COURSE OF U.S. SPELLS FINIS FOR THE KAISER

Britain Sees America's Union With Allies as Doom of Foe.

ONE DIFFERENCE

Does Not Believe, With Wilson, German People Are Duped.

London Cable says-President Wilson's message aligning the United with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the past year has so stirred the country, save only the Business revelation. Russian revolution.

There have been no street demon

strations or exhibitions of excitement such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, occause the war has long since passed the stage of excitement, and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly-borne duty. The substance and tone of the President's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indict-ment of the German methods and his ment of the German methods and his whole-hearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and of her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected. Despatches from America in the past month had repre sented the President as so reluctant to enter the war that recommendations to Congress limited to defensive measures for the protection of American commerce would have fulfilled the general expectations. That the Russian revolution did much to pave the way for American co-operation with Germany's opponents and made President Wilson's policy possible is one of the first features of the situation which the newspapers seize upon.

GERMAN PEOPLE NOT DUPES. The only feature of President Wilson's message which evokes dissent is his acquittal of the German people from responsibility for the policies of the German Government. Liberal papers, like the Daily Chronicle, conterm that the German people have supported with apparent enthusiasm such proceedings as have been going on in Belgium, and have demanded its

That the British press regards the entry of America as one of the most momentous events of the war is shown in the importance attached to President Wilson's address.

The Daily Chronicle, giving its edi-torial on this subject the usual hor-or of leaded type and double-column breadth, with the caption "America at War; Wilson's Magnificent Appeal,"
says: "It is impossible to read President Wilson's speech without being struck by its statesman-like breadth and elevation of tone. His long pa-tience and caution, his determination to advance no faster than the mass of opinion in his country, only render more impressive his final crossing of the Rubicon. The moral effect of such ech, made with a nation of ninety ons behind it, must be great throughout the rest.

"It is a strange, impressive phenomenon—this tardy, but weighty, intervention of the United States in the

ONE SPECIFIC PURPOSE. The Express says: "The President's speech will always be regarded as one of the great historic documents of the great war. The lofty dignity of his language adds to the impressiveness of the enunciation of international

"America is entering the war for the one specific purpose of destroying Potsdam. If the President's speech means anything, it means that America will never treat with any Kaiser and will resolutely oppose any peace that leaves the Hohenzollerns on the

German throne."

The Daily Mail in an editorial under the caption of "No Peace With the Hohenzollerns" says:

"President Wilson's speech will

tand beside Lincoln's speech will stand beside Lincoln's great speeches for its gravity and pathos. It is in effect an appeal to the American people to take up the task for which Lincoln laid down his life, for issue to-day is as it was in 1861 and 1864, freedom, though it would be a sovereign fine. though it would be a sovereign injus-tice to compare the south, whose sol diers fought like gentlemen, with the Kaisers' murderous myrmidons. The President's speech is a plain warning that pirates shall berafter hang in the execution dock under concemnation of the whole world."

The Mail argues that the destruc-

The Mail argues that the destruction of Prussian militarism requires that the German people themselves must be set free, adding, "though, to tell th etruth, they show no desire or aptitude for freedom, and, therefore, the despots who inoculated the Ger-man people with the passion for slaughter and cruelty must be re-

The Mail credits the American people with complete disinterestedness in the course they are about to adopt, and halis as one of the most glorious events of history the coming of America into line with other free peoples.

free peoples. PROBABLY POLITIC. The Times editorially views President Wilson's action as "an event which is certain to influence the destinies of manking on both sides of Atlantic for a generation to ," and adds: "None greater, ex-the war itself, has happened come, and adds. Note greater, ex-cept the war itself, has happened since the French revolution shattered the traditions of feudclism in Europe. The cause in which America draws the aword and the grounds on which the President justifies the momentous step he has taken are auguries that the final outcome will be for the happi-ness and welfare of mankind. We ness and welfare of mankind. We doubt if in all history a great com-community has ever been summoned to war on grounds so largely ideal."

VICTIMS OF SUB.

Steamer Stanley's Men Died of Exposure.

New York, Report.—The British steamship Staniey, of 3,837 tons gross, from Newport News, March 7, with a cargo of grain for Cherbourg, was sunk by a German submarine without warning on March 21, and five members of her crew killed. Fifteen survivors of the ship reached here to-day on the steamship Port Albany. Two other members of the crew, one an American, died of exposure in open boats.

Two boais were lowered when the steamer was hit. The one containing the captain and eighteen men drifted away from the boat which contained the men picked up by the Port Albany, and have not been heard of since.

The other drifted for seventy-six hours before being sighted by the Port Albany. This boat had on board Chief Officer Cole, Chief Engineer Jenkins, and fifteen of the crew. They were all but exhausted from exposure. Two of their number including one American, died, and more would have soon perished, officers said, had their rescue been longer delayed. New York, Report.-The British steam

GERMAN PRESS ON U. S. COURSE

Cologne Gazette Says It is a Surprise.

Tageblatt Warns of Aid of Allies.

Amsterdam via London Cable. Tuesday evening newspapers in western Germany, as far as could be reached from Amsterdam, contained no mention of the recent events in Washington. The midday edition of the

Coogne Gazette carried a leading editorial under the captain, "America Before the Decision," in which it says: "When President Wilson replied to our proclamation of unrestricted submarine warrare with a rupture of relations the world war averaged by the control of the coordination of the captains warrance with a rupture of relations the world warrance with a rupture of the captains and the captains warrance with a rupture of the captains and the captains was a constructed by the captains and the captains and the captains are captains and the captain and the captai tions, the world was surprised; but his attitude since that time has been more than a surprise. Nobody, even in anti-German circles in the United States, believed that the tension between the two countries would go beyond a diplomatic rupture. It is not Germany, but the United States, which took the rupture as a starting point for warfare. The American ably it will believe the President if

ably it will believe the President in he declares that it cannot be avoided. "We await to see whether President Wilson will plunge American people the order to make free seas into war in order to make free seas for Anglo-American business. If this ts his end, he will never attain it. Our U-boats will continue their excel-ient work until the sea tyrants lose their breath and the seas become really free. The work of the U-boats will be more glorious the more ene-mies they have to conquer."

THE TAGEBLATT. Berlin Cable, via London Cable.—
—"President Wilson's message is not surprising," says the Tageblatt. "But Go the people of the United States have the same view? That is hard to

"German policy now pays the penalty for failure to conclude a Bryan treaty with the United States, such as Great Britain, and other great owers made

"President Wilson must realize that the results of his action will be far greater for the United States than for us. It means the end of the Monroe Doctrine. It means the end of the policy of avoiding entangling alli-ances, which since the days of Washington has been an article of faith.

"But we shall not appraise too lightly the consequence for us of the entry of America into the ranks of our enemies. The possibilities of injury to us by the sending of an expedition to the weetern front or by co-operating with the co far insufficient British fleet may be restricted cient British fleet may be restricted, but any accession of strength to our enemies is undesirable, no matter how small, Nar do we forget that the union, with 100,000,000 persons, is the richest nation in the world. Nor must we overlook the moral effect on France and Russia."

Most of the other newspapers thus

Most of the other newspapers thus far have made no comment.

HOLLAND'S COURSE. Amsterdam Cable, via London Cable The Nieuws Van Den Dag regards President Wilson's words in his ad-dress to Congress as clearly showing that the United States will partici-pate in the world war as vigorously as it can.

as it can.

"For neutrals," says that newspaper, "it makes a great difference whether America joins fully or "only partially in the war. A fresh declaration of neutrality will have to be made, and America must be recognized as a full belligerent. Thus, for exemple, armed American merchant ships must be kept by our Govern-mont outside our territorial waters. "The effect which America's parti-

ciontion will have or our shipping cannot yet be forecast. This must be left for the future to disclose, and it will, in the first place, depend on the measures Germany takes against the new eachny."

A PLAIN HINT.

(Judge.)
Horrid bore—"I rise by an starm clock"
Pretty girl—"I retire by one. There #
oes now!"

THE REASON. (Boston Transcript.)
Lady Visitor (in slums)—'so they put
our father away for sate-keeping.'
Urchin—'Naw! For safe-breakin.''

Tottering Tom—Where yer been? Weary Willie—Down to Florida. "Find the weather warmer?" "Sure; but I found the people colder."
Yonkers Statesman.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS, CONVICTED IN WAR GRAFT SCANDAL, RESIGN

Most Sensational Political Event in Austria Since ALLIED NATIONS Outbreak of War.

London Cable says—The Australian Ministers of Justice, War and Finance have resigned, after the revelation of a grave scandal connected with army supplies, according to a despatch to supplies, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraps Company from The Hague, which quotes Ger-man newspapers as its authority. According to the despatch, the three Ministers assisted Dr. Franz, formerly director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, to escape the consequences of having illegally sold foodstuffs to the army at exorbicant prices.

At the trial of Dr. Franz documents were produced which convinced the judge that the Ministers had forged a paper which was used in the banker's head! benaif. They were summoned as witnesses, and admitted their guilt, later resigning. The affair is said to have caused a tremendous sensation in Viennese political circles.

Copenhagen, April 4, via London.— The war graft trial in Vienna, which has suddenly resulted in the resigna-tions of Minister of War Kobatkin, Minister of Justice Schenck, and Minminister of Justice Schenck, and Minister of Finance Spitzmueller, has already developed into the most sensational political event in Austria since the outbreak of the war. The affair began with charges of wholesale manipulations in the purchase of army supplies by Dr. Franz, former directors of the William Property of the William P tor of the Vienna Deposit Bank, and one of the chief purchasing agents of the Government.

The resignations of the Ministers were caused by the statement of two officers, who constituted a court to investigate the charges against Franz. They declared that their signed and sworn report was altered in essential particulars by the three Ministers without the knowledge of the court accused or witnesses.

ASSAULTED, IS DEAD.

Woodstock Man, Attacked in Detroit, Passes Away.

Windson, Report.—Considerable mystery attaches to the case of George Bensieri, 52 years old, of Woodstock, who died at the Hote! Dieu here to night, as a result of infuries sustained when he was attacked and brutally beaten in Deword of the troit four days ago. A feature of the affair is that Bensieri's case was not reported to the police on either side of the river until his death to-night. For the last three or four years Bensieri had been working in auto plants here and in Detroit, while his wife and family remained at their home in Woodstock. It is supposed the assault on Bensieri was for the purpose of robery. The man was dazed and unable to talk when he reached Windsor, and was taken to the hospital, where he remained in a comatose condition until to-gight.

RUSS EXILES POURING HOME

50,000 Sledges Bringing Them From Siberia

To Freedom Under the New Government.

Tyumen, Siberia, cable, via Petrograd and London, says: Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia, from the mines and convict cettlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chain across the snow of North Asia toward the points on the Trans-Siberian Rail-way, Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known offence.

It is a race agains, time, as the

spring thaw is imminent, and the spring thaw is imminent, and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lond, will soon be impressable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation be

In order to witness this unprecedented migration, a correspondent of the Associated Press came here, in company with a member of the Duma, M. Rosenoff, and two members of the former Council of Empire. The three officials were sent by the pro-visional Government to explain to the natives in this remote Russian outpost the nature of the great change which has come to the courtry. Their mission carries there to some scores of thousands of heathen

some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen, and they are especially directed to instruct oten in regard to the coming constituent assembly, which will decide the form of Russia's new Government.

The liberation of Sib-riae prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals the correspondent only encountered a handful of exircs, who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party was encountered when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg in the Urals, It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exited, in cluding twenty members of the Texashy and the state of the stat cluding twenty members of the Jew-ish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholenck district, west of Lake Balkal. The exites were travel-ling in special cars, and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered them tumultuously. The returning extens the cheere but they lica returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shagey, uncouth, unwashed, and extremely emaciated. The exiles had started west so hurriedly that they arrived in an extraordinary variety of incongruous garb. incongruous garb.

DELIGHTED BY WILSON'S MOVE

French Press Says It Convicts Germany Before the World.

PREMIER RIBOT

Expects to See Stars and Stripes Alongside Tricolor at Front.

Paris Cable. President Wilson's address to Congress has made an enormous impression in France. The numerous vague and sometimes contradictory forecasts and rumors as to its probable contents, published continuously during the past few weeks, had served more than anything else to sharpen expectation. Conse quently the message itself came al most with the force of novelty, and

the joy of the press is unbounded.

The Petit Parisien says:

"America enters the struggle, not in order to satisfy territorial appetite. but to defend the rights of humanity. Her recognized and positive disinter-estedness accentuates and makes clear the character of the war which all the democracies henceforth associated are making upon imperialism and deepot-

in the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world real-izes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a power ful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States to have embodical a universal sentiment, and, forsaking the role of spectator, to have entermit the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation grown monstrous had imposed upon them." strous had imposed upon them.'

The Gaulois says:
"President Wilson has not failed to meet our expectations. He has proposed to Congress a declaration of war against Germany. Such is the escential fact, but there is something more than that in the message. There is elevation in thought; there is vigor in the arguments and nobleness in the sentiment. There is the severity of an implacable judgment, and a profound accent of indignant humanity, which gives to the Presidential mes sage a moral weight of incomparable

In the Journal, Senator Charles

Humbert writies:
"It is a moral condemnation of Germany, it is her bankshucht from the ranks of the nations, not only for to-day, but for a time after the war until she has completed the expiation of the ranks of the war until she has completed the expiation of the complete of the control of the her crimes it seals her doom, and assures her inevitable panishment by the enormous increase in force which our new ally brings us."

PREMIER RIBOT OVERJOYED.

Paris Cable.—"It is a red letter day for us." was Premier Ribot's comment on President Wilson's speech. In conversation with his friends the Premier expressed the joy felt by everybody in France over the entry into the Premier Ribot received newspaper

correspondents to-day at the Quai D'Orsay. "This is a memorable day in American history and in the history of the world," said he.
"It is the greatest event since the civil war," remarked M. Cambon, who

was present. "We have only to wait for the vote of Congress," continued the Premier. "The President's message has im-

pressed no deeply in the simplicity and nobility of its exalted utterances. The world will now understand for what we are fighting."

When asked if France expected

"We shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tri-color."

ITALY'S FIELINGS.

Rome Cable via Paris Cable. To-day's case will be written in golden letters in the history of the world war," says the Giornale D'Italia, "for it marks the entrance into the conflict of the powerful American

The Tribuna says: "The American democracy joins the Russian democracy, the youngest, and the British, French and Italian, which are the oldest, and all are now united in arms to overthrow the last bul-warks of dying autocracy." Senator William Marconi, the in-ventor, said:

"America, the greatest unit of free peoples which ever existed the greatest peoples which ever existed the greatest republic in the world, recognizes the justice of our cause by taking arms against Prussian militarism. This causes us to rejoice most sincerely. causes us to rejoice most sincerely. In addition to the moral effect of her America vill cleser the circle surrounding our

BEYOND HIM

"How about this freedom of the sease proposition?"
"I don't profess to know all about it." rejoined Mr. Chuggins. "If I can keep track of all the regulations that apply to street crossings, I am doing very well."

"Those who dance must pay the piper," quoted the Wise Guy. "Huh!" snorted the Simple Mug; "even the fellow who smokes a pipe must pay the

KAISER'S AGENTS TRYING TO CAUSE NEGRO RISING IN SOUTHERN U. S.

Whites From North Carolina to the Gulf Preparing, Though Sure It Will Fail.

New York Report -- A Tribune des As in Ireland, Egypt: South Africa and India so here in the south, secret agents of the Imperial German Government have been fomenting revolt under the pretence of spreading kultur. They have been insiduously working to bring about a rising of the

tur. They have been insiduously working to bring about a rising of the negroes against the whites.

The facts are difficult of access, and for obvious reasons are discussed most guardedly by those who know the most suardedly by those who know the most. A southerner hates to talk of trouble with the negro. He prefers to prepare silently to meet it, and that is what is now going on in the south, from North Carolina to the Gulf.

No one knows how serious the sit uation is. The southerner counts heavily on the loyalty of a great majority of the blacks, and fears at the worst local demonstrations by such lawless and reckless elements of the negro population as the German agents have been able to reach. Many well-known negroes are working ear-nestly to counteract or "back fire" the German propaganda. The Kaiser's apostles of kultur have probably much misconceived the negro character.

They could easily under-estimate its loyalty, and mistake a kind of chronic discontent for a spirit of rebellion. Nevertheless, the colored population has recently been showing symptoms of unusual ill-temper, and there are come could into the state of and there are some cool-minded south-ern men who are prepared before the thing is over to see a return of conditions similar to those of "recon-struction days."

FOE WISHES PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT CEASING HOSTILITIES

Proposal of Austrian For-+ eign Minister is Backed by NO HUN DRIVE All Central Powers.

Berlin Cable, via London-The proopsal of Count von Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hos-tilities, apparently represits the atti-tude of all the Central Governments. Count Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be approved at a con-ference of high personages at Berlin, representing the four countries. The

Lokal Anzeiger says:
"Count Czernin's statement would
not have been made if he had not previously obtained an assurance that it would meet with the approval of his allies. This agreement will presently be affirmed by a conference at Berlin. If the enemies refuse to acept this opportunity, the responsibility will be theirs. We are ready to hold out, and the coming conference will emphasize this with great distinctness."

ONE MEATLESS

Food Controller So Orders for United Kingdom.

Potatoes Can Be Eaten but Two Days a Week.

London Cable.-Baron Devonport, the British Food Controller, has or-dered that, beginning April 15th, in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs there shall be but one meatless day weekly. In London the day will be Tuesday. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom it will be Wednes-

The Centroller has also ordered that no potatoes or food containing pota-toes, shall be allowed, except on meatless days and on Friday.

The order imposes restrictions on the quantities of meat, sugar and bread at meals served in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs, two ounces; luncheon, five ounces, and dinner, five ounces. The bread restrictions call for two ounces at all these meats

Baron Devonport, in explaining the order, said he expected it to result in a saving of 65 per cent, of the meat now consumed, 53 per cent, of bread and 63 per cent, of sugar. He said he had originally intended to order two meatless days, but that he feared this would lead to an increase in bread

George, questioned in the House of Commons to-day about renewed peace rumors, said he was not aware of any peace terms being suggested by the Central Governments. There is very general belief, however, that the reports from Vienna and in inspired German papers of renewed peace tentatives are well founded, and that the conference of the two Emperors and high civilla of the Central Empires. high oficials of the Central Empires at German headquarters is likely have a striking sequel.

London Cable .-- Premier Lloyd

NO ANNEXATION.

Austria Strongly Against Any Such Policy.

London Cable.—What the Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from Vicina to the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still attempt German parties should still attempt this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Hungary."

The telegram to the Frankfurter

Zeitung describes the Austrian terms simply as a "guarantee for integrity and possibility of existence, that is in relation to Serbia and Roumania."

AGAINST. RUSS

Danish Expert Gives Good Reasons, To

Foe Fears Activity Would Unite Them.

Copenhagen via London Calife -A personage particularly well informed politically and militarily,' who is easily recognizable as Colonel von Haeften, of the general staff in charge of the military department of the Foreign Ofice, has informed the Politiken that there is no prospect of a German offen sive on the Riga front. Col. von Haef-

"The spring thaw that is now setting in is enough in itself to deprive an of-fensive of any chance of success. Even if the Germans succeded in taking the Russian positions, it would be impossiblt for them to move artillery and supplies forward for an advance on Petrograd. They would be hopelessly

"A modern offensive cannot be improvised. Months are needed for pre-paration, as it is extremely improvable that the German leaders will change their criginal plan, owing to the new political situation resulting from the Russian revolution."

Colonel von Haeften also doubts whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg contemplates an offensive on the Sereth front in Roumania, but thinks he will adopt a defensive attitude on

the east front generally.

The Politiken continues: "The statements of the German General Staff, which have certain inher-ent probabilities, are another example of the German determination to quiet Russian apprehension in every possible way. They are issued as is clearly evident from the tone of the various newspaper comments, with the design of not interfering by outside pressure with the growth of the peace senti-ment in Russia, and particularly with the spirit of disorganization. The beis cherished that the Brasiana if left to themselves, will inevitably con-inue to quarrel over internal ques-tions, whereas the menace of a strong German offensive would weld all Russian parties together in defence of

DOCTORS NEEDED.

their national existence."

British Army Very Short of Medical Men.

London Special Cable .- The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, in moving in the House of Lords today the second reading of the bill to review military exemptions, said

"We lost more than 400 doctors, We lost more than 400 coolers, killed or wour, in the lattle of the Somme alone, and at the present moment we are, I won't say critically, but lamentably short of medical men, and I am afraid we will still centime or in the immediate future." so in the immediate future."

The War Secretary, while regretting the necessity of introducing the bill, said that extensive and more drastic measures would be required to secure to the army the men necessary.

UNSOUND MIND.

Cause of Suicide of Canadian Officer in London.

London, Cable.—A verdict of suicide white on unsound mind was returned at the homes of Westminister to day on their the longer of the large transfer from Onders, the architect who shot himself.

Tour W. Savage said that Courtemy had tried vainly to get into the Flying Corps.

had thee vanny to get into the Flying Corps.
Lieut. A. M. Differ said Courtney had two younger brainers in France, and he thought that so the eldest of the family he ought to get there quickly. The deceased man wrote? I am afraid I have made a foot of mostly in giving yellow made a foot of mostly in giving retting into the Flying Corps as pilot. He broke his leave at Crowborough and took lodgings at Kensington under the name of Raymond.

Credit in business is like loyalty in government. You mus take what you can find of it and work with it if possible.—Bagehot.