

TAX TO FINANCE WAR

INCOMES ON WHISKY, BEER AND TOBACCO MUST CONTRIBUTE SHARE.

EXCESS PROFITS TO BE HIT

House and Senate Leaders Outline Program for Raising 50 Per Cent of First Year's Expenditures by Taxation—Bond Issue for Half Billion.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's policy outlined in his address to congress of paying America's war bill so far as possible while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, is reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the house and senate to raise 50 per cent of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

Under this program congress would be called on to raise war revenue of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, authorization for which will be sought this week. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of war, under this program would be \$6,670,000,000.

Of the bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated would be loaned to the entente allies. The entire issue will bear interest of 3 1/2 per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate on their previous issues.

The remaining \$2,000,000,000 will be applied as necessary on the cost of the military and naval establishments, and other war expenses of the United States. Indications are that with the new war revenue measures in effect the full \$2,000,000,000 will not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

In requesting authorization for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue administration leaders have in mind the necessity of allowing for a slight margin of safety so that the work of the war and navy departments would not be handicapped by a lack of funds due to the possible failure of proposed tax measure to raise the entire sum of 50 per cent desired.

Details of the proposed bond issue have not been fully disposed of at present. The proposal that congress authorize immediately the issue of \$3,000,000,000 in bonds to finance a loan to the allies and afterwards take up the request for \$2,000,000,000 for the army and navy is considered in some quarters.

NO STRIKES DURING WAR.

Defense and Safety First Considerations, Says Gompers.

Washington, D. C.—No strikes or labor disputes of any kind during the war is the program of the labor committee of the council of national defense's advisory commission, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a report unanimously adopted by the council and commission, the committee declares "the defense and safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens," and proposes that whenever emergencies arise requiring a change of standards, such changes should be made only after investigation and approval by the council of national defense.

Since the labor committee membership includes both leaders of organized labor and representatives of industrial employers, its action is interpreted as giving the United States promise of complete freedom from industrial disputes such as hampered England early in the war.

Bridge Guards Exchange Shots.

Southbury, Conn.—Three soldiers guarding a railroad bridge near here exchanged shots with two unknown men. When ordered to halt both men drew revolvers and began firing. Other members of the outpost were awakened and pursued the men, but they escaped in the fog.

Sinclair to Enter War.

Minneapolis.—Gilbert Sinclair, football star at the University of Minnesota, sails from New York April 21 for France to drive an automobile in the ambulance corps. Sinclair was a guard for three years on the Gopher eleven.

German Arrested Had Maps.

York Harbor, Me.—A German who said he was Frank Spikethorn, formerly of Baltimore, was arrested here. Maps of the coast with marginal notes in German, and a notebook filled with writing were found in his possession.

Burning of Pier Mystery.

Jacksonville, Fla.—One of the Clyde steamship company's piers here was destroyed by fire Sunday, a second pier was slightly damaged and a quantity of freight burned. The steamer Huron, lying in the slip, was moved to safety. The fire was under control as darkness fell, but was still burning. The origin of the fire is unknown, although there are many rumors as to how it started. The loss was estimated at \$150,000. Squads from warships in the harbor assisted the firemen.

WAR PROCLAMATION EXHORTS THE U. S.; ALIENS ARE WARNED

Last Step to Active Hostilities Taken When President Signs.

CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Subjects of Kaiser Enjoined to Keep the Peace and Will Be Held Liable for Disobedience—Barred From Entering Certain Localities.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. In the proclamation he called upon American citizens to give support to all measures of the government.

The Proclamation.

The war proclamation follows: "Whereas, The congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day 'that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

Whereas, It is provided by section 4,067 of the revised statutes as follows:

Under War Conditions.

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion of predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of hostile nation or government being males of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

To Watch Conduct of Aliens.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, By sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Proclaims State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government. "I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace; and acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

As to Alien Enemies.

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, maxims or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

Bars Wireless Use.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written, or printed in cipher, or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy.

Making of Threats Barred.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in, or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

Detention Provided.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States is so required by the president.

Must Get Permission to Leave.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except upon order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall and in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

May Be Arrested Upon Suspicion.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Wilson Asks Volunteers.

The president also issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength, and gave his indorsement to the general staff army bill designed to obtain men by selective conscription.

"The necessary men," said the president in a statement, "will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to selective draft is advisable.

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and by addition the additional forces which will now be needed so that the national army will comprise three elements."

The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as follows:

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 is 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 FORMALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Congress Declares That a State of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Six Members of Upper House Voted Against Resolution After Heated Debate—Representatives Adopt Measure by Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, April 6.—Responding quickly to President Wilson's stirring message and to the evident demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

- ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota. HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon. R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin. G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska. WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri. J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unconditionally.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"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."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain.

"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."

German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock 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," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

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," he added. "Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining."

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us? When the war-made autocracy that now rules Germany has been chastened or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be reunited."

Many other senators took part in the debate. Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken while the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all filed quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee 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 for 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.

"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 and practice 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 gaze of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war.

"The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should.

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

TAKE OVER VESSELS

United States Authorities Seize German Ships.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN CHARGE

Action Follows Almost Immediately After Passage by Congress of Resolution Declaring That a State of War Exists.

New York, April 6.—Seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, followed quickly. In a few hours United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It was understood that the move did not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held as a measure of safety. There was no announcement as to whether the government should take over the ships for its use and pay for them after the war.

German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

Since the president delivered his war message to congress these ships had been under a heavy guard stationed by the collector of the port.

Their officers have said that, lying at their docks since the beginning of the war, these vessels have become so fouled and their slips so choked with mud that it would have been virtually impossible for them to get away unless they were extricated by dredges.

At various times there had been reports that the machinery and boilers had been wrecked by their German crews, but of this there was no official confirmation.

Chancellor McGovern, after boarding the North German Lloyd steamer Whitehead at New London, said that its engines were apparently in good condition.

The ships taken over, ports in which they were seized, and their tonnage and value, are as follows:

Table with columns for Port, Name, Tonnage, and Value. Includes entries for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News, Baltimore, Savannah, New London, Conn., Jacksonville, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., Piquet Sound, New Orleans, La., Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., Nicaragua, and San Juan, Porto Rico.