

War Be Declared Tomorrow Night, Is Plan

SENATE BEGINS WAR RESOLUTION CONSIDERATION

McCUMBER INTRODUCES SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION

Indications Are That Debate in Senate Will Be Lengthy—House Foreign Affairs Committee Reports Favorably on War Resolution, Amid Storm of Patriotism, Shackelford and Cooper Opposing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—War will be declared on Germany tomorrow night unless the plans of prominent leaders in congress fail. The senate began the consideration of the "state of war" resolution this morning. Senators Lodge, Hitchcock and Swanson starting the senate to a high pitch of patriotism.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota presented a substitute resolution providing that notice be sent Germany that the taking of another American life will be an act of war. McCumber said it was his intention to give Germany a chance to withdraw by submarine decree.

Senators Stone and Vanderman declared war although they said that if war is declared they will do their utmost to see that it is successful. Indications are that the debate in the senate on the war resolution will be lengthy and more pacifist speeches are expected.

While the senate was debating today, the house foreign affairs committee voted to recommend the passage of the war resolution. Shackelford of Missouri and Cooper of Wisconsin, pacifists, opposed the action. Chairman Wood said that he expected the house to act tomorrow on the committee's report. Many objected, stating that they wished time to speak.

Intense excitement occurred in the senate late this afternoon as a result of Senator Reed's charges that Senator Norris came near uttering treason when Norris, one of the "wifful twelve," declared that it looked as if the resolution to declare war on Germany is placing the dollar mark above the flag.

A dozen senators were immediately on their feet questioning Senator Norris. The galleries shrieked. Norris shouted that he did not mean disrespect to the flag, but that he believed the war resolution is based on commercial reasons only.

Senators Tillman and Kenyon spoke in support of the resolution. Senator La Follette entered the chamber then for the first time during the day and took the floor.

Senator Sheppard introduced a national prohibition amendment as a war measure. In the house, Shackelford presented a minority report against the war resolution, declaring that America has not been dishonored and has no reason to declare war.

The house passed a \$240,000,000 army bill, the \$125,000,000 sundry bill and then adjourned. The house will consider the war resolution at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Two Names Filled Two assumed business names have been filed with the county clerk, that of C. A. McPherson, doing business as the Klamath Machine and Repair Company, and that of the Sawmill Engineering and Construction Company, of which F. Hill Hunter is the proprietor.

WATER RIGHTS MUST BE PAID

PERSONS DESIRING TO FILE ON TULE LAKE LANDS HOLDING WATER RIGHTS MUST PAY UP IN FULL, SAYS OPINION

Persons who have applied for a water right under the first unit of the Klamath project United States reclamation service and who have not paid up in full on the same are not permitted to file on the tracts to be thrown open under the Tule Lake land drawing, according to an opinion received at the local reclamation office.

Some question had been raised regarding this and the local office secured an interpretation from the department. Local officials say that it applies to any person who has a water right on land under the ditch of any acreage whatsoever, if it is not paid up in full. Filings may be made on April 19 and the drawing will be held on April 25.

A statement given out by the local reclamation office is as follows: For the information of landowners under the First Unit of the Klamath Project, the Act of August 2, 1912 (37 Stat., 245), has been interpreted by the department as follows:

"No person shall, at any one time, acquire or own a water right, or be furnished water on account of a water right acquired, from the United States in excess of such quantity as may be necessary for the proper irrigation of one farm unit, as fixed by the secretary of the interior unless all installments contracted to be paid on the additional supply to be purchased shall first be paid in full, and the water right purchased for the lands in excess of one unit shall be limited to a supply sufficient for 160 acres."

LOAN DIRECTORS MEET SATURDAY

FARM LOAN COMMITTEE ELECTED AT LAST MEETING OF KLAMATH FALLS NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

The directors of the Klamath Falls National Farm Loan Association, at their recent meeting elected, a strong Farm Loan committee.

Frank T. Nelson, Edward Saiton and Chas. E. Spidell comprise the committee, with C. J. McCollum as alternate. The membership in the association now numbers twenty-eight farmers, with loan applications aggregating over \$60,000.

The directors will meet again on Saturday, April 7, at 1 p. m., at the county agricultural agent's office, when some new applications for membership are to be considered. Any who have not yet signed the articles of the association are invited to do so at this meeting.

ORINDALE LITERARY WILL HAVE MINSTREL SHOW

ORINDALE, April 4.—The last meeting of the Orindale Literary Circle for the season will be held Friday night, April 6. A committee has been working up a good minstrel play for the evening's entertainment. The ladies have been asked to bring cake and coffee, which will be served by the school. Everyone is invited and everything will be free.

Factory Men Here C. F. De Lano, factory representative of the Maxwell car, is here from Portland to visit the Howie garage, local agent for the Maxwell.

PREMIER RIBOT AND RUSSIANS PRAISE AMERICA

RIBOT SAYS GREATEST MOMENT IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

French Premier Holds President Wilson's Message Makes Future Wars Less Likely—Hopes the German People Observe Distinction Between Them and Their Government—Petrograd Holds Meetings.

PARIS, April 4.—Premier Ribot told newspapermen today that "this is the greatest moment in American history."

The premier added that President Wilson's speech will have the greatest moral effect throughout the world and will make the danger of future wars less likely. He said that he hoped the German people would observe the distinction between themselves and their government made by President Wilson in his address.

"The people of France enthusiastically welcome the American flag entwined with the tri-colors," declared the premier.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—President Wilson's speech was warmly welcomed here. Many meetings are being held and speakers are explaining the significance of the message.

WAR DEPARTMENT WANTS ARTISANS

MAKES APPEAL FOR 20,000 MECHANICS, HORSEMEN, CLERKS, MASON AND OTHER MEN FOR THE RESERVE CORPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The war department has appealed for the enlistment of 20,000 artisans and quartermasters for the enlisted reserve corps. They will begin training immediately.

The call is for mechanics of all kinds, horsemen, clerks, masons, painters, carpenters and many others. Father Dies at Monmouth F. T. Wattenburg, father of R. E. Wattenburg of this city, died Monday night at his home at Monmouth, Oregon, where he had lived for many years. Mr. Wattenburg is an old Oregon pioneer. Mr. Wattenburg of this city, accompanied by his sister, Miss Lula Wattenburg, a teacher in the Riverside school, left for Monmouth Sunday morning following word of his condition. They are expected to return the latter part of the week.

Four More Recruits Leave Four more recruits from Klamath Falls for the United States navy left this morning, after making arrangements through the two naval officers here Monday night and W. A. Delsell. They were B. F. Mantou, Nelson Hall, A. L. Coudry and C. C. Finley. Hall is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall of this city. A number of friends and relatives were at the depot, as was Postmaster Delsell, to see them off. This makes ten to leave this city this week.

French Near St. Quentin PARIS, April 4.—It is officially announced that French patrols have penetrated the southwestern outskirts of St. Quentin, where the Allies have been attempting to drive a wedge in Hindenburg's line.

GERMANS MAY LEARN

LONDON, April 4.—The Allies are considering having President Wilson's address to congress made Monday night dropped from aeroplanes broadcast over Germany, that the German people themselves may learn from an unprejudiced source of America's attitude and aims.

DERANGED MAN SHOOTS THREE AND IS KILLED

PROMINENT RANCHER OF HANFORD, CAL., RUNS AMUCK

Kills Judge, Attorney and Man in Attorney's Office in Court House House Building—Had Been Involved in Land Litigation—Shot by City Marshal as He Was Leaving in His Auto.

HANFORD, Cal., April 4.—L. T. Denny, aged 65 years, a prominent rancher of this section, ran amuck this morning at 10:30 o'clock, killed three men and was killed himself by City Marshal Hines, as he was trying to escape.

Denny first went to Judge C. L. Meadows' office in the courtroom and shot and killed him. He then went to the office of Attorney E. T. Coster, shooting and killing him and also W. G. Wiley, agent for a tractor company, who was in Coster's office.

Emerging from this office Denny started to enter his automobile and escape. Marshal W. J. Hines called to him to halt, but he refused. Hines then fired, killing Denny.

It is believed that Denny was deranged. He has been speculating in land for a long time, over which there had been much litigation.

Coster was the opposing attorney in the suits, and it is believed that Denny blamed Coster and Meadows for the cases.

Wiley was not involved in the suits. The shooting resulted from a suit filed by a tractor company against Denny for payment on a tractor purchased by him.

The shooting caused a wild panic in the courtroom, about court house offices and on the streets here.

EVIDENCE OF AUTOPSY HEARD

The Hobbs murder case progressed from the corpus delicti stage this morning to evidence on the autopsy. Dr. R. R. Hamilton occupying the stand for a considerable length of time this morning. He performed the autopsy.

The questioning of the witnesses in the case so far is following the same general lines as at the first trial.

This afternoon Harry Messner was placed on the stand for a short time. Judge Kuykendall asked Dr. Hamilton, following his testimony, whether he had read his testimony given at the first trial and advised him to read it. The doctor said he had not read it.

Many Flags Appearing Many flags are appearing on business houses and some homes in the city this week, while a majority of the pedestrians to be seen are wearing small emblems of the national colors in their lapels.

County Court Meets The county court is in session today at the court house, allowing general fund bills this morning and this afternoon is taking up road fund bills.

AMERICAN FLAG ORDERED OUT

PRESIDENT KIMBALL OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS GIVES ORDERS—MEMBERS WILL ATTEND MEETING SATURDAY

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps of this city have been directed by Mrs. Z. C. Kimball, president, to drape an American flag on their respective homes in the city. The members of the corps will meet Saturday afternoon to attend the mass meeting called by the Grand Army veterans at the opera house, according to their plans.

Initiation ceremonies were held Monday afternoon in the Moose hall by the corps when Mrs. Earl Hamaker and Mrs. Carrie Melers were initiated. The ceremonies were followed by a banquet and social time.

BERLIN PAPER WARNS GERMANY

TAGEBLATT SAYS THE COUNTRY MUST NOT UNDER-ESTIMATE IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN ENTERING THE WAR

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—"The Germans must not under-estimate the importance of America entering the war, for America is the richest country in the world," says the Berliner Tageblatt today. "We regret that America is thus prolonging the war. The German people will bravely face the new task," says the paper.

PARISH SENDS HAY SAMPLES TO GLAISYER

Word received from C. L. Parish, auditor at Oregon Agricultural College and a former resident of Klamath county, by H. R. Glaisyer, county agricultural agent, states that Mr. Parish can put persons desiring hay in touch with a large quantity of vetch, clover and cheat at prices of \$15 for the first two varieties and \$14 per ton for the cheat, f. o. b. Corvallis.

Mr. Glaisyer said today that J. M. Cunningham is securing a shipment of cheat, expecting it to arrive today, and that Mr. Parish has sent three bales of clover and vetch as samples in case parties desire to see it.

Mr. Parish says Mr. Parish is not in the hay business, but volunteered the information out of his interest in Klamath county.

Suggests Aid for Mills Addition Acting Mayor Doty suggested at an informal discussion before the council meeting Monday night that the city take steps to drain the Mills addition neighborhood in the vicinity of Sixth street, which, he said, is flooded because of the failure of a nearby property-owner to permit a drain across his property, which the government desired to construct.

Much of the water is believed to come from the government canal and Mr. Camp had informed Doty, said Doty, that it would have been drained had the government been permitted to install a drain. The entire section of land in that region is under water at the present time. No formal action was taken by the council.

Office to Chillicothe J. J. Stalger, contractor and timberman, left this morning for Chillicothe on business.

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE

President Wilson, in his address before both houses of congress spoke as follows, in full:

"I have called the congress in extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the third of February last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That has seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of the undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

"Their precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. "The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.

"By painful stage after stage has this law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. "This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the misunderstandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

"I am not thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It

is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred to very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations, have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it.

"The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must not entertain feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge, or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality it now appears, is impracticable, because submarines are in effect outlawed, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping. It is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity, indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

"The German government denied the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed even in the defense of rights, which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of the law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions, it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into a war without either the rights of or the effectiveness of belligerents.

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer for the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and the grave solemn responsibilities which it involves, but an unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, 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; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate 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 in bringing the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in material and action with the government.

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