

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR ON UNITED STATES

GERMANY MAY DECLARE WAR ON UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 1)
Germany that war shall be declared against a certain specified date—probably last Sunday, when three American ships were sunk with loss of life.

Will Not Declare War.
President Wilson and his advisers in the cabinet and in congress have no intention that war shall be declared by the United States. By the hostile acts of German submarines they believe the imperial German government is actually making war on the United States, and that it shall be recognized as such a state. To meet such a condition the armed forces of the country and all the national resources are to be put in a state of readiness. Then, whether the nation shall enter the war in its full sense will depend upon how much further Germany carries her acts of aggression.

In every sense, war, if it actually comes, will be a defensive war, free from ambitions of spoils or territory in which the United States, the president has publicly declared, shall want nothing for itself and shall seek only to preserve the rights of civilization and humanity.

In such a situation the United States might become an actual participant in the hostilities on the European continent without becoming a political ally of any of the Entente Powers, simply casting its weight of money and moral influence into the battle against the common enemy.

Will Aid Entente.
The ports of the United States probably would be opened to warships of the Entente navies; credits from the vast stocks of gold, food, munitions and other materials might be extended to all the Entente Powers.

The American navy probably would cooperate with the British and French navies in clearing submarines from the seas.

In laying the whole situation before congress the president is expected to detail fully the warlike acts of Germany against the United States, and to pay particular attention to the future of the American government as the great conflict draws to a close.

It is not improbable that he will ask congress to declare a state of war existing, although there is some indication that he may only outline the situation fully and leave to congress the action which is accepted as unavoidable. So much can develop, however, before congress assembles, that the president is keeping his plans in a tentative form. Germany, by her acts in the interim, may throw all the plans awry and accept the onus of having forced the war.

Hun Submarines.
The possibility of Germany extending submarine operations to the Atlantic seaboard has not been underestimated, but it is recognized that when she extends her warfare from the comparatively limited barred zone to the three thousand miles of broad Atlantic she so effectively weakens her starvation blockade of England that the announced object of the campaign of ruthlessness will of necessity be abandoned. At the same time the submarine menace to shipping will comparatively decrease.

Next to war, the attention of the American government is upon another object—the internal situation in Germany. With a military censorship screening the history-making events transpiring within the German empire, and equally screening from the German people the full meaning of events in the world outside, the real condition of affairs in that country, guarded by and reticent in despatches from abroad, commands close attention.

Revolt in Germany.
Murmurings of a revolt against autocracy, emboldened by the revolution in Russia; reports of food riots in Berlin which are said to have necessitated the withdrawal of troops from the fighting lines; military successes by the Entente on the western front and in Asia Minor; the submarine campaign operating below the efficiency predicted for, lead to the belief among officials here that before congress can assemble to meet the situation the world may be confronted with an entirely different set of conditions.

While it has been generally assumed that any aggressive action by the United States against Germany and in co-operation with the Entente Allies would be purely of a naval character, designed to aid in the extermination of submarines and raiders preying upon commerce, state department officials declared today that this country might take any and all military measures deemed necessary to make effective its protest against Germany without actually entering into a formal political alliance.

Even the sending of an expeditionary force to Europe, it was held, would not obligate this country to all the details of the Allied programme. Officials say that an army could properly be sent to Belgium, for instance, to help in the restoration of the violated territory and to throw America's influence in a real and practical way on the side of international law and order.

The possibility of a large bond issue to provide credit for some of the Allies who need it most in their campaign against Germany was suggested at the capitol today in the conferences of members of congress still in the city.

It was pointed out that the Allies have plenty of equipment of men and munitions now, and that they want, most of all, credit.

The armed neutrality status at present in force is held by the national law experts to present many points of weakness. Neither war nor peace, it involves the country in continual misunderstanding with both sides. It is said to leave the door open for unlimited litigation with Germany after the war. In that status the United States still is technically neutral, and might be held responsible by Germany for any unneutral acts committed here. With an actual recognition of a state of war this difficulty would disappear.

Moreover, diplomatically the United States is in a most extraordinary situation, semi-hostile to the Central Powers and yet not allied with the Allies. The government is not taking into the confidence of nations with which it formerly communicated most freely. Especially is this so as to the far east, about which the government's information is very meagre.

Hopes that this government will be able to take a leading part in the ultimate peace conference as a neutral have vanished, and the belief is growing that only as an active participant will America be heard on the great question guaranteeing future peace.

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H. G. WADMAN REVEALS HEAD OF ORANGE ORDER

Delegates Welcomed Bathurst by Mayor Michaud — Encouraging Reports for Year.

Special to The Standard.
Bathurst, Mar. 21.—H. G. Wadman of Moncton was elected Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick at the second day's session of the 74th annual meeting here today. Three sessions were held in the Orange hall. A feature of the convention was the election of the delegates to the town. A happy reply was made by Grand Master Clarkson.

Grand Secretary.
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FRANCE RESOLVED TO CARRY OUT POLICY TO FACTORIOUS END

New Minister Makes Declaration to People of Republic — Determined to Wrest Lost Provinces from Germans — Affirms Absolute Confidence in Chief.

Paris, Mar. 21.—The new ministry of Ribot made its declaration today, pledging itself to carry on the war with all possible energy. The declaration, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Ribot and in the Senate by Rena Viviani, Minister of Justice, opens with the affirmation: "We are resolved to wage with the utmost vigor and to a victorious end the terrible war into which we were drawn by inexorable aggression. We shall wage it not as our enemies, in a spirit of conquest and domination, but with the firm resolve to recover the provinces formerly wrested away from us and to obtain reparations and guarantees to prepare a durable peace, founded on respect for the rights and liberties of peoples."

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Had Awful Attacks of Heart Trouble FOR 5 OR 6 YEARS.

Diseases and disorders of the heart and nervous system have become frightfully prevalent in late years. One of our sufferers picked up a paper but he will find recorded instances of sudden deaths through heart failure, or of prominent men and women unable to prosecute their ordinary business or profession on account of a breaking down of the nervous system. We do not desire to unnecessarily alarm anyone, but to sound a word of warning.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitates and throbs, has shooting pains through it, is in time to stop and think.

At all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. Frank Arsenau, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "I had awful attacks of heart trouble for the past five or six years, and as I had tried many kinds of medicine without getting any better I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and to my surprise I found ease from the second dose, I continued taking them until I had used six boxes, and now I feel as well as can be."

"At the present time my sister is using them for nervousness and finds great comfort by their use."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 60c., or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

left to keep him and his bride from worry.

Russell tried to enlist at the time of the Civil war, but the recruiting officer turned him down as "too old."

Later, however, the South's need was so great that he was accepted. He stayed to the finish and never was wounded or ill. He came out of it a major.

"That recruiting officer has long been dead," chuckled Russell. "He sure would be surprised to learn of my marriage now, although he thought I was too old to fight them."

Russell came to Texas in 1867.

Two British Mine Sweepers Sunk.
London, Mar. 21.—Two British mine sweepers have been sunk by mines, according to an admiralty announcement tonight. In one case there were no casualties; in the other fourteen men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

PROF. BELL HONORED.
New York, Mar. 21.—Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was awarded the Civic Forum gold medal for distinguished public service here tonight. The presentation address was made by Dr. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education.

Dr. Bell is the third to receive the medal. It was awarded to Major General George W. Goethals in 1914 and to Thomas A. Edison in 1915.

A cloth dipped into ammonia will often remove the stains from the collar of a cloth coat.

To remove paint stains from washing materials, saturate the spots two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and then wash in the usual way.

HAD INDIGESTION Could Keep Nothing on Stomach.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitated feeling in it.

After a meal you feel that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation, that souring and rising of the food which is so unpleasant and in many cases very painful.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion when you get Dock Blood Bitters may be so easily obtained. This old and well-known remedy, which is a combination of the best roots, herbs, barks and berries will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles.

Mr. Lazare Savoy, Pokemouche, N. B., writes: "About two years ago I was troubled with indigestion that had I could keep nothing on my stomach. I was sorely disappointed in everything I tried to relieve me. At last a friend advised me to try Dock Blood Bitters. I took four bottles and can now eat anything that I set in front of me."

That grand old medicine, B. B. B., has been on the market for the past forty years, and we claim, without any fear of contradiction, that it is the best cure for all stomach troubles. Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BISURATED MAGNESIA For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc., take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. It is safe, pleasant, and harmless to use and gives instant relief from all forms of stomach disorder. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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HON. MR. BLONDIN'S RESIGNATION NOT LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED

(Continued from page 1)
"Those who have been spending their war-time energies in criticizing Mr. Blondin have the floor."

Quebec Enthusiastic.
Montreal, Mar. 21.—Today's issue of the Star says in part, under the heading "Bravo Blondin": "The action of Hon. P. E. Blondin in tendering his resignation as postmaster general in order that he may serve his country with our overseas forces, is one which will be received with acclamation and admiration throughout the Dominion. No man has a firmer hold upon the sympathies in this province than Mr. Blondin. His recruiting speeches have always been inspiring and effective. It is intimated that he will now undertake to recruit a battalion and break into reinforcements drafts new recruits from Canada and to withdraw from colonial posts who raise regiments the opportunity of leading them on active service. In the case of Col. Blondin, his regiment, after proper training will be sent to the front as a unit and he will go as the officer commanding right into the trenches. It has been noted here that when Col. Blondin gets to the trenches Canada will have two ex-postmaster generals in military life in Europe. Dr. Beland, who is the other, after serving the Belgian army as a surgeon was captured and is now in a German military prison."

Quebec Well Represented.
The truth is that Quebec is singularly well represented just now in the Dominion cabinet. Hon. Mr. Sevigny came through a test by fire in the Dorchester election, and proved his mettle by storming what many thought a difficult position and carrying it with a sweep. The stock of French Canada went up many points throughout the Empire on the morning of the Dorchester victory. And now Mr. Blondin—who has long desired to abandon his parliamentary desk for the bivouac of the soldier—follows the bidding of his heart and enlists for active service 'somewhere in France.'"

"This action will be an inspiration to French Canada—and a promise to the Allied world. One such personal sacrifice will offset months of mischievous moaning, and flame as a beacon-lighting the path to glory and honor."

"This gesture of practical sympathy from French Canada will touch the heart of old France as nothing yet has and again will they see that 'blood will tell'—that the separated sons of Normandy are Norman still. Mr. Blondin has grasped the fiery cross in the hour of greatest crisis and he will set Quebec righteously aflame from the Ottawa to the Gulf."

Hon. Mr. Blondin returns.
Ottawa, Mar. 21.—Hon. P. E. Blondin returned tonight to Ottawa to wind up his connection with the post office department, and arrange with the minister of militia for authority to begin the enlistment of men for the regiment of French-Canadians, which he has announced he will take. It is stated that Mr. Blondin will make headquarters for recruiting in both Montreal and Three Rivers, and he expects to have his thousand men enrolled within 60 days. The work of enlistment will not be commenced until Sir Robert Borden gives his approval of Mr. Blondin's plan to retire from the government for a time and go upon active service. The message is expected at once. Already Mr. Blondin is receiving offers from men in the Province of Quebec to serve under him; the offers are from those who desire to go as privates as well as from men desiring commissions.

It is understood that an exception will be made in the case of Mr. Blondin. The policy of the military authorities for some time has been to

take it with him overseas. It is easy to predict success for him and to see in that success an answer to the liberal attacks which have been made from state to time on this province.

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TEUTONS R TO HUSH

Notwithstanding man Army Shelter from Fall Back

London, March 21.—Weather, with severely and frequent snow squalls during the night in which the British army are following the retreat. Although these conditions discomfort of field camp, Reuter's representative headquarters, they have effect on the surface of which in the newly occupied parts of the front. Notwithstanding destruction which the carrying out as they British troops had shelled they occupy.

Walls Standing.
A large proportion of have been gutted, but the walls remain standing cover for the troops easily.

Many places which taken in the last two civilian inhabitants, and that the Germans in less and villages on the line sending civilians in back ending of forward will not have so many feed.