Disposed of.

#### LABOR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—News published in Berlin papers indicates serious labor troubles in the shipyards at Hamburg, Bremen and other large centers, where the shipbuilders have struck. The workers demand better food and more wages.

#### U. S. SENATE DELIBERATING ON WAR RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate met this morning at ten o'clock to expedite consideration of the war resolution, and likely will remain in continuous session until a vote is reached. The foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives met at the same time and was expected to report the resolution to the house promptly under a special rule.

#### THREE AUSTRIAN MINISTERS RESIGN

THE HAGUE, April 4.—German papers report that the Austrian ministers of justice, war and finance have resigned, consequent on relations of a grave scandal connected with army supplies.

#### BRAND WHITLOCK REACHES SWITZERLAND

BERNE, April 4.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, reached Berne this evening looking worn and weary, after the tremendous strain under which he has been working.

#### LARGE GERMAN BALLOON LANDS IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, April 4.—A large German balloon has landed near Cimbrishamn, a Swedish town on the Baltic, having been driven by contrary winds out of its course to the Eastern front.

### FRENCH ENTERED CITY OF ST. QUENTIN THIS MORNING

German Abandons Drive Against Russia—Serious Labor Troubles in Germany—Heavy Losses of Shipping by Norway.

#### FRENCH HAVE ENTERED ST. QUENTIN

PARIS, April 3.—The war office announced that the French troops continued their advance during last night over the entire front around St. Quentin and early this morning entered the southwestern outskirts of the city. Substantial progress was also made on both the east and west banks of the Somme and south of the Ailette.

#### NO GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—Information comes from Berlin that it is now admitted in official circles that the drive against Russia has been abandoned, there being no hope of success owing to the Spring thaw. A defensive attitude will be maintained on the entire east front. It is declared.

#### HEAVY LOSSES OF SHIPPING BY NORWAY

CHRISTIANIA, April 4.—Official figures show that since Jan. 1, 155 Norwegian ships, of a total tonnage of 243,000 have fallen victim to the submarine warfare, with a total loss of life of 69 Norwegian citizens.

#### DEATH OF BARON ALLERTON

LONDON, April 4.—Baron Allerton of Chapel Allerton, (William Lawrie Jackson) died in London today. He was formerly financial secretary of the treasury and later chief secretary for Ireland.

#### MENTION OF WILSON CHEERED IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 3.—A storm of applause was aroused in the house of commons today by mention of President Wilson's address to congress. Henry Dalziel asked Chancellor Bonar Law whether he was in a position to give any information as to the decision of the American Congress in regard to war. Mr. Bonar Law replied:

"I have just received a telegram from our ambassador in Washington in which, after referring to the speech of President Wilson, he adds that in his opinion it was well received by congress and the expected authority asked for would be given."

When President Wilson's name was mentioned the members applauded, and they cheered again when the chancellor told them that the ambassador had cabled.

#### PORTEND OF BREAK WITH AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The departure of Ambassador Benfield from Vienna now officially admitted is believed to portend a break in relations or a state of war with Austria.

### NEUTRALITY IS NO LONGER DESIRABLE NOR FEASIBLE

United States Called on by Wilson to Declare That "State of War" Exists, and Resolution Will be Carried by Congress Plunging Country into the War.

### ALL RESOURCES OF NATION WILL AID THE ALLIES

Resolutions Will Be Passed Stating That War Has Been Thrust on America, Giving Wilson Power to Put Country in Thorough 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 the gage of battle with all the resources of the nation.

"I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than was against the government and people of the U. S.," said the president, "that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, 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."

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.

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.

To carry on an effective warfare against the German Government, which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty," the president recommended:

Utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany. Extension of liberal financial credits to those governments so that the resources of America may be added so far as possible to theirs.

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 such 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 besought consideration for them in that light.

President Wilson's appearance before congress was marked by a scene of the greatest enthusiasm ever known 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.

From the galleries, the only members who appeared not to be joining in the demonstration were some senators of the group which the president branded as "wily men" who by preventing a vote on the armed neutrality bill, had made the "great government of the United States contemptible."

Chief Justice White was among those who cheered loudly and there was no division of spirit 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."

Disclaiming any quarrel with the

German people and anything but a feeling of friendship and sympathy for them, the president declared their government had not acted upon their impulses in entering the war, nor with their previous knowledge or approval.

"It was a war," he said, "determined upon as was used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days when people were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men, who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools."

#### German Plots Exposed

In scathing terms the president referred to German plots against the United States.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and never could be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies, and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace with in and our commerce."

It was evident, the president added that the spies were here even before the war began. That the German Government means to stir up enemies at the very doors of the United States was eloquently proved, he said, by the revelations of the plot to bombard Japan and Mexico in war with the United States.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose," said the president, "because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend and that in the presence of its organized power always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world."

"The whole force of the nation, if necessary," the president declared would be sent against "this natural foe to liberty and to check its pretensions and its powers."

"Towards Germany's allies," the president said, "the United States was taking no action at this time, because they were not engaged in warfare against American on the seas."

"The U. S.," he said, "was moving only against an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is ramping amuck."

#### To Suppress Disloyalty

The president expressed his confidence in the loyalty of naturalized citizens, and declared that if disloyalty did not 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.

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 nation is on a war footing, declaring war upon no other; only girding itself to take up the gauntlet that has been so ruthlessly thrown down.

### ADMITS THEFTS OF OVER \$100

Sixteen-Year-Old Pleaded Guilty to Three Cases of Stealing Money

Beverly McCarra, the sixteen year old boy, arrested yesterday afternoon for theft, pleaded guilty later in the day to three cases of stealing. He admitted before Magistrate Masson that some weeks ago in March he took \$27 from Hall's Pool-room, that on Friday March 30th he stole \$40 from the Y.M.C.A. and that yesterday afternoon he made away with over \$50 in a cash box in Hall's Pool-room, Front St. The total amounts to \$117.70 of which he claimed \$2.00 was his own earnings. Magistrate Masson admitted the boy to bail and enlarged the cases until Monday, April 9th for judgment.

### 72 HOLSTEINS SOLD TODAY

Seventh Annual Consignment Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Seventy-two head of thorough bred Holstein cattle were sold this afternoon at the seventh annual Belleville sale in the Albion Hotel yard. Mr. Norman Montgomery, of the well known auctioneer, wielded the hammer. The stock was among the best ever sold in Belleville. There are fifteen consignors. The attendance of buyers from outside points was large.

#### BIRTH

ZUPELT — At the Belleville hospital, on Monday, April 2, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Zufelt, a daughter, Dorothy Frances.

#### BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER IN TROUBLE

Geo. Clarke who keeps a boarding-house in Trenton was charged with having liquor on his premises, the levied fine for which is \$200. The constable visited the premises and found a small flask about one-third full of whisky, in an old trunk and also discovered a soldier who boarded at the house intoxicated. The evidence on behalf of accused showed that both he and his wife were total abstainers and that they did not know of the liquor being in the house. The only way the presence of the liquor could be accounted for was that Mrs. Clark bought a small quantity of liquor some years ago for sickness and she did not know whether that liquor had been all used or whether some of the boarders had brought it in the house. Magistrate O'Rourke held that the liquor was not there with the knowledge of accused or consent of accused and dismissed the case. A. Abbott for Prosecutor, W. C. Mikel for Accused.

#### MAKING THE NICKEL TRUST PAY UP

(Special to The Ontario)

Toronto, April 4.—Another aspect of the Ontario Opposition's faculty of initiative presented on such strong grounds and with such vigor that the Government has to accept it, is shown in the new Mining Tax Act. The Opposition has been responsible for such social reforms as prohibition and woman suffrage. Now they are affecting the finances of the province by greatly increasing its revenue.

Anyone can see that the campaign of Mr. Rowell, Mr. Dewar, Mr. Carter and other Liberal members during the past two years for an increased taxation on the International Nickel Company ridiculed as it was at the time, is directly responsible for the new rates of taxation which from the International Nickel Company alone will increase the revenue by several hundreds of thousands, perhaps running to nearly a million.

It was the Opposition and not the Government which disclosed the fact that the Government had made an illegal agreement with the International Nickel Company, fixing its taxation for the years 1912, '13, '14, '15 and '16 at a flat rate of \$40,000 a year. Under pressure now, the Government is forced to break that illegal agreement and to take the International Nickel Company and other concerns on a higher and fairer basis.

Even yet, however, the Liberals are not satisfied. They claim first that the International Nickel Company should be compelled for the earlier years covered by the illegal agreement to pay on the higher rate and not on the paltry flat rate of \$40,000 and in the second place they say that even the increased taxation proposed by the Government is not sufficient, add where the Government proposes to increase the tax by one per cent for every five million dollars additional net profits Mr. Rowell says make it five per cent instead of one per cent. That is, on the fifteen million dollars profits the Opposition would tax the International Nickel Company at the rate of seven per cent and not at the rate of seven per cent which is all the Government, even now, under the new bill, proposes.

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#### RECRUITS FOR 254th BATTALION

One of the latest recruits to join the 254th Battalion, C. E. F., Belleville Sergt-Major T. Rickard, who has been twelve years service with the Devon Regt., known as the fighting Devonians. He served in India, Egypt and South Africa and is in possession of the China Medal with two clasps for service during the Boxer riot in 1900; also King's and Queen's South African Medal with 6 clasps and King George Vth Coronation Medal. It was through the effort of Col. A. P. Allen, O. C. 254th Battalion, while returning to Belleville on the night mail train from Toronto, Friday last that he is once again in Khaki.

Bee Supplies—Perry. Pratt's Baby Chick Feed—Perry. Miss Jean Boyce, daughter of Dr. Boyce, left Kingston last night for Overseas where she will enter upon work as one of the nursing sisters.

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