



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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Daily—Eleventh Year.

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NO. 308

## CONGRESS CALLED IN SESSION APRIL 2

### TO DECLARE STATE OF WAR NOW EXISTS

**President Recognizes That Germany Is Making War Upon the United States—Calls Congress to Assemble in Extra Session April 2, to Deal With Situation and to Authorize Further Steps for the Protection of American Interests.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Wilson, recognizing that Germany practically is making war on the United States on the seas, today called congress to assemble in extraordinary session on April 2 to deal with the situation.

The purpose of the session, now called two weeks earlier than the date first set, as announced in the president's proclamation is to receive a communication from the chief executive on "grave questions of national policy."

The president in his address to congress will detail how Germany practically has been making war on the United States by the ruthless destruction of American lives and ships on the high seas in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity.

**State of War Exists.**  
Congress then is expected to pass a resolution declaring that a state of war has existed between the United States and Germany for some time.

Such a resolution in itself will not be a declaration of war in a technical sense, although practically it will amount to the same thing.

As a consequence the United States will take further steps to protect its interests on the high seas and elsewhere against the warlike acts of Germany and whether an actual state of war will come to exist in its full sense will depend on the future acts of the imperial German government.

Since last Sunday when three American vessels were sunk off the British Isles in quick succession, with loss of American lives—bringing the total number of Americans lost through German submarine operations to more than 200—the president and all his advisers have recognized that a state of war exists. From all parts of the country have come calls for the immediate summoning of congress in extra session.

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### RAILROADS SPENT \$300,000 IN ADS

NEW YORK, March 21.—Almost \$300,000 was spent by the railroads in newspaper advertising in the recent eight-hour controversy with their men, but not the \$3,000,000 that brotherhood leaders charged before congress was so employed, it was announced here today by Frank H. Fayant, who is in charge of publicity for the national conference committee of the railroads. Complete accounts just made up, he said, showed that \$295,000 was used for advertising "for a little more than \$1 for every mile of road in the country."

"We did not use newspaper advertising until the brotherhoods announced they would refuse arbitration and would resort to a nationwide strike," Mr. Fayant said. "We placed two advertisements in every country weekly newspaper in the United States, a total of 13,865 publications, and three advertisements in every daily newspaper of 2,170 publications, a total of 16,935 newspapers. Some use was also made of magazines."

The purpose, he said, "was to place squarely before the country the issue involved."

### MOBILIZING RESOURCES OF COUNTRY

**Industrial and Military Reserves Being Brought to State of Readiness—Army of 500,000 as Nucleus for Army of Three Million—Ford and Schwab's Offers Accepted—Steel Trust Plants Also—Copper Interests Offer Metal.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—All the resources of the United States industrial as well as military are being speedily mobilized to place the nation in the fullest state of readiness for any eventuality.

For the present the responsibility rests with the navy which is arming American merchant ships, and placing rush orders for submarine chasers. Special orders have been issued advancing the graduating time of the classes at Annapolis.

Plans for the army are not so fully matured. It is believed, however, that President Wilson will recognize the possibility of the army's participation in the war when he addresses congress by discussing the need of universal training. In a tentative way plans for marshalling the full strength of the regular army, the National Guard and the training of a volunteer army of 500,000 men have been worked out in the army war college.

**Army of 500,000.**  
The volunteer army of 500,000 is planned as a nucleus of what eventually would be an army of 3,000,000 and would be assembled in training camps.

The mobilization of industrial resources has gone much further. Hundreds of great corporations, through the efforts of the council of national defense, have prepared themselves to utilize their full efficiency in the defense of the nation.

Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, has offered, and the government has accepted, his great plant to be operated without profit in the event of war. Charles M. Schwab has announced that his Bethlehem plant, now greater than Krupp's, will be used entirely for the government. The United States Steel corporation and a hundred other great industrial organizations have been making plans for their participation. Yesterday the great copper interests notified the government that they would supply the army and navy with their vital supplies of copper at about half the market price.

**Half Billion Cash.**  
When the president addresses congress he is expected to go into the details of the situation very fully, particularly as to how it affects the future of the United States.

While it is not known how much money President Wilson may suggest to congress as necessary to meet the

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### AMERICAN CONSUL IN SWEDEN OUSTED

LONDON, March 21.—Joseph Westenberg, American consul at Malmoe, Sweden, who recently was adjudged liable for penalty for 119,000 crowns in a civil action, is reported in a Malmoe dispatch to the Politiken of Copenhagen, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, to have been dismissed.

Mr. Westenberg, the American consular agent at Malmoe, lost a suit brought by a Copenhagen concern to recover damages under a contract. It was alleged that in breach of an agreement he re-exported a quantity of American pork which he imported to Sweden through the company which brought the suit.

FORMER EMPEROR AND DEPOSED ROYAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA ORDERED IMPRISONED AT TSARSKOE-SELO



Picture shows the czar, czarina and their five children: Left to right: Grand Duchess Marie, Czarina Alexandra, Grand Duchess Tatiana, Grand Duchess Olga, the czar, Grand Duchess Anastasia, and below, Grand Duke Alexis, now czar of Russia.

### GERMANY MAY STRIKE WITHOUT FORMAL NOTICE

**Hague Provisions Expected to Be Ignored by Germany and Warlike Operations Likely to Be Begun at Once—Congress to Speedily Declare That State of War Exists.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—With the knowledge that the United States is practically certain to declare a state of war existing, many officials believe that Germany may begin warlike operations against the United States in a fuller sense.

Although The Hague conventions of 1907 to which both the United States and Germany were signatories, declare that hostilities shall not begin without formal notice to belligerents as well as to neutrals, it is recognized that The Hague treaties have been so openly disregarded during the war in Europe that no compliance with them may be expected with any confidence. Before The Hague conventions there was ample precedent for beginning of hostilities without formal war declarations.

**Precedents of History.**  
The precedents of history show that the great majority of the world's conflicts have been begun before formal declaration of war was made.

According to authorities on international law a condition of war arises in three ways:

1. A declaration of war.
2. A proclamation or manifesto declaring that a state of war exists.
3. Through the commission of hostile acts of force.

One authority on international law describing ways in which hostilities may begin without formal declaration, says, acts of force by way of reprisals or during a pacific blockade or during an intervention might be forcibly resisted "hostilities breaking out in this way."

President Wilson's action today was quickly followed by predictions at the capital that congress speedily would declare a state of war existing.

Chairman Flood of the house for

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### TORNADO KILLS FIVE AT DELARK, ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21.—Five persons were killed and four others seriously injured in the tornado which swept a small section near Delark, Ark., early today, according to reports received here.

### HAWAII DELUGED BY CLOUDBURST, ONE LIFE LOST

HONOLULU, T. H., March 21.—The heaviest rains in years here during the last 48 hours undermined foundations of buildings and did other damage. Streets in the lower levels were running rivers. Bare-legged Kanaka boys caught fish in the main street of Waikiki.

Reports of roads and bridges washed out and property damaged generally were received from other islands. A cloudburst on the Island of Hawaii washed bodies out of their graves in a Japanese cemetery and flung them over cane fields.

Weather bureau records for 24 hours ending near midnight last night showed a precipitation of 13.34 inches of water.

Loss of life, so far reported, was confined to the death of one Japanese woman in the cloudburst on Hawaii.

During the downpour the inter-island steamer Maui went on the rocks of Makalawenna island and is a total loss with 10,300 bags of sugar aboard. There is a hole in her bottom and she was pounding hard on her beam ends. Officers and crew abandoned her.

### BULGARS KILL 60 CIVILIANS, MONASTIR BY POISON BOMBS

CORFU, Greece, March 21.—Asphyxiating gas bombs thrown into the open city of Monastir by the Bulgarians in their bombardment on March 17 killed more than sixty civilians, including 25 women and 31 children, according to the Serbian press bureau. Nearly twenty others, mostly women and children, were killed by shell fire. The bureau has received the following from Saloniki:

"According to supplementary reports the exact number of the victims of the terrible bombardment of the open town of Monastir by the Bulgarians on March 17 was: Killed, five old men, nine women, five children; wounded, two old men, two women, killed by asphyxiating gas, six old men, 25 women, 31 children. Suffering from effects of gas sixty-one, who are not expected to recover."

**Roosevelt Given Medal.**  
NEW YORK, Mar. 20.—The David Livingstone centenary medal was presented to Theodore Roosevelt tonight at the American Geographic society in honor of service to the science of geography on his trip down the River of Doubt.

### FORMER CZAR IMPRISONED AT TSARSKOE-SELO

**New Regime Orders Deposed Emperor and Consort Along With Other Reactionaries Locked Up—General Political Amnesty Ordered by Provisional Government.**

PETROGRAD, March 21.—General political amnesty has been ordered by the provisional government. The order is embodied in the following ukase:

"Yielding to the demands of the national conscience in the name of historic justice and commemoration of the definite triumph of the new regime founded upon right and liberty we order general political amnesty."

The provisional government also has published a manifesto fully confirming the constitution of Finland and ordering its application in full form.

The manifesto grants comprehensive amnesty to all political prisoners. It also provides for the early convocation of the Finnish diet.

LONDON, March 21.—The orthodox clergy at Kiev, Russia, has recognized the new government, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports.

**Royalty Imprisoned.**

LONDON, March 21.—The Russian government has ordered that the deposed emperor and his consort shall be regarded as having been deprived of their liberty and that they shall be brought to Tsar-koe-Selo, Reuter's

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### President's Proclamation

"WHEREAS, public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the second day of April, 1917, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be immediately taken under consideration.

"NOW, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session on the second day of April, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the 41st."

### TROOPS SUPPRESSING VIOLENT FOOD RIOTS REPORTED IN BERLIN

LONDON, March 21.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports that it is rumored that serious riots have broken out in Berlin in connection with the scarcity of food.

A dispatch from Odessa, Holland, says persistent rumors are current of great rising in Berlin. The dispatch adds: "Frontier regiments are reported to have left for Berlin to maintain order."

### TEUTONS TO WITHDRAW IN BELGIUM

**Indications of Retreat by Germans From Line North of Arras—Rapid Progress Being Made in Pursuit of Fleeing Teutons—Important Gains Made—Germans Leave Inhabitants Destitute—French Regain Ten Villages—Russians in Mesopotamia**

PETROGRAD, March 21.—Russian troops driving southwestward from Sakki, Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamian frontier into Turkish territory, the war office announced today.

LONDON, March 21.—The possibility of a German withdrawal in the region north of Arras, extending into Belgian territory, is forecast in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

The dispatch quotes a correspondent in northern France as reporting that the Germans are developing great activity from a point north of La Basso canal to a point past the Franco-Belgian frontier which he says, seems to indicate a withdrawal of salient lines. In the direction of Lens and Douai heavy explosions are continually heard.

The same patrol activity which preceded the retreat on the southern front, he adds, is now observed north of Arras.

**Ten Villages Taken.**  
PARIS, March 21.—Rapid progress is being made by the French in pursuit of the retreating Germans, the war office announces. Important gains were made on both sides of the Laon road, ten villages being captured.

After a severe fight in which heavy losses were sustained, the French carried Savrienois castle and the village of Jusy, about nine miles south of St. Quentin. Skirmishes between French cavalry and German detachments occurred on the Ham-St. Quentin road, South of Chauny the French are occupying the Ailette line and consolidating their new positions. A German surprise attack in the Champagne was repulsed.

**Germans Retreating.**  
LONDON, March 21.—The stormy weather, with severally cold winds and frequent snow squalls, continued during the night in the region over which the British armies in France are following the retreating Germans. Although these conditions added to the discomfort of field campaigning, Reuter's representatives at the British headquarters telegraphs, they have had no bad effect on the surface of the ground, which in the newly occupied territory remains quite practicable for movements of

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### U-BOATS DECREASE AMERICAN TRADE

NEW YORK, March 21.—During Germany's first month of submarine blockade around England and Scotland and Ireland, America's trade through New York dropped \$39,000,000 as compared with that in February of 1916, according to figures made public here today by the collector of customs. Last month the total was \$52,057,000. The comparative figures of exports to all of Europe shows an increase of about \$1,070,000.

Exports through New York to all foreign countries last month totalled \$222,352,000, an increase of nearly \$8,094,000 as compared with the previous February. Trade with Russia increased about 250 per cent.