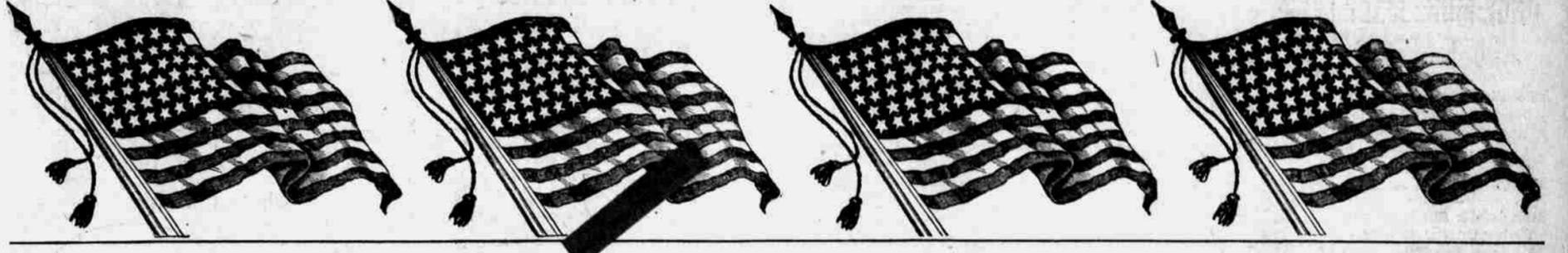


President Asks State of War Be Declared



German Submarine Sinks Armed U. S. Ship

EXTRA TWO CENTS **THE OMAHA DAILY BEE** **Early Mail Edition**
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President Asks Congress to Say War Exists; Wants Power to Raise Army of 500,000; Message His Answer to German Challenge

Mr. Wilson Addresses Joint Session of Congress on the Crisis Existing in Affairs With Germany.
SAYS STATE OF WAR EXISTS
Congress Asked to Declare to World That Overt Act Has Actually Been Committed.
MESSAGE DRAWS THROG
Great Crowd in Attendance to Hear President Present His Recommendations.
RESOLUTION IS PROMPT

Eventful Day in Halls of Congress; When President Asks Declaration of War
President Wilson has asked congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. He urges the United States actively to co-operate with the allied powers and end the war by the defeat of Germany. Raising an army of 500,000 men by a form of universal service is also recommended by the president. The American steamer Aztec, first armed American ship to leave a United States port, has been sunk by a torpedo with a loss of several American lives. Champ Clark was re-elected speaker of the house as congress convened in special session. Senator Lodge knocked down a pacifist as the climax of a pacifist demonstration at the capitol. Army and navy chiefs say preparations complete for national defense. More guardsmen are called into the federal service, making total of 60,000 men. All guardsmen who are in government employ ordered mustered out. Recruiting ordered halted temporarily.

Text of the War Resolution

Washington, April 2.—Immediately after the president left the capitol the house and senate reconvened and an identical joint resolution was introduced in both houses, declaring the existence of a state of war and directing the president to employ all the resources of the country to carry on war against the imperial German government and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion. Because of the opposition to the measure by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, the resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator Martin of Virginia, the democratic floor leader. Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, introduced it in the house. The resolution follows: "Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same; "Whereas, the recent acts of the imperial German government are acts of war against the government and people of the United States. "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled that a state of war between America and the imperial German government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared: "And that the president be and is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country on a thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination." The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committees by both houses and adjournment until tomorrow followed soon afterward. Both committees meet tomorrow morning.

Aztec, American Armed Ship Sunk; First Into War Zone With Guns; Was Torpedoed at Night Off Brest

LODGE KNOCKS DOWN MAN WHO HIT HIM
Bay State Senator Makes Hot Retort to Pacifist Who Calls Him a Coward.
ATTACKED IN THE CAPITOL
Washington, April 2.—A personal encounter between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Worcester, Mass., in which the senator knocked his opponent down, occurred today in the corridor of the capitol. Bannwart, with Rev. Paul Harris Drake of Christ church, Dorchester, and several other men and women of pacifist delegations, called Senator Lodge to the door of his committee room and asked him to vote against a declaration of war with Germany. Senator Lodge replied that if President Wilson asked for such a declaration he certainly would support it. "That is cowardice," retorted one of the group. "National degeneracy is worse than cowardice," replied the Massachusetts senator. "You are a coward," said Bannwart. "You are a liar," retorted Senator Lodge. Bannwart advanced and struck the senator, who then, despite his sixty-six years, launched a blow that sent Bannwart sprawling on the hard tiles of the corridor. Spectator pummeled Bannwart. Bannwart told the capitol police he was not the aggressor and contended that Senator Lodge struck the first blow. In other respects his story did not differ greatly from that told by employes in the senator's office. After Senator Lodge finished with the pacifist, David B. Herman of this city stepped in and, according to spectators, pummeled Bannwart, cutting several gashes in his forehead and spreading blood over his face. Bannwart was taken to a police station, with directions that a charge of assault on Senator Lodge be preferred against him. The others in the group with him were allowed to go. Senator Lodge appeared on the floor when the senate met and apparently was no worse for his encounter. Scores of senators went over to the Massachusetts senator's desk and shook his hand. Senator Lodge declared that the statement of the attack upon him by pacifists issued by the pacifists was an "absolute falsehood." Senator Weeks issued a statement testifying that Senator Lodge was not the aggressor, but was attacked by Bannwart and the pacifist party. Senator Weeks said: "The unprovoked and disgraceful assault has a far wider significance than simply an assault upon an individual. It is well for the country to take notice that those who claim to be trying to keep the country out of war are among the most intolerant of our citizens and do not hesitate to attack those who hold different opinions. Such people should be watched. I doubt the good faith and loyalty of men and women who are so far lost to the properties as these who committed this offense." Pacifist headquarters gave out a statement about the affair, which in part was as follows: "A group of Massachusetts dele-

Steamer Aztec, Owned by the Oriental Navigation Company, Sent to Bottom by German Submarine.
NUMBER REPORTED LOST
First U. S. Craft Carrying Guns Torpedoed at Night Near Island Off Brest.
BORE FOODSTUFFS CARGO
New York, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received here tonight by the company from the United States consul at Brest, France. The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were thirty-nine men aboard the vessel, sixteen of them Americans. The Aztec sailed from New York March 18, for Havre. It was commanded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were native born Americans. The Oriental Navigation company, owner of the Aztec, also owns the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade. The Aztec carried a full cargo of food stuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000. Some Are Lost. Paris, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. Some of the crew were rescued and are being brought into Brest. A number of the men are missing and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running. William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador, was informed this afternoon by the French government of the torpedoing of the Aztec and immediately cabled the state department. Representatives of the American government will proceed to Brest to take the depositions of survivors of the disaster.

Washington, April 2.—Tonight President Wilson asked congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany. While the news of the submarineing of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to sail into the war zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the capitol, the president, appearing before house and senate in joint session, asked congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America. The president said war with Germany would involve practical co-operation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men and universal military service. The president made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

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 3d 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 coast of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. "Their Earlier Object. "It has seemed to be the object of that German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promises 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. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. "New Policy Absolutely Ruthless. "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 those of 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 and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle. "Origin of Law. "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 right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that 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 these, 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 understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. "War Against All Nations. "I am not now 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 noncombatants, 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 warfare against all nations. "American Ships Sunk. "American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us 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 put excited 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. "Armed Neutrality Won't Serve. "When I addressed the congress on the 26th 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 outlaws when used as the German submarines have been against merchant shipping, it is impossible to send ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase on the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity, indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intentions. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. "Right Denied by Germans. "The German government denies 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 law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual, at best, in the face of such pretensions and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely at once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. "Won't Choose Submission. "There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; We will not choose the path of submission and suffer 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

REVOLT IN SPAIN REPORTED CHECKED

Undated Dispatch From Madrid Says Government Has Situation Well in Hand.

STRIKE CAUSED BY WAR

Madrid (Undated, by Way of the Spanish Frontier, Via Paris, April 2).—Strong measures adopted by the Spanish government have checked a widespread agitation which assumed a distinct revolutionary aspect, although Premier Romanones, in a formal statement declares the government refuses to treat the movement as revolutionary. The troubles of the last weeks were based on a manifesto signed by twenty-six heads of labor organizations in all parts of the country, reciting the grievances of the workmen, attacking the present form of government and announcing that a general strike would be inaugurated. Sixteen of the leaders who signed the manifesto were arrested charged with seditious utterances, the labor exchanges in Madrid and the provinces were closed and a royal decree was issued placing the country virtually under martial law. A rigid censorship was also begun. Troops have been moved to Barcelona, where a large labor element exists, but the only serious disorder reported was at Valladolid, where a clash between workmen and gendarmes led to the injury of three of the guardsmen. The capital remained calm, but expectant, apparently believing that the events in Russia might lead to something similar here. It is also asserted that German influence figured in stirring up discord, so as to keep Spain fully occupied with home affairs. The manifesto which precipitated the trouble was the outgrowth of the high prices and scarcity of food and coal, the suspension of exports of wine and olive oil because of the blockade and the general derangement of labor and industry as the result of the war.

GERMAN FACTION IN MEXICO ACTIVE

Laredo, Tex., April 2.—Internal politics, used as a lever in an effort to regulate Mexico's course in international affairs, have brought about a situation of the utmost gravity in that republic according to travelers just arrived from the Mexican capital. These travelers say the constitutional party, now holding the reins of government, is divided into a so-called "civil" group and a military party embracing many of the chiefs of the army. Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on General Carranza by each party, but the president-elect so far has not definitely aligned himself with the policy of either, although it is known he desires to curb the undue activities of the military, according to the recent arrivals. "Military Party Pro-German. The civil party, these men say, was strongly opposed to any alliance with Germany against the United States and is standing firm for a policy of neutrality in the event of the entry of the United States into the European conflict. The military party, according to these stories, is strongly pro-German and advocates the entry of Mexico into hostilities against its northern neighbor, with all that such entry implies. The reports brought from Mexico City assert that German influence and money have been active among certain members of the military party and that certain members have in contemplation and preparation plans for an extra active invasion of the border states after United States has been goaded into making the first active hostile move. It is also asserted that these plans contemplate the fomenting of a revolutionary movement in Guatemala and the burning of the oil wells in the Tampico district from which the large part of the British naval fuel supply is drawn.

Wilson Writes Own Message and Then Reads Proof From Printer

Washington, April 2.—Reluctant up to the last moment to take the final step in the long controversy with Germany, President Wilson showed as soon as he got up early this morning that he was ready for the inevitable task. Before breakfast his address, written by himself on his typewriter, was sent to the public printer in a sealed envelope. Secretary Tumulty was called to the White House an hour earlier than usual, and the president gave word that he was ready to appear before congress just as soon as the house organized. Realizing that it would be hours before he could speak the president freshened up on the golf links until noon. He received frequent bulletins on the progress of the organization of the house and expressed pleasure when told that Speaker Clark had been re-elected. Although it was the president's

Emperor of Austria, With Empress, Will Visit the Kaiser

Amsterdam (Via London), April 2.—A telegram from Vienna says that Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, having expressed the wish to make the acquaintance as soon as possible of Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, Emperor Charles and his consort will depart tonight for German headquarters for a short visit to the German emperor and empress. Inasmuch as the visit will give opportunity for the German and Austrian rulers to discuss political matters, Emperor Charles will be accompanied by his foreign minister, Count Czernin, The German Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is at German headquarters.

Patriotism Runs High in Broken Bow, Soldier Says

Broken Bow is probably the most patriotic town in the United States in the matter of army recruits in proportion to the population, says Captain James F. McKinley, in charge of army recruiting in this district. He asserts that he knows of no other place that has furnished so many new soldiers from such a small population. With less than 2,000 population Broken Bow has produced eight army recruits since February 1, three joining in March and five in February. Army recruits in this district in March exceeded all previous records for a single month. A total of 291 were enlisted through the Omaha station and its branches. Saturday night the total was thought to be about 285, but when it was checked up six more "rookies" were counted up, to the surprise of recruiters. By establishing this big new record the Omaha station has won promotions and increased pay for fifteen of its privates and several corporals whose names will soon be announced.

On Way to Capitol.

The president left the White House for the capitol at 8:11 p. m. He had been preceded by a troop of cavalry, which cleared the capitol plaza of a great crowd assembled there. Because of delay in completing the organization of the house, the appearance of the president before the joint session was postponed from 8 to 8:30 p. m. It was arranged late today to have two troops of the Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, escort the president tonight, when he goes to the capitol to deliver his war address. The senate, when it reorganized, recessed again till 5 p. m., and then recessed till 7:45 p. m. The President's Address. President Wilson spoke as follows: "I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair; cooler extreme west portion.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.		
Hour.	Deg.	Felt.
5 a. m.	32	32
6 a. m.	32	32
7 a. m.	32	32
8 a. m.	32	32
9 a. m.	32	32
10 a. m.	32	32
11 a. m.	32	32
12 m.	32	32
1 p. m.	32	32
2 p. m.	32	32
3 p. m.	32	32
4 p. m.	32	32
5 p. m.	32	32
6 p. m.	32	32
7 p. m.	32	32
8 p. m.	32	32
9 p. m.	32	32
10 p. m.	32	32
11 p. m.	32	32
12 m.	32	32

Comparative Local Record.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest yesterday	55	45	49	51
Lowest yesterday	24	24	21	29
Mean temperature	45	40	40	45
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal.

	Deg.	Inch.
Normal temperature	45	0.00
Departure for the day	0	0
Total excess since March 1	82	0.00
Normal precipitation	0.00	0.00
Departure for the day	0	0
Total excess since March 1	1.25	1.25
Deficiency since March 1	11	11
Deficiency for one period, 1916	1.17	1.17
Deficiency for one period, 1915	1.17	1.17

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Rain.
Omaha, Neb.	32	32	0.00
Chicago, Ill.	35	35	0.00
Davenport, Ia.	46	46	0.01
Denver, Colo.	46	46	0.00
Des Moines, Ia.	59	59	0.00
Dodge City, Kan.	58	58	0.00
North Platte, Neb.	55	55	0.00
Omaha, Neb.	34	34	0.00
Pueblo, Colo.	54	54	0.00
Rapid City, S. Dak.	44	44	0.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	22	0.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	44	44	0.00
Sheephead, W. Va.	44	44	0.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	56	56	0.00
Valentine, Neb.	59	59	0.00

☁ indicates trace of precipitation.
L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

The Bee Leads

First in Gains	First in Total
Sunday Advertising (Warfield Agency Measurement) APRIL 1, 1917—IN INCHES Local Display.....1787 1/2 Foreign Display..... 529 Automobile..... 688 Classified..... 897 1/2 Total..... 3822	SAME SUNDAY LAST YEAR Local Display.....1449 Foreign Display..... 165 Automobile..... 403 Classified..... 964 1/2 Legal..... 4 Total.....2985 1/2 GAIN, 836 1/2 INCHES

Keep Your Eye on The Bee