



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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NO. 10

## LA FOLLETTE BLOCKSWAR RESOLUTION

United States Launched in World Conflict—Only Formal Recognition of Congress Awaited—Cabinet Holds War Session to Prepare for Struggle, Raising of Money, Equipping of Navy and Raising of Army to Half Million Men.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Consideration of the war resolution in the senate was forced over until tomorrow by objection of Senator La Follette and in the house it was delayed by lack of organization of the foreign affairs committee. It is expected to come up for action in both houses tomorrow.

Meanwhile President Wilson and the cabinet discussed all phases of preparations for the entrance of the United States into the war and administration leaders in congress began laying plans for raising money, most of it, as the president suggested, by a system of taxation on the present generation.

The universal military service bill was formally launched in the senate. Both Houses Adjourn.

Soon after the senate adjourned as the climax of a stormy scene which arose over La Follette's objections, the house also adjourned. Both house and senate meet tomorrow, the house at noon and the senate at 10 a. m.

Senators of the committee at once began to round up support for the plan for their own party and also the republican side and were hopeful that by holding continuous sessions beginning tomorrow they could reach a vote on the war resolution Friday.

The United States really is at war with the German empire today, awaiting only the formal recognition of congress.

Every agency was moving to guard the nation against the extension of credits of the nations already at war with Germany; the raising of money by taxation for use of the United States in the war; the equipment of the navy to the fullest state of efficiency to cope with the submarine menace and the raising of a great army on the principle of universal liability to service—the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

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## RESOLUTION OF WAR

"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 be 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."

## UNITED STATES IS WELCOMED BY BRITAIN AS ALLY

London Press Prints Text of President's Message—Called an Indictment of Hohenzollernism—Comes As a Great Ally With Immense Reserves of Man Power.

LONDON, April 3.—The text of President Wilson's address to congress with long accounts of scenes attendant upon its delivery, were published in the noon editions of the evening papers under big headlines such as "America's weight into the scale;" "An indictment of Hohenzollernism;" "The United States at War;" "Money and Munitions for the Allies;" "The stirring words with which the president's address closed should remove all hope on the enemy's part and all fear on the part of the allies that America, having made her choice, will pursue it half-heartedly. She comes as a great ally with immense reserves of man power to be used, as she tells us, without stint to supplement and fortify the heavily drained resources of the other nations who are fighting in the same cause."

LONDON, April 3.—Under the heading "Brothers in Arms," the Pall Mall Gazette says today of President Wilson's speech:

"The president frames the issue in a setting calculated to stir the deepest emotions of the American people. The Russian revolution enables him to commend it to them as a conflict between the virtues of democracy and the crimes of autocracy."

"America enters the war without reservations. Her action will be welcomed both for the substantial aid, which she will bring and for the community of spirit which she will further among the free nations of the world."

(Continued from page five.)

## 50,000 SLEDGES BRINGING EXILES FROM SIBERIA

Victims of Old Regime Hastening Back to Freedom From Convict Settlements—Is Race Against the Spring Thaw—Liberation as Yet Barely Begun.

TYUMEN, Siberia, April 3.—Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia, from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chain across the snows of north Asia toward the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian railway. Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known offense.

It is a race against time as the spring thaw is imminent and the roads even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lena will soon be impassable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must wait six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation begins.

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 the empire. The three officials were sent by the provisional government to explain to the natives in these remote Russian outposts the nature of the great change, which has come to the country. Their mission carries them to some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen and they are especially directed to instruct voters in regard to the coming constitutional assembly, which will decide the form of Russia's new government.

Liberation Just Begun.

The liberation of Siberia's prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals, the Associated Press correspondent only encountered a handful of exiles, 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 exiles, including 20 members of the Jewish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholski district west of Lake Zaikal. The exiles were traveling in special cars, and had been on the road continuing.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## PERSHING CALLS OUT NATIONAL GUARD

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 3.—General Pershing today authorized the announcement that orders would be issued this afternoon directing National Guard troops called out in the southern department to proceed to state mobilization camps immediately. The following mobilization points have been designated: Fort Sam Houston, for Texas; Fort Sill for Oklahoma; Fort Logan H. Root for Arkansas; and New Orleans for Louisiana.

## ROOSEVELT PRAISES WILSON'S MESSAGE



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

## RESCUE SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP ALNWICK CASTLE

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Venezia Fabre line, has picked up 19 men from the British passenger ship Alnwick Castle, already reported by Germany as having been sunk without warning on March 19.

The five from Treviso were rescued by the Alnwick Castle from an open boat.

The 24 men brought in by the Venezia had floated for four days and four nights in open boats before being picked up. They said that five of their number had died from exposure during that time. Many of those rescued are still suffering from frost bite and frozen limbs.

The Alnwick Castle, they said, carried a crew of 100 men and 24 passengers.

The British admiralty has already announced that ten of the persons she carried died and that others are missing.

In the boat met by the Venezia were six of the passengers, Captain Chave, the ship's surgeon, the engineer and fifteen of the crew.

Seven boats were launched from the Alnwick Castle, but owing to the strong gale blowing they were soon separated and thus far 100 of the 121 souls aboard are unaccounted for.

Survivors of the Treviso said that vessel was sunk early in the morning of the 18th.

## TAFT COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Former President William H. Taft, in a statement today, commenting on the message of President Wilson, said: "The president's message is an admirable setting forth of the causes that must lead the United States into a declaration of war. It is a great historical state paper. Its approval of universal compulsory service and of a close practical alliance with England, France and Russia in overcoming Prussian militarism shows the president's determination that the country when in war shall wage it effectively. The entente allies are now fighting our battles as well as the battles of world progress and we should be rears to every principle of honor and decency if we do not subscribe to the president's policy in a firm union in this war with France, England, Russia, Italy and their allies."

## AUSTRIA ANXIOUS TO DISCUSS PEACE WITH BELLIGERENTS

BERLIN, April 3.—The proposal of Count Von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hostilities apparently represents the attitude of all the central governments. Count Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Reports from Berlin that Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, had proposed a conference of belligerents without a cessation of hostilities caused surprise at the state department, where it was said that no such information had been received. Count Czernin is known here only to have said that the central powers still considered open their peace offer of December 12, but that he had added to that offer the suggestion of a conference during hostilities proved a new angle.

Officials felt at once, however, that the time for such a conference absolutely has passed. The view is being adopted here that no negotiations can be begun until Germany has laid down a general statement of terms as a guarantee of good faith.

The United States, apparently, would be as loath as the allies to enter a blind conference.

## ARMY OF 500,000 CALLED FOR UNDER UNIVERSAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The definite plans of the war department are waiting to go forward to congress when it is ready to receive them.

The first element of the plan, President Wilson has already disclosed. It is the assembling of 500,000 men under a universal service system as an addition to the regular army and National Guard which would provide a total war strength force of 1,200,000. It is assumed that coincident with the calling out of the new army, orders to recruit the regulars and guardsmen to full strength will go out.

Army officers believe 50,000 is the maximum number they can undertake to train at once. When the work has proceeded for a few months, however, an additional 500,000 could be called out, to be followed out at intervals of a few months by other similar increments until a total army of the desired size has been mustered.

The training of the first half million will tax the personnel and machinery of the regular army to the limits.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A National Guardsman of the Third District of Columbia infantry backed by a party of citizens, covered the front of the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation here with a coat of yellow paint today, while another party of citizens destroyed pacifist banners and literature inside.

## WEST POINT CLASS TO BE GRADUATED THIS MONTH

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The first class of the United States military academy at West Point will be graduated late this month instead of in June, according to an announcement made today by Secretary Baker.

## PRESIDENT ASKS DECLARATION OF STATE OF WAR

Congress Urged to Accept Gage of Battle—Germany Is Branded an Irresponsible Government Running Amuck—Asks Every Resource of Land to Aid Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3.—President Wilson last night urged congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and a warfare against all nations, the president declared that neutrality no longer was feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become ineffectual enough at best and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that congress accept the gauge of battle with all the resources of the nation.

"I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States," said the president; "that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

When the president had finished speaking, resolutions to declare a state of war existing were introduced in both houses of congress, referred to appropriate committees and will be debated tomorrow. There is no doubt of their passage.

The objects of the United States in entering the war, the president said, are to vindicate the principles of peace and justice against "selfish and autocratic power." Without selfish ends, for conquest or dominion, seeking no indemnities or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the United States must enter the war, he said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when those rights were as secure as the faith and freedom and nations could make them.

The president's address was sent in to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England and a summary of its contents was sent around the world to other nations.

To carry on an effective warfare against the German government, which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty," the president recommended:

"Utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany."

"Extension of liberal financial credits to those governments so that the resources of America may be added so far as possible to theirs."

"Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country."

"Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare."

"An army of at least 500,000, based on the principle of universal liability to service and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training."

"Raising necessary money for the United States government so far as possible."

(Continued on Page Six.)

## PEACE HEADQUARTERS IS PAINTED YELLOW

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## 28 LIVES LOST WHEN AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A dispatch from Ambassador Sharp dated at Paris 5 p. m. yesterday said nineteen survivors from the Aztec were landed yesterday afternoon at Brest and 28 persons still were missing and their rescue doubtful because of the heavy sea and storm.

Ambassador Sharp cabled: "The foreign office has just informed me that the American steamer Aztec was torpedoed at 8 p. m. last night (April 1) far out at sea off Island of Ushant. One boat from the steamer has been found with nineteen survivors who were landed this afternoon (yesterday) at Brest. Twenty-eight persons are still missing and although two patrol vessels are searching for them, the stormy condition of the sea and weather renders their rescue doubtful."

"Foreign office not informed as to names of survivors. Will cable further details as soon as possible."

Dispatches to the French embassy last night put the missing at eleven.