

Clear Way in Congress for War Resolution

Senator LaFollette Holds Up U. S. War Resolution for Another Day

Use the telephone for BEE WANT-ADS Telephone Tyler 1000 Easiest Way

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER Rain or Snow

Vol. XLVI.—No. 248.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1917.—TWELVE PAGES.

On Trains, at Hotels, News Stands, Etc., 5c.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

U. S. WOULD NOT ACCEPT PLEDGE OF THE KAISER

Washington Considers Best Move Toward Peace Change in German Government Toward Democracy.

RESPONSIBLE TO PEOPLE Inconceivable America, Would Enter Conference Such as Rumored Teutons Wish.

GUARANTEES WORTHLESS

Washington, April 3.—The position of this government, as authoritatively outlined today, is that the best move toward peace which can be made by the German government is the establishment of universal suffrage in the German empire and the creation of a ministry responsible to the people rather than to the emperor.

Government officials here consider it inconceivable that the United States could enter into a peace conference such as previously outlined by Germany unless there was some assurance first that any agreements made would be adhered to.

Change in Temper.

There was a sudden and noticeable change in the general tenor of telegrams received at the White House. While for the last two weeks the messages have been almost evenly divided between those counseling war and those counseling peace, practically all today expressed enthusiastic support of the president.

The telegrams showed an entire lack of partisan feeling. Colonel George Harney, a strong political opponent of Mr. Wilson in the last campaign, sent a strong message of support. Many other telegrams came from men who have neither been strongly against or at least cool toward the president.

While the president and cabinet were discussing means of financing the war today, leaders in congress were considering the problem and agreed entirely with the president's idea that most of the expense should be met by taxation upon the present generation.

Ways and means committee members feel that the present generation will derive the greatest benefit from the war and should pay the greater share of the expenses. They recognize, however, that coming generations will profit by world peace and propose to fasten some of the burden on citizens of the future.

Although no definite plans have been laid it is known that the excess profits tax will be greatly raised. England now is taking excess profits in the neighborhood of 60 per cent and some leaders feel that if necessary this country can do as much. Excise taxes, too, it is declared, are certain to be raised.

Problems Before Cabinet. As the cabinet assembled members said the three most pressing problems facing the government were:

The raising of sufficient money to finance war operations and extend credits to the entente allies.

The raising of a large army.

The provision of adequate means of fighting German submarines.

In addition to these problems, the cabinet took up questions of industrial preparedness, already considered thoroughly by the council of national defense.

Ready to Talk Peace.

Berlin, April 3.—(Via London)—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 its allies, but will shortly be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Rain or snow. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
6 a. m.	46	46
7 a. m.	46	46
8 a. m.	46	46
9 a. m.	46	46
10 a. m.	46	46
11 a. m.	46	46
12 noon	46	46
1 p. m.	46	46
2 p. m.	46	46
3 p. m.	46	46
4 p. m.	46	46
5 p. m.	46	46
6 p. m.	46	46
7 p. m.	46	46
8 p. m.	46	46

Comparative Local Record.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Low.
Omaha, Neb.	46	54	38
Chicago, Ill.	46	54	38
St. Louis, Mo.	46	54	38
Des Moines, Ia.	46	54	38
Dodge City, Kan.	46	54	38
Lincoln, Neb.	46	54	38
North Platte, Neb.	46	54	38
Omaha, Neb.	46	54	38
Pueblo, Colo.	46	54	38
Rapid City, S. Dak.	46	54	38
Salt Lake, Utah	46	54	38
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	46	54	38
Spokane, Wash.	46	54	38
Valentine, Neb.	46	54	38



Our Flag

LLOYD GEORGE TO DISCUSS U. S. STEP

Will Make Reference to Entry of America Into War if Congress Moves.

BRINGS JOY TO BRITAIN

London, April 3.—It is understood that Premier Lloyd George proposes to attend the session of the House of Commons tomorrow for the purpose of making a reference to the entry of the United States into the war if today's congressional debate justifies such action.

Change in Temper.

London, March 3.—A storm of applause was aroused in the House of Commons today by mention of President Wilson's address to congress. Henry Dalziel asked Chancellor Bonar Law whether he was in a position to give any information as to the decision of the American congress in regard to war. Mr. Bonar Law replied: "I have just received a telegram from our ambassador in Washington in which, after referring to the speech of President Wilson, he adds that in his opinion it was well received by congress and he expected the authority asked 'so, would be given.'"

University Machine Shop At Governor's Disposal

Lincoln, Neb., April 3.—Chancellor Avery of the University of Nebraska, acting with the consent of the local regents, today placed the mechanical engineering laboratories of the university at the disposal of the federal government. The action was announced in a letter which the chancellor dispatched to Secretary of War Baker, in which he made the offer and enclosed a classified list of the equipment as it stands at present, including the machines, particularly the lathes, and the equipments of foundry and the forge and wood shops. The plant is considered equipped for making some classes of munitions.

Lafe Young Says Duty of Today to Whip Germany

Ames, Ia., April 3.—In a patriotic convocation of Ames students and faculty members today, Lafe Young of Des Moines, editor of the Capital, declared that the duty of today was to help whip Germany. "We are going to fight them," he said, and predicted the dethronement of the kaiser and the establishment of a republic. He also scored the German sympathizers.

British Press Praises Spirit Of President Wilson's Address

London, April 3.—Under the heads "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. Its action will be welcomed both for the substantial aid which it will bring and for the community of spirit which it will further among the free nations of the world. It is a great satisfaction to join with a nation carrying so much of our blood in a crusade worthy of its best traditions and ours." The Globe says: "German statesmen have scornfully affected to regard the entrance of the United States as negligible. We can safely leave them to find out their mistake. In the meantime we are content to stand shoulder to shoulder

UNITED STATES IS AT WAR WITH GERMAN EMPIRE

Congress Will Make Formal Recognition of Fact that Hostilities Were Started by the Kaiser.

PREPARATIONS ON FOR WAR Cabinet and Council of National Defense Begin Putting Nation on War Footing.

GENERAL STAFF IS BUSY

Washington, April 3.—The United States really is at war with the German empire today, awaiting only the formal recognition of congress.

Every agency was moving to gird the nation against the government which President Wilson in his address to congress characterized as a natural foe to liberty.

The cabinet at a war session was called to discuss the extension of credits to the nations already at war against 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.

The council of national defense and its advisory committee in a joint session continued the work of mobilization of the national resources to "bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war," as the president expressed it.

The War department and the army general staff was ready to present to congress its plans for raising an army just as soon as the legislative body asks for it.

Resolution Goes Over. Consideration of the war resolution in the senate was forced over until tomorrow by objections of Senator LaFollette 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.

Action by the senate within at least two or three days was predicted today even by senators opposing it. Some of the "willful men" named by President Wilson declared there would be no filibuster or protracted debate, although several want to speak at length.

Amendments from republican senators especially to prevent a formal alliance with the entente or a federal loan to them are expected. Senators Borah, Kenyon, Penrose, Colt and other republicans are particularly opposed to an alliance.

Leaders of both parties in the senate are disposed to pass only appropriation and other war measures and adjourn. Some leaders believe it possible to adjourn by May 15, but some republicans think June 1 more probable.

Sharp Jabs for Autocracy. Whether the German government will permit publication in Germany of President Wilson's address was a question of great interest today at the State department. The sharp line drawn by the president in his address between the German people and the autocracy which rules them is regarded as providing additional fuel for the unrest in Germany which has been recognized even by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The extent of the unrest and the attitude of the authorities toward it is expected to be shown in the way they treat publication of the president's address.

Reports from Berlin that Count Czernin, Austrian 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 definite 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

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

Do We Need Universal Training?

TO BE AN ENGINEER IT TAKES TIME AND STUDY.....

COULD YOU JUST JUMP ABOARD AND RUN A SUBMARINE?.....

EVEN IF YOU GO CAMPING IN SUMMER IT TAKES TIME BEFORE YOU KNOW HOW TO DO IT AND BE COMFORTABLE.....

TO BE AN AVIATOR YOU MUST STUDY AND PRACTICE.....

HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU TO LEARN TO SHOOT A MACHINE GUN AND SHOOT IT WELL?

MODERN WARFARE IS FAR DIFFERENT FROM JUST KNOWING HOW TO SHOOT A MUSKET LIKE OUR FATHERS DID

AMENDED DRY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Intended to Enforce Prohibitory Amendment Goes Through.

SIX DEMOS AGAINST IT

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, April 3.—(Special Telegram)—The senate passed the dry bill as it was amended in committee of the whole. Dry senators protested against the wet amendments by voting against its passage. Sixteen democrats, Adams, Bennett, Buerman, Doty, Gates, Henry, Kohl, Mattes, Moriarty, Robertson, Samuelson, Soost, Stehlow, Tanner and both Wilsons, with Labners and Spirk, voted for the bill, while eight republicans, Bushee, Douthett, Haase, Hammond, McAllister, McMullen, Neal and Sandall, and six democrats, Beal, Chappell, Hager, Henry, Howell and Oberlies, voted against, the vote standing 18 for to 14 against.

Dry senators as a general rule in voting against the bill explained that it was not a dry bill and they preferred the present Stocumb law to a law which laid the door wide open for bootleggers.

Howell Roasts Newspaper. Howell of Douglas, democrat, took four typewritten pages to explain why he voted against the bill. He quoted the democratic platform and criticized the Omaha World-Herald and the editor thereof who had undertaken in his zeal for democracy to defend an "indefensible proposition."

He criticized the official organ of democracy because it had called the action of certain democrats in opposition to the wet amendments "A cheap game of politics" by republican politicians. He then asks if Judge Albert, Senator Beal, Senator Chappell, Senator Oberlies, Senator Sawyer, Senator Hager and Governor Neville are republicans. He wanted to know if Lieutenant Governor Howard, who pronounced the acts of the men who supported the Robertson amendments as a "crucifying of the democratic party on a beer keg" was a republican.

Reactionaries in Control. He charged that the senate was organized by the reactionary element in both parties with the motto "to hell with the people," and clothed by saying: "Now that this senate and the people of Nebraska shall pass upon the charges and say whether or not they had substantial foundation. Let us not deceive ourselves; the fight is not over and will not be until the reactionary element is for all time stamped out of the democratic party and the World-Herald should realize that its defense of the majority will not fool the people, will make no friends for itself, nor will it prolong a condition which the people are determined shall no longer be."

The bill will now go back to the house that that body may consider the amendments voted to the bill by the senate. In case the lower body refuses to concur in the amendments, which it probably will do, a conference committee of three members from the house and the senate will be

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

CITY ELECTIONS HELD OVER STATE

Wet and Dry Question Conspicuous by Its Absence This Year.

RESULT IN MANY PLACES

Columbus, Neb., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—Frank Kersenbrock, nominee on both the citizens' and democratic tickets, was elected mayor for the ensuing term.

Councilmen elected were: P. G. Cunningham in the Third; Mark Rathburn in the Fourth; William Kurt in the Second, and Godfrey Frischholz in the First.

Members elected to the school board were: Carl Kramer, Dave Boyd, Otto Kummer and Frank Rudat. All were candidates nominated by citizens' meeting held recently and endorsed by the democratic convention.

No other names appeared on the ballots.

Leyda Falls City Mayor.

Falls City, Neb., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—The city election was without a contest, the citizens' ticket being alone on the official ballot. W. S. Leyda was elected mayor; J. C. Mullen, clerk; Elmer Kammerer, treasurer; Jean Muller, engineer; John Mostman, jr., T. J. Curtis and Max Hartman, members of the city council. Fred Brecht and W. L. Redwood, members of the Board of Education.

Democrat Mayor in York.

York, Neb., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—T. W. Smith, democrat, was elected mayor over W. M. Colton, republican, today by a majority of twenty-one votes. C. R. Keckley, democrat, and W. W. Wickoff, republican, were elected to the school board.

Fairbury, Neb., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—The citizens' ticket was overwhelmingly victorious today. C. H. Denney was elected mayor to succeed Albert W. Mason, who was compelled to retire on account of health. Other officers: Charles Russell Davis, treasurer; B. N. Johnson, J. C. Richardson, D. E. Bone, S. H. Diller and C. C. Howell, councilmen.

Franklin Elected Mayor.

Franklin, Neb., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—W. A. Chitwood was elected mayor over present Mayor A. Galt at the election here today. J. H. Burdine and O. K. Chitwood were elected councilmen from the First ward and H. E. Tecker councilman from the Second ward.

In Other Towns. Edgar—Election results: Mayor, William Shively; clerk, Ezra Hickey; treasurer, C. C. Courtney; engineers, M. E. Lowery, C. Courtney, and H. J. Tully; councilmen: First ward, W. S. Kober; Second ward, John Baker.

Valley—Ordinance for prohibiting pool halls, proposed by initiative petition. For, 96; against, 85. Trustees, one year, A. Anderson; two years, Laurence Coy, E. Erway and J. V. Lentell.

Schuyler—J. P. Roberts, republican, was elected mayor. Democrats elected G. B. Davis, treasurer, and H. J. Tully, councilman Third ward. Allen Cameron was elected clerk. L. J. Muehlson, education First ward; C. J. Jenkins, councilman Second ward; George Wertz and Jaroslav Folda, members school board; E. H. Vranas, city engineer.

Oakland—A Hammerstrom, the present mayor, was re-elected, unopposed, and Raymond Johnson, clerk.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

PACIFIST QUARTERS PAINTED YELLOW

Campaign to Discourage Enlistments Causes Great Indignation at Capital.

SEVERAL SMALL RIOTS

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.

Pacifist delegations here today turned their energies toward trying to persuade senators and representatives from voting for the state of war resolution asked by President Wilson. They also began a campaign apparently designed to prevent enlistments in the army and navy. Declarations were circulated by persons calling themselves representatives of a no-enlistment league.

Disorders of yesterday, including several fist fights and small riots in the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation in Pennsylvania avenue resulted in the disappearance of many of the arm bands and body banners worn by the pacifists.

Expect Little Opposition. Senators who have looked over the situation believe that if friends of the resolution can be prevented from consuming time in speechmaking, a vote in the senate need not be delayed many hours. They expect few votes against it and not many speeches in opposition. Republicans in close touch with the situation believe that Senators LaFollette, Gronna and Norris on the republican side will speak and vote against the resolution and that they will be joined by Senators Stone and Kirby on the democratic side. Of the position that will be taken by Senators Cummins and Lane, who were in the group President Wilson blamed for failure of the armed neutrality bill, they were not at all sure.

Enthusiastic approval of the president's address is general among senators. There are a few republicans who express doubt about what he meant when he said the entrance of the United States into the war would involve "the utmost practical cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany."

Some of them, who think this might mean a close alliance and an

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

WAR RESOLUTION IS FORCED OVER BY LA FOLLETTE

Objection by Wisconsin Man Blocks Discussion of Report Made by Foreign Relations Committee.

STORMY SCENE ENSUES

Majority Leader Martin Forces Adjournment to Cut Off Remarks of Badger Senator.

HOUSE COMMITTEE WAITS

Washington, April 3.—The way was cleared on both sides of the capitol today for prompt enactment of the administration resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany and directing the president to prosecute it with all the nation's resources to a successful termination.

Balked by Senator LaFollette in their effort to have the resolution taken up immediately after it had been reported from the foreign relations committee, senate leaders decided to begin tomorrow at 10 o'clock a session to continue until a vote is taken. Letters signed by Senator Martin and Senator Gallinger, respectively, the democratic and republican leaders, went to each senator tonight, announcing the plan for a continuous session.

Likely to Be Delay. If the leaders can hold a quorum, as they were able to do in the closing hours of the last session on the armed neutrality bill, it is probable that there will be no action until late tomorrow night or Thursday morning. It is not expected there will be any attempt to filibuster, but no one knew tonight how many senators would speak.

Adoption of the resolution by the house before tomorrow night is predicted by the foreign affairs committee. The committee will meet in the morning and is expected to report back quickly the resolution as approved today by the senate-committee. A special rule probably will be asked from the rules committee to expedite the resolution regardless of its progress in the senate and little delay is looked for once it reaches the house floor. Sentiment on the house side is almost unanimously in favor of the measure.

Expect Little Opposition. Senators who have looked over the situation believe that if friends of the resolution can be prevented from consuming time in speechmaking, a vote in the senate need not be delayed many hours. They expect few votes against it and not many speeches in opposition. Republicans in close touch with the situation believe that Senators LaFollette, Gronna and Norris on the republican side will speak and vote against the resolution and that they will be joined by Senators Stone and Kirby on the democratic side. Of the position that will be taken by Senators Cummins and Lane, who were in the group President Wilson blamed for failure of the armed neutrality bill, they were not at all sure.

Enthusiastic approval of the president's address is general among senators. There are a few republicans who express doubt about what he meant when he said the entrance of the United States into the war would involve "the utmost practical cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany."

Some of them, who think this might mean a close alliance and an

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

The Bee's Ownership and Circulation

Sworn Statement Furnished the Postoffice Department, April 1, 1917. Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of congress of August 24, 1912, of The Daily and Evening Bee, published at Omaha, Nebraska, for six months ending April 1, 1917.

Owner.....	The Bee Publishing Company
Editor and Publisher.....	Victor Rosewater
Managing Editor.....	T. W. McCullough
Business Manager.....	N. P. Feil
Stockholders	Shares
Victor Rosewater, Omaha.....	194
Victor Rosewater, trustee for Nellie E. Feil.....	12
Chas. C. Rosewater, Los Angeles.....	73
N. P. Feil, Omaha.....	10
Stella R. Feil, Omaha.....	12
Blanche R. Newman, Omaha.....	10
M. B. Newman, Omaha.....	5
Frank L. Haller, Omaha.....	2
H. A. Haskell, Omaha.....	2
Estate J. Rosewater, Cleveland.....	14
Ida Rosewater, Cleveland, O.....	20
Total shares.....	400

Bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, are:

Average number of copies of each issue sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is:	
Paid Daily Bee.....	36,597
Paid Evening Bee.....	16,191
Unpaid Daily Bee, including office copies, employes, charity institutions, returns, etc.	846
Unpaid Evening Bee, including office copies, employes, charity institutions, returns, etc.	717
Total.....	54,351

N. P. FEIL, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1917. C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public. (SEAL)