

House Members Debate the German War Resolution

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GERMANS STRIKE POWERFUL BLOW ON FRENCH FRONT

Picked Troops Make Sudden Attack Along Line of Mile and a Half Northeast of Rheims.

TAKE EIGHT HUNDRED MEN

Paris Says Enemy Partially Succeeded in Effort to Clear Left Bank of Aisne Canal.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

London, April 5.—The German official communication of today as received here, claims that the Germans have inflicted a sanguinary reverse on the French in an elaborately prepared and vigorously executed undertaking, north of Rheims. Eight hundred men were taken prisoners during the operation, the communication says.

French Admit Partial Reverse.

Paris, April 5.—Picked German troops made a powerful attack against the French today to the northwest of Rheims along a mile and a half front. Their object was to clear the left bank of the canal of the Aisne and they succeeded in their enterprise at certain points.

Wilson's Address Inspires Storm of Abuse in Germany

London, April 5.—A Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says President Wilson's address to congress has been answered in the German press by a storm of abuse. He quotes the Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung as saying:

"Beyond striving for gold the Americans have no ideal. They think everything can be achieved by gold. Their megalomania makes a grotesque impression on us Germans."

Navy Heads Ready To Flash Orders For Mobilization

Washington, April 5.—The Navy department completed preparations late today to flash telegraphic orders for the mobilization of 15,000 members of the naval militia and the naval reserves immediately upon the signing of the war resolution by President Wilson after it has passed the house.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, warmer.
Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.
Hour. Deg.
5 a. m. 31
6 a. m. 31
7 a. m. 31
8 a. m. 35
9 a. m. 40
10 a. m. 45
11 a. m. 48
12 m. 51
1 p. m. 51
2 p. m. 52
3 p. m. 54
4 p. m. 55
5 p. m. 57
6 p. m. 58
7 p. m. 58
8 p. m. 51
9 p. m. 51
1917, 1916, 1915, 1914.
Highest yesterday... 56
Lowest yesterday... 41
Mean temperature... 48
Precipitation... .00

Reports from States at 7 P. M.
Station and State. Temp. High. Rain-
of weather. T. p. m. est. fall.
Chicago, cloudy... 48 64 .00
New York, clear... 50 60 .00
Denver, clear... 60 84 .00
Des Moines, clear... 50 64 .00
St. Louis, clear... 50 64 .00
Kansas City, clear... 50 64 .00
Omaha, part cloudy... 52 67 .00
Pueblo, clear... 52 67 .00
North Platte, clear... 54 68 .00
Rapid City, clear... 54 68 .00
Sioux Falls, clear... 54 68 .00
Spearhead, clear... 54 68 .00
Valentine, clear... 54 68 .00

THREE BILLS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Departments Ask for Immediate Appropriations of Large Sums for the War Chest.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY

Washington, April 5.—Another \$100,000,000 was asked for in an estimate submitted late today "for national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the president's discretion and to be immediately available and remain available until December 31, 1917."

Washington, April 5.—Requests for immediate appropriation of \$3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made to congress today by the executive departments.

Provision is made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 150,000 men and to increasing the marine corps to 30,000. Of the great sum, a little more than \$2,930,000,000 is asked for the army.

The details of the estimates approved by President Wilson follow: To be immediately available to the War department, \$2,932,535,933.

Secretary Baker stated that this amount was required for the period of one year from the date the appropriation is made available and added that "it is considered imperative that the amount be appropriated immediately for military expenditures necessary for the national defense."

To raise the authorized enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps to 150,000 men and 30,000 men respectively, \$175,855,762 was asked to remain available until June 30, 1918.

For actual and necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, in addition to any and all other appropriations, to be expended at the discretion and in the discretion of the president, \$292,538,790 was asked, with the provision that limitations imposed by existing law should not apply to the expenditure of the fund.

For the coast guard \$600,000 is asked to enable it to bring its present telephone system of coastal communication to a high state of efficiency.

Immediately the estimates were referred to the appropriations committee.

President Poincare Sends a Note to President Wilson

Paris, April 5.—President Poincare of France has sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"At the moment when, under the generous inspiration of yourself, the great American republic, faithful to its ideals and its traditions, is coming forward to defend with the force of arms the cause of justice and of liberty, the people of France are filled with the deepest feeling of brotherly appreciation."

"Permit me again to give you, Mr. President, in this solemn and grave hour, an assurance of the same sentiments of which I recently gave you evidence, sentiments which under the present circumstances have grown in depth and warmth."

"I am confident that I voice the thought of all France in expressing to you and to the American nation the joy and the pride which we feel today as our hearts once again beat in unison with yours."

"This war would not have reached its final import had not the United States been led by the enemy himself to take part in it. To every impartial spirit it will be apparent, in the future more than ever in the past, that German imperialism which desired, prepared and declared this war had conceived the mad dream of establishing its hegemony throughout the world. It has succeeded only in bringing about a revolt of the conscience of humanity."

"In never-to-be-forgotten language you have made yourself, before the universe, the eloquent interpreter of outraged laws and a menaced civilization."

"Honor to you, Mr. President, and to your noble country. I beg you to believe in my devoted friendship."
(Signed)
"RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

Penfield Leaves Vienna for Home Via Spain Friday

Washington, April 5.—Official confirmation of Ambassador Penfield's return to this country from Vienna was given by Secretary Lansing today for the first time since the rumors started about a week ago that he was coming back. No reasons for the return, however, were given.

Secretary Lansing said Ambassador Penfield would leave Vienna tomorrow, probably going by way of Switzerland to Spain, as did Ambassador Gerard, so as to sail on a neutral vessel from a port not within the German submarine zone.

The Austrian situation still remains uncertain, with a preponderant opinion here that German influence will force the dual monarchy to share Germany's relationship with the United States.

The return of Ambassador Penfield will have no effect on the status of Count Tarnowski here, as officials say that the Austrian ambassador designate has no status. It is expected he may ask safe conduct home.

Library to Be Closed Three Hours This Afternoon

In accordance with Mayor Dahlman's proclamation the public library will be closed this (Good Friday) afternoon from 12 till 3 o'clock.

SUBMARINE SINKS AMERICAN VESSEL WITHOUT NOTICE

Unarmed Steamer Missouriian Torpedoed in Mediterranean, Consul General at Genoa Reports.

SHIP'S CREW IS SAVED

Thirty-Two United States Citizens Among Fifty-Three Men Aboard.

OTHER CRAFTS DESTROYED

Washington, April 5.—Sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missouriian, which left Genoa April 4 with thirty-two Americans among its crew of fifty-three, was reported to the State department today by Consul General Wilbur at Genoa. The crew was saved.

Ship Unarmed.
New York, April 4.—The American line steamer Missouriian, owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship line, left here March 6 for Italian ports. The ship was unarmed and carried on its outward voyage a general cargo. It was commanded by Captain William Lyons and carried a crew of fifty-seven men, of whom thirty-seven were American citizens, according to the shipping records here.

The Missouriian was a ship of 7,914 tons gross, 5,077 tons net register. It was built in 1904 at Sparrows Point, Md., and was first named the Missouri. For many years it was engaged in the New York-Panama trade, being designed chiefly for Panama canal service, and was transferred to the Atlantic trade shortly after the beginning of the European war. It was for a time in the service of the United States government, having been taken over as a transport shortly after General Funston was sent to Vera Cruz in 1914.

Steamship Canadian Sunk.
Boston, April 5.—The sinking of the British steamer Canadian, which sailed from Boston March 24, was reported in a message received today from Queenstown by the Leyland line from Dr. P. S. Burns, the ship surgeon. The message stated that all of the crew had landed except Captain Bullock.

The Canadian, a vessel of 9,300 tons, was built at New Castle in 1900. The British consulate reported that it carried a crew of 153, including fifty-five American horse tenders.

The Canadian was armed and had a general cargo, in addition to 700 horses valued at \$1,500,000. The vessel was worth an equal amount.

Providence, R. I., April 5.—A cablegram was received here today from Dr. Patrick S. Burns, ship surgeon on the Leyland line steamship Canadian, indicating that the ship had been torpedoed. Dr. Burns is a resident of Providence and his dispatch dated Queenstown, April 5, said:

"I am confident that I voice the thought of all France in expressing to you and to the American nation the joy and the pride which we feel today as our hearts once again beat in unison with yours."

"Permit me again to give you, Mr. President, in this solemn and grave hour, an assurance of the same sentiments of which I recently gave you evidence, sentiments which under the present circumstances have grown in depth and warmth."

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What Will I Do With It?



BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP TORPEDOED

Submarine Fires On Crew of Trevier as it is Leaving Ship and Wounds Five Men.

FEISTEIN STRIKES A MINE

London, April 5.—12:40 p. m.—The Belgian steamer Trevier, from New York, with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday.

While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer, a donkey man and a cook.

News of the torpedoing of the Trevier came in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden. The torpedoing by a German submarine, the message adds, occurred off Schevingen, Holland.

Twenty-four members of the crew, of whom eight are wounded, have been brought to Ymuiden.

Relief Ship Hits Mine.
New York, April 5.—The Belgian relief steamer Feistein has been sunk in the North Sea while approaching Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here today by the Belgian Relief commission. It is believed it struck a mine.

The commission had received no word from the London headquarters which sent the message about the Feistein regarding the torpedoing of the Trevier.

Both vessels carried crews made up mostly of Belgians and Hollanders, and it is believed no Americans were on either vessel.

Omaha Looks Skyward as Two Big Army Balloons Pass Over the City

First Balloon, Piloted by Lieutenant Davidson, Lands at Pacific Junction.

PASSENGERS IN SECOND

Omaha looked skyward Thursday morning, as two big army balloons passed over the business district, going south from Fort Omaha.

Sand was occasionally thrown out by the passengers, to lighten the baskets and allow the balloons to mount higher. The double spectacle was more of a local war sensation than Omaha had experienced for several days.

Both balloons appeared to pass over Farnam street, near Sixteenth. In the first balloon, which was the smaller, Lieutenant Davidson was pilot, and Captain McElgin was his passenger. It landed near Pacific Junction, Ia., eighteen miles south of Council Bluffs, and perhaps twenty-five miles from its starting point at the fort.

The second and larger balloon followed the first one by only a few minutes and in about the same course, but was closer to the ground in passing over the city. Leo Stevens, civilian instructor, was its pilot. His passengers were Captains Prentice, Muller and Geiger and Lieutenant Jondet. It was the latter's first flight.

Tabor, Ia., was the place of landing for the larger balloon.

Weather was fine for the flights. As only light winds prevailed the officers enjoyed unusually pleasant flights. On windy days, balloon flights are said to resemble stormy sea voyages.

A rumor around town spread during the morning to the effect that one of the balloons had exploded. This notion started from some spectators losing sight of one of the gas bags when it disappeared quite suddenly in a cloud at a distance.

Balloon flights have been made lately as often as conditions permitted. The number of officers taking balloon flight instruction has been increased at the fort.

MR. MILLER CAUSES SENSATION IN HOUSE

Reads Alleged Unpublished Portion of Zimmermann Note Sent Minister in Mexico.

UNTRUE, SAYS MR. LANSING

Washington, April 5.—Representative Miller of Minnesota, republican member of the foreign affairs committee, sprung a sensation during discussion of the war resolution in the house today by declaring that an unpublished paragraph of the Zimmermann note offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port, supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico.

Representative Miller further said he understood three German schooners had landed on the western coast of Mexico and that Villa was surrounded by German officers, who had taken charge of the drilling of his men. Reliable information, he said, also was that the Carranza army was "not much better."

Alleged Quotation.
The unpublished portion of the Zimmermann note Miller quoted as follows: "Agreeably to the Mexican government, submarine bases will be established at Mexican ports, from which will be supplied arms, ammunition and supplies. All reservists are ordered into Mexico. Arrange to attack all along the border."

It has been understood, but never officially announced, that the full text of the Zimmermann instructions to German Minister Von Eckhart was not published with the main portion, which revealed the attempt to ally Mexico and Japan in war against the United States. Members of the foreign affairs committee in congress, however, had been supplied with the full text and with other evidences of German intrigues against this government.

Lansing Contradicts Miller.
When Representative Miller's quotation was submitted to Secretary Lansing, however, the secretary of state declared the Zimmermann instructions "contained nothing of the sort."

HOUSE DEBATES WAR RESOLUTION LATE INTO NIGHT

So Many Congressmen Want to Be Heard on Measure That Vote Is Delayed Both for and Against.

SLOAN SPEAKS AGAINST IT

Nebraskan Says Sober Second Thought Being Felt by American People.

COOPER LEADS OPPOSITION

Washington, April 5.—With scores of representatives still awaiting their turn to speak upon the war resolution passed last night by the senate, indications were that a vote would not be reached by the house on the measure until late tonight.

Toward 7 o'clock Chairman Flood, in charge of the resolution, sought an agreement to have the committee of the whole to report the resolution in the house with a view to early action. There was immediate opposition.

Speaker Clark said everybody ought to have a right to speak and the house should stay in session until the early hours of the morning or all night if necessary. Mr. Flood then withdrew his request and speeches were resumed.

Sloan Opposes Measure.

Representative Heflin of Alabama, democrat, bitterly criticized Representative Kitchin, who opposed the resolution, declaring it was humiliating to the democrats and that if he himself had made such a speech he would have followed it up by resigning from congress. Some hisses came from the democratic side, and Mr. Heflin said they were from those who were for the kaiser.

Representative Sloan of Nebraska, republican, declared the sober second thought of the American people, including congress, is being felt and that ten days' delay of the vote would defeat the resolution in its present shape.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, republican, said he would support the resolution, since not to do so would mean that "we would submit to Germany warring on us without using force to prevent it."

"He denied that England, in planting mines in the North Sea and creating a military zone there had violated international law."

Seventy Would Speak.

Seventy members of the house still desired opportunity to speak at 4 o'clock. Representative Fitzgerald, presiding, announced.

Democratic Leader Kitchin Kitchin announced late today that he would speak and vote against the war resolution.

"I hate to do it, but —" said Kitchin.

Kitchin's defection from the administration ranks is not expected to embarrass passage of the resolution. Although floor leader of the president's party in the house, he has opposed practically all the preparedness measures. He supported the armed neutrality bill.

Word that Democratic Leader Kitchin would speak and vote against the resolution quickly filled the chamber. He began his unexpected onslaught on the war resolution soon after 3 o'clock.

After saying that he would not criticize those who would vote for it, he declared he thought he should vote his convictions regardless of consequences.

"I know my vote will be criticized from one end of the country to the other," said Kitchin.

"I cannot leave to my children land and riches, nor fame, but I can leave to them a name that, regardless of consequences, I never hesitated to vote my convictions."

Kitchin spoke slowly and with great emphasis. His voice showed the effects of the strain under which he labored.

"Trayerfully impressed with the gravities of the situation and appreciating the penalties that war will impose," said he, "my conscience and judgment have shown the path of my duty and I must tread it, if I tread it barefooted and alone. I have prayed for guidance. I have reached the conclusion that I must vote against this resolution."

Pacifists Cheer Up.
The pacifist group, who two days ago were ready to vote for the resolution, cheered up noticeably over Kitchin's attitude. Representative Hensley of Missouri announced that he now would vote against the resolution.

Text of the War Resolution and Detail Vote in Senate on Passage

By a vote 82 to 6 the senate of the United States last night adopted a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the United States. The text of the resolution 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."

The vote follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.
DEMOCRATS.
Ashurst Kendrick Southbury
Brewster King Shafroth
Chamberlain Kirby Sheppard
Culler Lewis Shields
Fletcher McKellar Simmons
Gerrity Myers Smith, Ariz.
Hitchcock Overman Smith, Cal.
Hughes Owen Swanson
Huntington Phelan Thompson
James Pittman Townsend
Johnson, N. M. Pomeroy Underwood
Kilgore, N. M. Reed Walsh
Total—82. Robinson Williams

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.
Lane Stone Vandaman
Gronna La Follette Norris
Total against the resolution six.

ABSENT OR PAIRED.
Bankhead Hollis Thomas
Gore Newlands Smith, Md. Tillman

Of those absent it was announced by various senators that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present. As to Senator Gore, Senator Reed announced merely that he was absent because of illness.

Our Flag



The Best Domestic Help

The kind that do things properly, read the paper that goes into the homes they have been employed in, and that paper is THE BEE. Therefore, when you want competent household help, put your ads in the paper they read.

Call Tyler 1000

And your servant troubles will soon be over.