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The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 5 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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SENATE OF U. S. VOTES FOR WAR 82 TO 6

French Smash St. Quentin Defences

FRENCH CAPTURE KEY POSITIONS IN ST. QUENTIN LINE

SENATE BACKS WILSON BY CRUSHING MAJORITY

Lafollette and Five Other Senators Alone Oppose Resolution to Declare State of War With Germany—Tense Silence Marks Casting of Vote—Senator Williams Denounces Lafollette's Disloyal Conduct.

Washington, April 4.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany was passed in the senate tonight by an overwhelming majority. It will be taken up for passage in the house tomorrow.

Senator John Sharp Williams denounced a speech by Senator Lafollette as more worthy of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg than of an American senator.

three, retired to private life at the end of the last session. Outrages Reviewed. In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee today submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 82 to 6. It goes to the house, where debate will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to continue until action is taken.

The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries and on the floor the senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility of the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house with the recommendation that it be passed."

Whereas the imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it 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 hereby formally declared, and that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

Secretary McAdoo was on the floor during the last few hours of the debate. As the last name was called and the clerk announced the vote, 82 to 6, there was hardly a murmur of applause.

"In addition to this the German Government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gaze of hate and declare that a state of war exists."

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

By a vast majority the senate of the United States passed last night a resolution declaring a state of war with Germany. The resolution goes to the house of congress today. Across the seas no person is belittling the great assistance that the United States can give the cause of freedom. Official as well as self-appointed spokesmen are urging on the British people not to relax their efforts. The most sensational of these spokesmen is Winston Churchill.

The statement of Sir William Robertson about the strength of the German army confirms previous unofficial calculations. Elifre Belloc showed some time ago that the enemy was calling out every available man, including cripples, and was raising his army in the field from four to five million men. He is doing this by conscription of labor, impressing Poles, Courlanders, and even Serbians, and by employing Belgian slaves as well as prisoners of war to dig trenches, instead of Germans, as formerly. By all accounts Germany ought to shoot a most formidable bolt before she is beaten. In view of these pessimistic statements in England, no person can say afterwards that the United States entered the war with its eyes shut.

THIRTY-ONE SHIPS ARE SUNK IN WEEK

Eighteen Steamers of More Than Sixteen Hundred Tons Included.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Seventeen Vessels, When Attacked, Succeed in Making Their Escape.

London, April 4.—British merchant vessels of 1600 tons or over sunk by mines or submarines in the week ending April 1, and including two not reported for the previous week, numbered 31, according to the official statement issued tonight. Thirteen British vessels under 1600 tons were sunk in the same period. The text of the statement reads: "For the week ending April 1 British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines 1600 tons or over numbered 18, including two sunk the previous week; under 1600 tons, 13. The number unsuccessfully attacked by submarines were 17, including one unsuccessfully attacked during the week ending March 18. "Fishing vessels sunk numbered six, including four sunk during the week ending March 25. "Arrivals during the week for vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons numbered 2231; sailing, 2399."

HUN STRENGTH DEVELOPED TO HIGHEST POINT

German Army Larger by Million Men Than Ever Before.

WARNING IS SOUNDED

Aid of U. S. is Required to Turn Scale, Says Churchill.

London, April 4.—The British nation tonight is awaiting with the same breathless impatience as the American people the decision of congress, whose proceedings are fully reported in the English press. This is not because any doubt exists here as to what the result of the vote in the American congress will be, but because the nation is anxious to have a formal official expression of its sentiments of satisfaction at America's entry into the struggle on the side of the allies across the Atlantic from parliament, which will adjourn tomorrow for the Easter recess, and there is a general desire that congress arrive at its decision in time to allow this to be done before the house or commons rises.

NICKEL DEBATE GROWS HEATED IN LEGISLATURE

Opposition Roundly Attacks New Amendments to Nickel Tax Act.

A VOTERS' ISSUE

Liberals' Action Indicates Question Will Be Prominent in Next Election.

Judging from the debate in the legislature in the house last night, the nickel question will be the commanding issue in the next provincial election. The Liberals were disposed to credit the government with going the wrong way in the matter of increased taxation. Mr. Ferguson's re-drafted bill following the recommendation of the nickel commission as to the mode of assessing the tax, and the comparatively high percentage of taxation together with the retroactive feature will net the province probably two million dollars within the next few years. The government's bill, however, requiring the one from all nickel lands hereafter granted to be refined in the province unless otherwise directed by the lieutenant-governor in council, came in for much hostile criticism, and Mr. Howland declared that the province now stood at the parting of the ways, and that the government had virtually to do nothing toward remedying the mistake of Ontario nickel in Ontario.

FOE IS FERMIDABLE

There were two instances of this today. Gen. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters, declared that the Germans are now stronger by 1,000,000 men than at any time before, and that the struggle will entail heavy sacrifices and greater determination. Winston Spencer Churchill, in the house of commons, in the course of a discussion of the air act, said:

TWO THREATENED INDUSTRIES.



The Minister: 'Th' Tely'll gang doon liquor-logged, John. 'Th' Lan'mark: 'An' th' devil's goin' to gi' th' Globe fur race-trackin'! Minister: Beware o' wine, John. Lan'mark: Beware o' th' ponies, mister. An' I defy Eldest or Role to show any editor how he kin run a stick hospit' fur churldren if yuh take away his licker ads.

A GOOD MANY THINK THAT WAY.

Editor World: I read wance the mayor of Wexford said about Uncle Sam getting in the war. Last fall I asked an old-timer down at Millbrook the same question. His reply was: 'Yes, the gran' ole patriot'll get in jest about in time fur th' big froop fotograph at Berlin.' S. H.

DINEEN'S FIRE SALE.

The contractors are encroaching on the Dineen showrooms with remodeling and repairing operations, and the fire sale is consequently drawing to a close. The few last days will see amazing sacrifices of values in furs, millinery and men's hats. A number of bargains are detailed in the large advertisement for Dineen Company, on page two of this morning's World. Store open at 10 o'clock this morning. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

Ally's Troops Penetrate Suburbs of Town, Carry Three More Villages, Drive Germans in Flight From La Folie Farm Trenches.

PARIS, April 4.—In their operations between the Somme and the Oise the French captured dominating positions of much importance along the line of the villages of Grugies, Urville and Moy, running from south to southeast of St. Quentin.

The war office also officially reports the precipitate withdrawal of the Germans from three lines of trenches north of the Folie farm, in the same sector, under an irresistible attack.

The text of the official statement reads: "During the course of the day, despite violent snow squalls and the soaked condition of the ground, our troops continued to push back the enemy along the whole front between the Somme and the Oise. They drove him from a very important dominating position marked by the villages of Grugies, Urville and Moy, which were captured by our troops. Flee From Trenches.

"North of the Folie farm the Germans, thrown into disorder by the irresistible attack of our soldiers, precipitately abandoned three lines of trenches, which were protected by wire entanglements, leaving behind their wounded and important material. Three howitzers of 150mm. and several lorries of the air squadrons fell into our possession.

"South of the Ailette River there has been no change. Violent artillery fighting took place in the region of Margival and Laffaux. "In the Woivreux our long-range guns caught under their fire enemy detachments reported in the Wignoulles railway station. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front. In the Voges a German aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our special guns.

"Belgian communication: The field and trench artillery have been active day and night in the direction of Dixmude, the ferryman's house and Het Sas. The enemy bombarded Ramecapelle."

METZ-EN-COUTURE FALLS BEFORE BIG BRITISH DRIVE

LONDON, April 4.—In an operation today designed to straighten their line from Arras to Epehy the British attacked and captured the village of Metz-en-Couture, and are engaged in hard fighting against the Germans for the possession of Havrincourt wood, an important strategic position, forming a small salient in the British front.

The official statement from British headquarters announcing this gain reports also a determined effort by the Germans which failed to recapture the six guns taken by the British on Monday. The text reads: "The enemy made a determined counter-attack during the night in an endeavor to recover the six guns captured Monday west of St. Quentin. The attempt completely failed after hand-to-hand fighting, and all six guns were brought in.

"This afternoon we attacked and captured the village of Metz-en-Couture, northwest of Epehy, and took a number of prisoners. The fighting continues eastward of the village and in the neighborhood of Havrincourt wood.

Canadians Succeed in Seven Dashing Raids

Rain, Hail and Steel Fail to Check Minor Operations—Number of Prisoners Taken, and Counter-Attacks Easily Beaten Off.

LONDON, April 4.—The following, communicated, issued by the Canadian war records office, covers activities of the Canadian corps from March 25 to April 1: A year ago the proportion of rain, hail and sleet which has been experienced during the last week on the Canadian front would have been said to have brought operations almost to a standstill. Nowadays weather has little effect on minor operations. There are no "quiet" days in the old sense of the term. The old stagnation of trench warfare is disappearing. Almost nightly there are raids on one or the other part of the front. The enemy is given no peace. Our artillery pounds his defences and communication trenches night and day unceasingly. When he is not being

raided by night our patrols are continually searching No Man's Land, often reaching the enemy's wire and trenches and bringing back valuable information as to the state of his defence and his methods of holding the line. Carry Out Seven Raids. The records of minor operations carried out since last Sunday includes seven raids in all. As usual, a number of prisoners were taken. One night and early one morning small parties of a certain famous regiment crossed No Man's Land and entered the enemy's lines. On both occasions much damage was done to dugouts and defences, and in a second raid a German post was driven from (Concluded on Page 10, Col. 7).