

PRESIDENT SAYS THAT AMERICA MUST BRING GERMANY TO TERMS

Asks Congress to Use Resources of the Nation to Bring War to A Successful End

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson tonight urged Congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate, but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and a warfare against all nations, the President declared that neutrality no longer was feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality has become ineffectual enough at best and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that Congress accept the gauge of battle with all the resources of the nation.

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States," said the President, "that it formally accept the status of belligerent, which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

When the President had finished speaking resolutions to declare state of war existing were introduced in both houses of Congress, referred to committees and will be debated tomorrow. There is no doubt of their passage.

The objects of the United States in entering the war, the President said, were to vindicate the principles of peace and justice against "selfish and autocratic power." Without selfish ends, for conquest or dominion, seeking no indemnities, or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the United States must enter the war, the President said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when those rights were as secure as the faith and freedom of nations could make them.

The President's address was sent in full to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England and a summary of its contents was sent around the world to other nations.

To carry on an effective warfare against the German government which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty", the President recommended: Utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany.

Extension of liberal financial credits to those governments so that the resources of America may be added so far as possible to theirs.

Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country.

Full equipment of the navy, practically for means of dealing with the submarine menace.

An army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training.

Raising necessary money for the United States government, so far as possible without borrowing and on the basis of equitable taxation.

All preparations the President urged should be made in such a way as not to check the flow of war supplies to the nations already in the field against Germany.

Measures to accomplish all these ends the President told Congress, would be presented with the best thought of the executive departments which will be charged with the conduct of the war and he besought consideration for them in that light.

President Wilson's appearance before Congress was marked by a scene of the greatest enthusiasm ever shown since he began the practice of delivering his addresses in person. Crowds on the outside of the capitol cheered him frantically as he entered and as he left. Congress roared cheer after cheer in an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.

From the galleries, the only members who appeared not to be joining in the demonstration were some senators of the group which the President branded as "wifful men", who by preventing a vote on the armed neutrality bill, had made the "great government of the United States contemptible." Chief Justice White was among those who cheered loudly and there was no division of spirit between Republicans and Democrats.

Referring only briefly to the long diplomatic correspondence with Ger-

many in his effort to bring her back to the bounds of the laws of humanity and nations the President launched into his denunciation of the course of the German government which he declared had forced the United States to become a belligerent.

"The wrongs against which we now arm ourselves," he said, "are no common wrongs; they cut to the very root of human life."

Disclaiming any quarrel with the German people and anything but a feeling of friendship and sympathy for them, the President declared their government had not acted upon their impulses in entering the war, nor with their previous knowledge or approval.

"It was a war," he said, "determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools."

In scathing terms the President referred to German plots against the United States.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and never could be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce."

It was evident, the President added that the spies were here before the war began. That the German government means to stir up enemies at the very doors of the United States was eloquently proved, he said, by the revelation of the plot to embroil Japan and Mexico in war with the United States.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purposes," said the President, "because we know that in such a government, following such methods we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world."

The "whole force of the nation" if necessary, the President declared, would be spent against "this natural foe to liberty," and to "check its pretensions and its power."

Toward Germany's allies, the President said, the United States was tak-

ing no action at this time.

While the President was speaking, word of the torpedoing with out warning of the American steamer *Axtex*, the first of the American armed ship to be attacked in the barred zone, was passed from mouth to mouth, but the President did not know of it until he had finished.

While Congress works tomorrow on the war resolutions, the cabinet will hold a war session to which Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, and Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy, may be invited. Meanwhile, many days of hurried preparations for the eventuality which now confronts the nation, have borne their fruit and remain only to be carried further.

The nation is on a war footing, declaring war upon no other; only girding itself to take up the gauntlet that had been so ruthlessly thrown down.

Resolution Declaring War Exists Presented.

Washington, April 2.—Immediately after the president left the capitol, the senate and house 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.

The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee by both houses and adjournment until tomorrow followed soon afterward. Both committees meet tomorrow morning.

The resolution is as follows: "Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States and making a provision to prosecute the same;

"Whereas, the recent acts of the imperial 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 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 take immediate steps not only to put the country into 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."

Half Million Women and Men to Watch for Spies.

Washington, March 30.—Virtually the entire force of the federal government's civilian employes, approximately 500,000 men and women engaged in every branch of service has been summoned to aid the bureau of investigation and the secret service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots, intrigues and other activities against the interests of the United States.

In addition, the government has sought the active co-operation of the police and detective forces of every town and city of consequence throughout the country. Hundreds of letters requesting such co-operation have been mailed broadcast by the department of justice and replies pleading unstinted aid are coming back in great numbers by telegraph and mail.

The largest single force which the government has enrolled in its nationwide spy hunt, with the possible exception of the municipal police and detective forces, is the army of postmasters, all of whom have been instructed to permit no clue as to the identity of suspected individuals and their activities to go unreported.

Under the postmasters are working the letter carriers in the cities and the rural free delivery carriers in the country, a force, all told of about 300,000 men.

Instructions to the federal employes call for the prompt reporting to designated authorities of all information, no matter how minor it appears, which might seem to furnish clues in ferreting out agents of foreign government.

Hardly Possible.

The following resolution was passed by an Irish corporation: "That a new jail should be built; that this be done out of the materials of the old one, and that the old jail be used until the new one is completed."

DEMOCRATS ELECT MR. CLARK SPEAKER.

First Woman Congressman Casts Her Vote for Republican Candidate.

Washington, April 2.—The war congress was organized today by the Democratic party, and the way was cleared tonight for immediate legislative action to support President Wilson in hostilities with Germany. The Democratic organization of the house was accomplished by a narrow margin, with the aid of four representatives elected as independents. The senate, with a safe Democratic majority, had already been organized in the special session of the upper house held March 5th.

The election of Speaker Champ Clark and other house officers, the adoption of Democratic house rules and the election of the house committees kept the house busy from noon until well into the evening, when arrangements were completed for a joint session of both houses to hear President Wilson's war address. The session was marked by sombre, business-like earnestness, as the representatives of the people confronted a legislative decision that may throw the United States into the maelstrom of war which for three years has convulsed Europe. Democrats and Republicans joined in the patriotic declarations, even as they fought for partisan organization of the house.

Three Republicans Bolt.

The defeat of Republican Leader J. R. Mann, for speaker, was accomplished by the defection of three Republicans from his standard, and the decision of the independents to give the house control to the administration. The vote was: Clark 217; Mann 205; Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin 2; Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, 2.

Two Sick Men Brought In.

Two sick men were brought into the chamber while the roll call for the speakership was in progress. They were Gordon Lee, of Georgia, who voted with his party, and Meeker, of Missouri, Republican, who voted for Mann. The two invalids remained in the chamber only long enough to cast their votes, and they were roundly cheered by their colleagues.

The Democratic effort to immediately adopt the rules of the last house as the governing laws of the new body met with vigorous Republican opposition and precipitated a bitter parliamentary wrangle which for a time threatened seriously to delay the proceedings, and cause a further postponement of the President's war speech. Democratic leaders however, were emphatic in their declarations that they would not suspend business until the organization had been completed and the President's speech delivered.

Throughout the long day of parliamentary struggle and patriotic oratory the galleries of the house were jammed with eager spectators, who evinced a vigorous spirit of patriotism. Outside the capitol police and secret service men scrutinized carefully every one of the big crowd which sought admittance to the building, and mingled with the throng of pacifist propagandists who sought to start demonstrations in the capitol plaza.

French War Debt Will Be Enormous.

Paris, March 28.—A vivid idea of the crushing burden of war taxation in Europe is supplied by M. E. Rioult, a French statistician, who finds that every single French person will after the war have to pay monthly \$5.55 taxation for forty years. Thus for a family of six persons \$33.30 will have to be paid out per month to liquidate France's war indebtedness.

M. E. Rioult calculates that France's total war debt will prove to be \$24,000,000,000.

The total population of France is 38,000,000 and if this sum had to be divided among the population each person would receive \$631.58.

France's annual financial obligations hereafter will be as follows: Interest on war loans at five per cent—\$1,200,000,000.

Amortisation in forty years—\$600,000,000.

Pensions—\$300,000,000.

Indemnities for reconstruction of property destroyed—\$300,000,000.

Total—\$2,400,000,000.

These figures relate only to tax burdens and are in addition to the usual peace taxation.

RUSHING WAR PREPARATIONS.

"Selective Conscription" to Raise Army 500,000 Men.

Washington, April 3.—War plans—military, economic and financial—for aggressive hostilities against Germany, were rushed forward today by the administration branch of the government and only await action by Congress on a war resolution to be put into execution.

Enactment of the resolution not later than Thursday was confidently forecast at the capitol after a delay of 24 hours had been caused in the senate by Senator LaFollette's objection to its immediate consideration. Debate will begin in both houses tomorrow, with action before adjournment probable. Sentiment in favor of the resolution is almost unanimous and the only question is how much time shall be devoted to speechmaking.

"Selective Conscription."

President Wilson and his cabinet went over the war plans at a two-hour session and previously the national defense council, with its civilian advisory commission and several subsidiary organizations developed policies and details of momentous consequence to the nation. Meanwhile the war and navy departments were going ahead with the most immediate preparations for defense.

Already the navy has taken steps to insure co-operation between the American fleet and those of the entente allies to become effective upon the formal entry of the United States into the war.

The most important plans under preparation by the administration include:

Enlistment by selective conscription young men for a national army, in addition to the regular establishment and national guard, in increments of 500,000 until enough have been trained to make certain the defeat of Germany.

Raise Money by Taxation.

Organization of the nation's commercial interests for economical and effective distribution of commodities among the civilian population.

Rapid provision of adequate means of combatting the submarine menace. The raising of a very large sum of money, as much as possible to be obtained by taxation, and the definite amount of the first budget not to be fixed until the exact needs of the army and navy and of the entente allies are ascertained.

Purchase of supplies and equipment of all kinds for the army under a provision of law which allows the secretary of war to fix a "reasonable price" and division of the young men of the country into classes, those needed most in industries than in the army or navy to receive insignia showing they are performing duty equivalent to fighting.

Require Authorization of Congress.

Most of these plans will require the authorization of Congress, but from opinions expressed at the capitol it is believed that once the war resolution is adopted, further legislation to empower the executive branch to go full speed ahead will follow quickly. There is every indication that the nation, through its representatives, will follow out President Wilson's words to Congress and "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

Ways of Providing Money.

The council, all of whose members later attended the cabinet meeting, decided to confer every day this week with the possible exception of tomorrow. Its activities, which have to be approved by the President, and in some cases by Congress, have begun to reach into every problem aimed to make the United States most efficient in war.

Tentative ways in which the great sums of money needed by the government may be raised are in course of preparation. The revenue-making power, however, lies entirely with Congress.

In line with the President's suggestion to Congress in his address, that the present generation bear as much of the financial burden as possible, the ways of providing money under consideration today included increasing the excess profits tax, lowering the minimum for exemptions and increasing the super-tax under the income tax law, increasing internal revenue taxes on some articles and placing stamp taxes on some articles not now included. The general idea is to place

taxation most heavily on those best able to pay.

It is realized that some of the necessary funds will have to be raised by bond issues in the form of popular subscription loans. It was estimated by one cabinet member that \$10,000,000,000 in small interest loans can be raised quickly in the United States.

Opposition has developed to the guaranteeing of foreign bond issues, but it appeared probable that the United States, having raised money in this country, would purchase the bonds of one or more of the entente allies at low rates of interest and in that way furnish them with ample capital with which to further their own war plans.

Home Demonstration Work.

Little Richmond Club.

The Little Richmond Club, although a small club is not lacking in interest or energy. They have recently purchased a \$20.00 oil stove with proceeds from their ice cream supper of last summer and they are making money to pay for cooking utensils, by the talent plan; each member starting with 10 cents and investing in thread for crochet, or some other plan as she sees fit. The last meeting was held at the school building where they expect to hold most of them in the future. The officers and members of the club hope that every girl and woman within reach of Little Richmond will attend the next meeting Wednesday April 25th, at 2 p. m.

Oak Grove Club.

Friday afternoon the Demonstration Club met with the President Mrs. Armfield. Mrs. E. C. Seewald, an expert candy maker of Mount Airy gave the club very helpful demonstrations in making home made candies and cake fillings and icings. She also talked on the value and need of pure candies for children. This club is next to our youngest, having been organized late in December; but it is not standing still. Its members have a plan on foot to raise money for an oil stove and other equipment for a club cooking room, hoping thereby to enlarge the club's usefulness.

White Plains Club.

Mrs. Lottie Robertson entertained the Home Demonstration club Thursday afternoon March 29, and Mrs. E. C. Seewald of Mt. Airy gave demonstrations and talked on home-made candies. She gave the club several points in this art that are generally known only to professional candy makers. The White Plains club was organized only a month ago, but the attendance of twenty three at this meeting is a very encouraging sign.

Clean, Pure Milk the Basis of Good Butter.

Butter of good quality that will bring a good price is largely controlled by the producer of milk and cream. Good cream is essential to the production of good butter, and clean, pure milk is essential to good cream. Inferior butter is had from inferior cream, and inferior butter will bring a low price.

It is, therefore, necessary, say specialists of the Dairy Field Office of the Extension Service, that good, clean milk is produced by the dairyman who expects to sell his cream to his local creamery. To produce clean milk, the barn, cow, and milk utensils must be clean. The cream separator and all other milk utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded after each use. If they are allowed to stand, cleaning will be more difficult and less efficient.

In separating the milk, the cream screw should be regular so that it will deliver a cream containing from 30 to 40 per cent of butterfat. Rich cream does not sour as quickly as thin, and enables the hauler to get a more accurate sample for testing. It also leaves more skim-milk on the farm for feeding, and, in addition, reduces the cost of transportation.

Cream sours very quickly at temperatures above 60 degrees F. It, therefore, should be cooled immediately after separating and placed in a cool, clean place which is free from odors. Cold water is an effective cooler.

Fresh warm cream should not be placed with older, cool cream, for this raises the temperature of the cool cream and causes souring to hasten. Each time a new lot of cream is added to a receptacle the whole should be stirred thoroughly so as to prevent the formation of lumps or curd.

Cleanliness, low temperature, and frequent deliveries result in good cream, which makes butter of high quality and maximum price.

Margaret M. McLucas.