

President Wilson's Address to Congress On Relations Between United States and Germany

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president in his address to congress on the issue with Germany said: "Gentlemen of the Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly."

without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the enormous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

Case of the Sussex. "One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustified as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare, as the commanders of German vessels have for the last twelve months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or willful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained, but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances of the method of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed that government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects."

United States is Patient. "The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved, it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation. It has of course accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government to so control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation."

Kaiser Falls to Control Navy. "That point now has unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The imperial German government has not been able to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has, therefore, become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable; namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attacks which their employment, of course, involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred impenitence of non-combatants."

Neutral Vessels Destroyed. "Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed, sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the post mortem of being allowed to take to their ship's boats before it was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given; no escape, even to the ship's boats, allowed to those on board. What this government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to render it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates of right and humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind."

New Claim of Germany. "In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas and that the imperial German government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances at their own risks, but the imperial German government claimed the right to set these understandings aside under circumstances which it deemed extraordinary."

Repeated Assurances Violated. "Again and again the imperial German government has given this government in solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again violated its solemn undertakings to disregard these assurances with entire impunity. There is the Lusitania, the Arabic, and there have been many like the Arabic have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of innocents have been sacrificed, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wholly and

new with the utmost solemnity and firmness. "I have taken it, and taken it with your approval and support. All sober minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

Stock Market Opens Lower on Account of the German Crisis

NEW YORK, April 13.—Wall street accepted latest developments in the German controversy with mingling judgment from the weak tone of the stock market at the opening today. War shares and all the better known specialties broke from one to almost three points, the entire list reflecting hurried liquidation. Bethlehem steel broke nineteen points to 421. The railroads and other representative stocks were under better control, but the decline was broader and accompanied by greater activity than any session thus far this year.

The president's decision to submit the German situation to congress came as a great surprise to the financial district, and commission houses with wire connections were almost overwhelmed with liquidating orders.

Greatest excitement prevailed on the exchange and many speculative holdings were abruptly closed out. Apprehension increased when it became known that the note to Berlin was already on the way. This feeling was heightened when extracts of what purported to be an ultimatum to Berlin were published.

Declines were extended in nearly all directions, the minimums reaching 4 to 6 points from yesterday's close. Anglo-French bonds were unloaded in blocks of \$100,000 and \$200,000. Sales of the first four approximated 300,000 shares, the largest output for that period in many weeks. Heavy selling of the general list was another impressive feature.

Roth Wins American Marathon at Boston

BOSTON, April 13.—Arthur B. Roth of the Dorchester club today won the American Marathon run of twenty-five miles over the roads from Ashland to Boston. It was the twentieth race held by the Boston Athletic association. Roth's time was 2:27:16. The record is 2:21:15, made by Ryan of New York in 1912.

PIMPLES ON FACE BURN AND ITCH

Became Worse and Worse. Face Disfigured, In Blotches, Were Red and Scaled Over.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had pimples on my face which gradually became worse and worse all the time. They burned and itched and I would wake up often at night and my face would burn dreadfully and it was disfigured for the time being. At first the pimples were in blotches but gradually scattered, and they were red and festered and also scaled over. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At first I put the Cuticura Ointment on and then I bathed my face with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and I had not used them more than two weeks till I noticed a change and now my face is entirely healed." (Signed) Miss Marie Christensen, Route 3, Neola, Iowa, July 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Advertisement for Cottage Milk featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the benefits of the milk.

GENERAL SCOTT IS SENT TO BORDER

Chief of General Staff Will Make Report on Conditions to War Department.

FUNSTON IS STILL IN CHARGE

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, will go to San Antonio, Tex., tonight by order of Secretary Baker in order to get accurate information as to the situation on the border and in Mexico. Secretary Baker issued this statement: "General Scott leaves for San Antonio this evening at 6:35 at my request. He will spend several days with General Funston and return. This trip is made solely for the purpose of getting an accurate information as possible for the use of the department. General Funston remains in full charge of the affairs of his department, including the expedition into Mexico. He has the full confidence of the department and his dispositions have the department's entire approval. Secretary Baker would not discuss General Scott's mission beyond his formal statement. It was assumed, however, that his report, after conference with General Funston, will go far toward determining the course to be pursued in Mexico. It is known that General Funston has been urging the department that he is permitted to shift his headquarters and

the border base in order to shorten his line of communications. The department has not thus far approved the suggestion, although the request was before the cabinet yesterday. The department apparently has hesitated to authorize any radical change in the status of the expedition, in the face of requests from General Carranza that the troops be recalled, believing it might tend to increase anti-American feeling among Carranza's garrisons. Until the German situation is clearly understood it is impossible to forecast the administration's decision as to Pershing's expedition. Military observers appear to agree that some radical move must be made soon, either to back up the cops in Mexico or to withdraw them. It is believed that General Funston's decision to place additional troops at General Pershing's disposal aroused the department to determine upon the course to pursue with as little delay as possible. General Scott is acquainted with Villa and with many Carranza officials and with his knowledge of the border and the confidential information General Funston can supply, he will be able to advise Secretary Baker.

DECORATIONS FOR ENGLISH WOMEN WHO WORK ON FARMS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 20.—Several hundred thousand women, who are to take up farm work in various parts of the British Isles, replacing the men, who have gone to the front will be given certificates when they register and armlets after completing two months' service. The armlet will be slightly narrower than that worn by the Derby recruits and will be green with scarlet brown.

621 Residents of Nebraska

Advertisement for Hotel Astor New York, Times Square, featuring a circular logo and text about room rates and services.

Advertisement for Peters Trust Co., The Individual Administrator, located at 1622 Farnam Street.

Large advertisement for Chicago and the East trains, featuring an illustration of a train and text about fast, splendidly equipped trains and daily services.



Advertisement for Exquisite Easter Suits, featuring text about the suits' quality and prices, and a small illustration of a woman in a suit.

Advertisement for Benson & Thorne Co. featuring Easter Millinery and Suit Waists, with illustrations of a woman in a hat and a woman in a suit.

Advertisement for Tip-Top Bread, featuring an illustration of a loaf of bread and text about its quality and availability.

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills, featuring an illustration of a man and text about the medicine's benefits.