U. S. SENATE ADOPTS WAR RESOLUTION

Declaration Made That State of War Exists With Germany by 82 to 6.

LANE AGAIN VOTES "NO"

House Will Act Today—Capitol Silent When Momentous Question Is Carried—Stirring Debate Lasts All Day.

(Continued From First Page.)

of German interests in this country, had been present.

Secretary McAdoo was on the floor during the last few hours of the debate.

Applause Is Lacking.

As the last name was called and the clerk answered the vote, 82 to 6, there was hardly a murmur of applause.

The great crowd was awed by the solemnity of the occasion and sobered by the speeches they had heard.

After the vote was announced the Senate remained in session only a few minutes. The galleries began to empty at once, and the Senators themselves, tired out by the long day, left quickly. The Senate adjourned until noon Friday to await action by the House.

Six Opponents All of "Dozen."

All six of the Senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of 12 which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however, and most of the 13 hours of debate was consumed by champions of the resolution.

Of the other six opponents of armed neutrality, Senators Cummins, Kenyon and Kirby voted for the resolution tonight. Senators O'Gorman, Clapp and Works, the remaining three, retired to private life at the end of the last session.

82 Loyal Ones Listed.

The vote follows:

For the resolution (Democrats)—Ashurst, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Lewis, McKeller, Martin, Myers, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ramsdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Williams. Total, 43.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Calder, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weeks, Wolcott. Total, 39.

Total for the resolution, 82.

Six Fail to Uphold Flag.

Against the resolution (Democrats)—Lane, Stone, Vardaman. Total, 3.

Republicans—Gronna, La Follette, Norris. Total, 3.

Total against the resolution, 6.

Absent or paired—Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, Tillman, 8.

Of those absent it was announced by various Senators that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma, would have voted for the resolution if present. As to Senator Gore, Senator Reed announced merely that he was absent because of illness.

House Accepts Senate Bill.

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, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"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

German Conduct Assailed.

"The conduct of the imperial German government toward this Government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous and so lacking in honesty that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"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 gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Two Oppose Report.

Only two members of the foreign affairs committee voted against the report—Representatives Shackelford, of Missouri, Democrat, and Cooper, of Wisconsin, Republican.

Representative Briten, of Illinois, Republican, gave notice during the day that he would oppose the resolution in the House and would offer an amendment to prohibit the use of American troops abroad unless directed by Congress. Representative London, of New York, Socialist, is the only member who has flatly stated his intention to vote against the resolution. Representative Shackelford issued a statement, saying: "It is no dishonor for an individual or for a government to overlook injuries which it has received."

No Joy, Only Duty, Seen.

In a brief opening statement, Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the resolution, said the present was a time for "action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The President has already stated more clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial government. It is framed on the lines of other war resolutions. It places responsibility for the war squarely on the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States. It is also unquestionably a declaration of war.

"I am impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Some may be filled with joy at the prospect of war. To me it is depressing and dreadful. The enormous cost which the people must pay, the great increase in the cost of living, the enormous burden of taxes the people must bear and the still greater heritage of death, stagger my mind. The awful sacrifice of lives that must follow sickens my heart. I am sure many other Senators feel as I do.

"We want no more territory," said Senator Hitchcock. "We will demand no indemnity. We have no historic grudge to settle nor racial antipathy. In this respect we differ from the other countries already involved in this awful struggle. There is pan-Slavism against pan-Germanism. Italy wants back the Trentino; France her lost provinces. Great Britain has German commerce and German colonies almost in her grasp; Russia wants Constantinople, and Germany, besides her place in the sun, wants to dominate Europe.

"We, of all nations, will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought or possibility of gain. We are going to war to vindicate our honor and independence as a great nation, and in defense of humanity. Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us, and we did much to avoid it. For nearly three years the President, Congress and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another. I do not mean to say Germany has desired war with us. I do not believe that. But the imperial German government has been desperate and has taken desperate chances."

American neutrality, the Senator said, had first been shocked by the invasion of Belgium, then the sinking of the Lusitania almost caused war. He said, however, he did not consider that Germany had violated any pledges she gave after the sinking of the Lusitania because she had expressly reserved the right to revoke that pledge.

During Senator Hitchcock's speech, Senator La Follette was absent most of the time, conferring with Senator Gronna and others who are expected to oppose the resolution.

Senator Hitchcock said he had hoped armed neutrality would avert war.

"Unfortunately the opposition of the filibuster against that bill resulted in word going out to the world that the official branches of the Government were at loggerheads," he said. "The result has been that our rights have been more imposed upon than ever, more American ships have been sunk, lives of American citizens have been lost. Armed neutrality had passed as an expedient against war.

President Had Information.

"I have been bitterly opposed to war. I have used my influence to that end. Even when I knew the people were calling for war and a majority of Congress overwhelmingly was for it, I sought out the President and begged him to remain longer, if possible, under the policy of armed neutrality as an expedient for peace. But the President had information in his possession which made it impossible.

"The country is ready and Congress is ready. While the vote has not been recorded, the decision has been made. It is war.

"I cannot vote against war," Senator Hitchcock concluded, "without doing a vain and foolish thing. It would only serve to weaken my country in the face of the enemy and the world when war is inevitable. I am ready now to take my place with those who will back up the President for the honor and protection of the Nation."

Senator Hitchcock spoke only about 20 minutes, and was followed by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," declared Senator Swanson. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

"Teach Lesson" Is Plea.

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of National turpitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe Doctrine. Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining.

"The advocates of peace now would place upon this Nation the shame of a still greater submission. They would endure still greater affronts and suffer still greater submission."

Reciting the warnings given to Germany against ruthless submarine war, Senator Swanson asked if they "were mere empty boasts and bluff or the solemn voice of a resolute people?"

"No," he answered. "Congress will not by cowardly action declare that diplomatically we rear and then, rebuffed, strike with the gentle hand of a woman."

He recited the sinking of various American vessels and Germany's barred-zone decrees as "tyranny and arrogance."

"We have almost forgotten the wrongs of the past in the outrages of the present," he continued, asserting that unless American rights are upheld 'Old Glory will be sunk to low depths of shame and humiliation."

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us?" he demanded. "Armed neutrality would now be a cowardly makeshift. We cannot avoid war. When the war-mad autocracy that rules Germany has been chastened or overrun, ties of friendship now severed will be reunited. The clock of National patriotism now strikes for each of us in our hour of work and responsibility."

Time Not One for Debate.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee, spoke after Senator Swanson.

"No one is more conscious than I that this is a moment for action and not for debate," said Senator Lodge. "But I wish briefly to state why I support it with the greatest earnestness of which I am capable.

"The most momentous power entrusted to Congress by the Constitution is the authority to declare war and never has Congress been called to a more solemn exercise of this great power than at this moment. We have submitted to wrongs and outrages from the central powers of Europe with a long patience. We have borne and foreborne to the very limit of endurance. Now the inevitable end is here and we are about to declare war against Germany.

"Speaking for myself, and, I hope, for my associates generally on this side of the chamber, I desire to say that in this crisis and with the country at war, party lines will disappear and this disappearance of the party line will, I am confident, not be confined to the minority. Both Democrats and Republicans must forget party in the presence of a common danger.

"We have only a very small Army and we must proceed at once as rapidly as possible to build up a large one fit to defend the country in any emergency.

"Our Navy is strong in certain branches and very weak in others. It must be our business to supply the deficiencies as rapidly as possible. Fortunately these deficiencie are of the kind which can be most quickly supplied.

"The President has said that war 'will involve the most practicable cooperation in council and action with the governments now at war with Germany' and as incident to that the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

"I am not only in agreement with this policy advised by the President, but it seems to me that nothing is more important than to follow it out.

"I am a thorough believer in the general policy laid down by Washington when he advised the people of the United States not to enter into permanent alliances; but the man who won the American Revolution through the alliance with France would have been the last to lay down a hard and fast rule that under no circumstances and for no purposes were we ever to ally ourselves with other nations. It would be madness for us to attempt to make war alone upon Germany and find ourselves, perhaps, at the end left isolated at war with that power, when all the nations had made peace, because we had not associated ourselves with them. The allies of the enemy, as they are called, are fighting a common foe, and their foe is now ours. We cannot send an army across the ocean, for we have no army to send. Yet I should be glad for one if we could send 10,000 men of our regular troops, so that the flag of the United States might at least be unfurled in the fields of France. I believe that the mere sight of that flag in that region made so desolate by war would stimulate the courage and help the success of those who have the same aim that we have and who seek the same victory. We can also help the allies, as the President recommends, with large credits and with those supplies we can furnish and which they lack. We cannot do more in any direction to bring this war to a speedy end than to give the credits and furnish those supplies."

Most Germans Thought Loyal.

Senator Lodge, referring to the President's statement concerning German spies in this country, said he believed "the overwhelming mass of our citizens of German descent are just as loyal to the United States as any citizens could be," but that German agents must be dealt with, to quote the President's address, "with a firm hand."

Senator Lodge said one of the first acts of the United States should be to seize the German ships now in the United States and put that tonnage in the world's service.

"We never have been a military nation," Mr. Lodge continued. "We are not prepared for war in the modern sense, but our resources are vast and we have unbounded energies and the day when war is declared we should devote ourselves to calling out these resources and organizing these energies so that they can be used with the most effect in hastening the complete victory.

"The worst of all wars is a feeble war. War is too awful to be entered upon half-heartedly. If we fight at all we must fight for all we are worth. It must be no weak, hesitating war. The most merciful war is that which is most vigorously waged and which comes most quickly to an end.

"But there are, in my opinion, some things worse for a nation than war. National degeneracy is worse; national cowardice is worse. The division of our people into race groups, striving to direct the course of the United States in the interests of some other country when we should have but one alliance, one hope and one tradition—all these dangers have been gathering about us and darkening the horizon during the last three years. Whatever suffering and misery war may bring, it will at least sweep these foul things away. It will unify us into one Nation.

War Is for Human Freedom.

"But there is still a higher purpose here as I look upon it. The President has said with great justice that Germany is making war on all nations. We do not enter upon this war to secure victory for one nation against another. We enter this war to unite with those who are fighting the common foe in order to preserve human freedom, democracy and modern civilization. They are all in grievous peril, they are all threatened. This war is a war, as I see it, against barbarism panoplied in all the devices for destruction of human life which science, beneficent science, can bring forth. We are resisting an effort to thrust mankind back to forms of government, to political creeds and methods of conduct which we had hoped had disappeared forever from the world."

Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, said he wished he could vote with the majority of his colleagues, but that he "must follow the path of duty" as he sees it.

Some spectators got up and left the gallaries as Vardaman spoke, and he interjected he did not care whether they remained or not.

"The atmosphere enveloping this Capitol for the past year," Vardaman continued, "has been surcharged with the spirit of prejudice, hate and love, all good and bad passions, until men have lost their bearings and their poise.

"If the issue of war or peace should be submitted to the people who must fight the war," he said, "the voice of the people would be heard thunderous tones directing the President to find some other way than war.

"I am not going to vote for this resolution," said Vardaman. "But I am not going to delay or interfere with its passage."

Once in the war, he said, he would support the President.

Another vigorous speech in opposition to the war resolution was by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who charged that "Wall street" and others of wealth were interested in profits and also that newspapers and news agencies have been in a propaganda to foster war sentiment.

"I am most emphatically and sincerely opposed to taking any step that will force this country into the useless and senseless war," said Senator Norris. "But I shall not permit my feelings to interfere with bringing success and victory to American arms."

Norris cited loans to the allies as a huge American interest in the war's outcome.

"Through these instrumentalities and of others who expected to make millions more if our country can be drawn in, a large number of the great newspapers and news agencies of the country have been controlled and enlisted in the greatest propaganda that the world has ever known to manufacture sentiment into war.

"The enormous profits of munitions manufacturers, stock brokers and bond dealers must still be further increased. Congress, urged by the President and backed by artificial sentiment, is about to engulf our country in the greatest holocaust the world has ever known.

Dollar Sign on Flag Is Charged.

"We are going into war upon command of gold," Norris continued. "We are about to do the bidding of wealth's terrible mandate, make millions of our countrymen suffer, untold generations bear burdens and shed their lifeblood and all because we want to preserve our commercial rights to deliver munitions to the belligerents. I feel we are about to put the dollar sign on the American flag."

Senator Norris concluded by predicting that the conflict would take America into entanglements that will not end with this war.

Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, replied to Senator Norris by declaring that his charge that the war resolution was placing the dollar sign on the American flag was "almost treason."

His assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold was "an indictment of the President of the United States, an indictment of Congress, of the American people and of the truth."

Senator Norris, Reed declared, was a man so blinded by his obsessions "that all that is necessary to get him to take a false vision is to suggest that some wealth or interest, however remote or contingent, is concerned in something or will make profits from something."

The President is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars, Senator Reed continued, but for the life, honor and integrity of this country—to say that neutral nations shall not be crushed under the iron heel of that military despotism that threatens the life and civilization of free countries and, in fact, the world.

Hisses Bring Warnings.

Senator James, Williams and Pomerene joined in a sharp tilt with the Nebraska Senator at which spectators laughed and applauded. Some hissed statements by Senator Norris and were warned against demonstrations.

When Senator Reed said the Nebraska Senator owed it to the country to make clear his "dollar mark" statement, Senator Norris replied he could not help wrong constructions being placed upon his words and disclaimed any reflection upon the President or Congress.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, interrupted by saying about 300 Americans, including women and children, had been killed by submarine warfare.

"How many more does the Senator want to see killed before he is ready to defend our citizens and their rights?" demanded the Ohio Senator.

"If any government were seeking out Americans with intent to kill them because they were Americans," said Senator Norris, "I would go to war when the first one was killed. That has not been the case here either with those killed by British mines or German submarines. In Mexico more than 300 have been killed because they were Americans and that was all right?"

"I think," replied Mr. Pomerene, "Senators will distinguish between the actions of a responsible government and one that is irresponsible."

Stone Opposition Continued.

Senator Stone, in opposing the resolution, said:

"I fear that involving the United States in this European war will commit the greatest National blunder of history. I shall vote against committing this mistake to prevent which I would gladly lay down my life.

"But if the constituted powers of my Government shall decide for war and we go into the war, then I shall cast all doubts and foreboding to the winds and my eyes will be blind to everything but the flag of my country and my ears will be deaf to every call except the call of my country in its hour of peril."

Senator McCumber, Republican, proposed to postpone recognition of a state of war by a resolution to declare the future sinking of any American ship without warning or failure to take care of American passengers or other violations of international law an act of war and authorize the President to use the military forces of the country to carry the war to a successful termination.

Senator McCumber said "a very considerable portion of the people" do not favor war.

"If this last effort of mine," he concluded, "shall fail, I shall acquiesce in the judgment of the majority and support my Government in its every war need, and shall never vote to sheath the sword until peace, honorable and just shall be restored."

Senator Myers, of Montana, said:

"We can maintain peace no longer and maintain our honor and our rights. There is one of two courses—submit or fight. The question is, shall we take orders from the German government? If we do not accept Germany's defiant challenge, then the men who fought at Bunker Hill will have died in vain to establish a Nation too degenerate or too cowardly to survive."

Letter From Woman Read.

Senator LaFollette began his speech by reading a letter to Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, from a North Dakota woman, protesting in behalf of her son against the slaughter of war. The Wisconsin Senator was given close attention.

"I had supposed until recently," said the Senator, as he concluded the letter, "that it was the duty of Senators and representatives to vote and act their convictions on questions coming before them. Quite another doctrine has been proposed by the newspapers of the country. It is doctrine of standing behind the President without inquiry as to whether he is right or wrong.

"I have never subscribed to that doctrine and I never shall. I have stood behind him when I believed him right and I shall continue to oppose him when I believe him wrong.

"If it is important for us to speak on matters of domestic policy, though we may unfortunately be in disagreement, it is infinitely more important to speak and vote our conviction when the question is one of peace or war, involving certainly the lives and fortunes of our people, and it may be the destinies of all of them and even of the civilized world as well."

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's speech to Congress and when he severed relations with Germany the one asking for armed neutrality. He said conditions between this country and Germany have not changed greatly since the diplomatic break.

Charge "Wilful" Resented.

Declaring he became convinced that arming of merchantmen would be futile and a "lure to their destruction," Senator LaFollette spoke of how he had been criticised by the Executive for opposing the armed-ship bill. The President's daughter, Mrs. McAdoo, listened from the gallery.

"Representatives of the President saw fit, by methods I do not care to characterize, to prevent my speaking," the Senator said. "The President issued a statement in which he saw fit to characterize 'willful' the conduct of Senators who, in obedience to their convictions and oaths of office, opposed the bill. I know of no graver charge."

Senator La Follette read a sheaf of telegrams reporting "straw vote," postcard and other polls in various communities opposing war. He declared out of 15,000 or 20,000 letters and telegrams he had received regarding his vote on the armed ship bill, from 80 to 90 per cent had approved his stand. The Senators who opposed the armed neutrality bill had been attacked and "scurrilously libeled" in the newspapers, he declared, contrary to the spirit of fairness which once pervaded the Nation.

Asserting that a minority frequently is able to shape the National policy, Senator La Follette digressed from his prepared speech to make a plea that the people make themselves heard.

"The poor, who are called to rot in the trenches," he declared dramatically, "have now no organized mouthpiece. They have no press, but some time they will be heard, I hope, in an orderly and peaceful way and before long, when if we take this step prices of necessaries will multiply and they will come to be taxed double again and again. The people will be heard; they will have their say."

Charge of Unfairness Made.

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's statement that Germany had violated her submarine pledges and continued:

"Her promise, so-called, was conditional upon England being brought to obedience of international law. Was it quite fair to lay before the country the statement that Germany made an unconditional promise and had deliberately violated it?

"It was England—not Germany—who refused to obey the Declaration of London, containing the most humane ideas of naval warfare which could be framed by the civilized world up to that time. Keep that in mind.

"If this is war upon all mankind, is it not peculiar that the United States is the only Nation of all neutrals which regards it necessary to declare war upon Germany? All have refused to join in a combination against Germany. Some may have a clearer view than we. This suspicion of a desire for war profits does not attach to them."

Senator La Follette said the United States has not the confidence of the other American republics because of its war policies. He predicteed that entrance of the United States would not shorten the conflict, "but will vastly extend it by drawing in other nations." It is idle, he declared, to talk of a war on the German government and not on the German people.

"We are leagued," he continued, "or about to be, according to the President's speech, with the hereditary enemies of the German people. Words are not strong enough to protest against a combination with the entente allies which would have us indorse the violations of international law by Great Britain and her purpose to wreak vengeance on the German people. We did not know what was in the minds of those who made the compacts in which we are to share."

Referring to the President's assertion that the German people were thrown into the war without an opportunity to say anything about it, the Senator asked:

"Will the supporters of this war bill have a vote on it before it goes into effect? Unless they do that it ill becomes us to speak of Germany. Submit this question to the people. By a vote of 10 to 1 they would register their declaration against war."

The German people, he declared, have been more solidly behind their government than the people of the United States will be behind the President in waging a war on Germany.

"The espionage bill and the military bill that have been drawn by the war machine in this country," he said, "are complete proof that those responsible know that it has not popular support. The armies necessary to be raised to aid the entente allies cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment."

Praising the character and services of German-Americans in this country, Senator La Follette said they now are being "dogged by secret service men." He denied that any one government is responsible for the war, saying it was caused by European secret diplomacy, and citing the Anglo-Morocco secret treaty as "the most reprehensible, dishonest and perjured of records."

"England first began the ruthless naval warfare," he charged, "by repudiating the declaration of London."

Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, interrupted to suggest that England did not ratify the declaration. Senator La Follette replied that British representatives signed it, and Senator Stone said England had not actually rejected it.

"It has pleased those who have been conducting this campaign through the press (for war) to make a jumble of issues," continued Senator La Follette, "until now it is impossible to get an intelligent answer regarding the real issues. They say Americans are being killed by German submarines. We have not a leg to stand on in support of this war declaration."

"That the United States did not protest more vigorously against the British mine field blockade was the Administration's great mistake," the Senator said, "and the real and primary cause of an American war declaration.'

"We have wallowed in the mire at the feet of Great Britain and submitted in silence to her dictation," he continued. "Because we acquiesce, we have a legal and moral responsibility to Germany. Thus we have been actively aiding her enemy in starving German women, children and old men. Germany waits three long months for this Government to protest. In principle, therefore, Germany had the right blindly to destroy ships by submarines and mines in her own blockade zone. Germany is doing only what England is doing.

Germany Called Patient.

"Germany has been patient with us, standing strictly on her rights to be accorded the same treatment as England by us."

When Senator La Follette concluded he had been speaking more than three hours. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, arose immediately to reply.

"The speech of the Wisconsin Senator would better have become Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg than an American Senator," said Senator Williams. "In fact, he had gone further than Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg would ever have gone. Bethmann-Hollweg said the use of the submarine could be justified only on the ground of necessity, the Senator from Wisconsin puts it on the same footing as Great Britain's interference with our commerce.

"I fully expected the Senator from Wisconsin, before he took his seat, to defend the invasion of Belgium, the most barbarous act ever committed. I heard from him a speech that was pro-German, pro-Goth, pro-Vandal, and which was anti-President, anti-Congress and anti-American.

"While pronouncing an eulogy on the German people he might have eulogized a very much greater, better and more intelligent people—the American. His speech was exactly what might have been delivered in the German Reichstag by Bethmann-Hollweg, if Bethmann-Hollweg had the audacity. But Bethmann-Hollweg had too much sense, to much knowledge to make that speech."

La Follette Leaves Chamber.

At this point Senator La Follette left the Chamber, but remained in the cloakroom awhile, within hearing distance.

Continuing, Senator Williams said he heard in imagination the groans of men, women and children sent to watery graves by German submarines.

"But the Senator from Wisconsin hears none of them," said the Mississippi Senator. "I have loved the Wisconsin Senator in a way, until recently, but I have no patience with any man who stands up in the Senate at this time applauding the common enemy who also is the enemy of the human race, and has not one word in praise of the American President or the American people.

"If the American people can't be aroused now in patriotic fervor they are degenerate sons of noble sires. We are involved in this war now, but not by Congress; involved by the German Kaiser. I join the President in expressing no hostility against the German people themselves. I have lived among them two years.

"The Senator from Wisconsin labored to establish an identity of purpose and action in the violations of our neutral rights of Great Britain and Germany. He proved he did not know the difference between a prize court and a torpedo. Great Britain has drowned none of our citizens.

Need of Alliance Cited.

"I am a little tired of utterances like that of the Senator from Wisconsin denouncing the entente allies. He endeavors to twist the British lion's tail. Demagogues have been doing that ever since the revolution, but it is a matter of history that most of the people of England were against the war on the colonies.

"Which would you rather do, fight Germany now, with France and Great Britain and Russia, or fight her alone later? You've got to do one or the other. I tell you if Germany does win that fight on the continent of Europe she will begin building and getting ready to whip us unless the English fleet prevents it."

Referring to the Wisconsin Senator's statement that the United States has nothing to lose, no mater which wins the war, Senator Williams sad:

"Let's see. Have we no honor, no regard for the future sovereignty of our country, no regard to our flag? Is sentiment rot, is patriotism rot, is there nothing precous except money?

"I'm getting tired of this talk that this is a Wall street war. That's a lie. Wall street did not sink the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex, and those other ships. I'm tired of lies like that, and I think it is the duty of the American Congress and people to brand them as lies."

Turkish Rule Assailed.

Senator Williams said the resolution did not propose that the United States enter the war, but that it go into an American war to protect American rights, and for the sake of honor, justice, safety, liberty and equality. Once at war, he declared, the United States should stay until it became assured that the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg would no longer reign in Germany and Austria, and that the Turk would be forced back into Asia.

Senator Husting, Senator La Follette's Wisconsin colleague, said that while every Senator had a mind of his own and spoke on his own convictions in times of this kind, the conduct of international affairs must be in the hands of one man. He said that he believed that if the question of "peace or war" were submitted to the people it would be voted down.

"That," he added, "is not the question. The question is, shall the people of the United States support the President and Congress of the United States in whatever course they deem wisest and safest? I wish to say that if the question were submitted to the people they would sustain the President and Congress overwhelmingly.

"I would not go on record as saying the people of my state would be disloyal and they would be disloyal if

(Concluded on Page 9, Column 1.)

LEADER OF PRO-GERMAN FORCES IN SENATE AND SENATOR WHO TORE HIS ARGUMENT TO PIECES.

Top—Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. Below—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

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R. M. GRAY

Corner Washington and West Park

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.

CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if Tongue Is Coated, Breath Hot or Stomach Sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" Can't Harm Tender Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."