

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South
and Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic

William Jennings Bryan, writing President Wilson from Tallahassee, Fla., where he delivered a prohibition speech, tenders his services as a private in the army or in another capacity the president may wish to use him in the impending conflict.

The seizure of German ships in New York harbor is fraught with many problems, among which is what shall be done with the hundred or more women, wives and daughters of the officers, found aboard the seized ships. The men and officers were transferred under military guard to the immigration station on Ellis Island.

The German ships seized in American harbors adds six hundred thousand to the tonnage available for the transportation of supplies and munitions to the allies, and provides a merchant marine that could not have been duplicated in several years.

An amateur wireless stations for which the government can find no use will be destroyed in the next few days.

The president, as commander-in-chief of the army, has approved the basis adopted for the war army. It was placed in his hands by Secretary Baker and the general officers who are his military advisers.

Henry Grady Webb, convicted in West Virginia a few days for train robbery in the Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary, escaped from three deputy United States marshals at Charlotte, N. C., while en route to Webb's point of incarceration, and Michael Borzotovsky, commercial attaché of the Russian embassy at Washington who arrived from Petrograd a few days ago, was shot in the Baltimore Country club. He is now in a Baltimore hospital, and will probably recover.

Every effort is being taken in all parts of the country to guard military and naval secrets, and any found guilty of trading same will be summarily dealt with.

According to information received in New York City on the French steamships, including two women and one baby, are missing from two British steamships torpedoed without warning by German submarines. There were no Americans on either vessel.

Twenty-four survivors arrived in New York City on the French steamship Venezia of the Fabre line, which rescued them at sea after they had been adrift four days and four nights, during which five men died from exposure.

Washington, D. C., resembles the days of Lincoln and Stanton. There is a suppressed excitement, surcharged with enthusiasm and loyalty not seen or felt in many a day.

A new wage scale which increased the pay of 25,000 bituminous coal miners from approximately 18 to 17-1/2 cents over the old agreement, went into effect April 2.

Washington

The house passed the state of war resolution by a vote of 373 to 50.

The United States, by proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson, has accepted Germany's challenge to war, and formally abandoned its piece as the greatest neutral of the world in arms.

Good Friday, the day on which the Savior of the world gave his life that man might know the truth, goes down in American history as the day on which this country enters the world war in the interest of humanity and the destruction of all forms of militarism.

Word has been flashed to all United States vessels at sea, to the army and to the naval stations that the government has declared a state of war to actually exist between the United States and Germany.

Complete mobilization of the navy, calling all reserves and militia to the colors was ordered by Secretary Daniels as soon as the war resolution was signed by the president and vice president.

A resolution declaring that a "state of war" exists between the United States and Germany was passed by the senate April 4 by a vote of 82 to 6.

The "state of war" resolution passed by the senate had already been accepted by the house committee, and was drafted by the state department.

All the closely guarded secrets of submarine catching now in possession of the entente allies are expected to come into possession of the United States navy within a short time.

News of the impending intervention of the United States was first received at Tauride palace, says a Petrograd dispatch, where a council of soldiers and workmen's deputies was in session. The announcement evoked a storm of applause.

A Honolulu, Hawaii, dispatch, says that for the first time the United States flag flies over the home of Queen Liliuokalani. She has been bitter towards the United States government so long that this is taken as a token of her loyalty and allegiance to the government in these times of crisis.

Plans for co-operation with the entente allies in the war against Germany have taken definite shape, but no announcement of what they are is permitted in the press.

The seizure of German ships laid up in American harbors is the subject of interested comment.

The United States' entry into the war has evidently had an immediate and strong effect upon the reform movement—which demands the instant modernization of the Prussian constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of government and diplomacy in the empire—in Germany, according to dispatches from various points in Denmark.

The arrest of sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States is ordered by Attorney General Gregory.

Seizure of all radio stations in the United States and its possessions, operations of those needed for naval communications and closing of others, is authorized by President Wilson.

The Brazilian government, says a Rio Janeiro dispatch, has received official confirmation of the press reports of the sinking by a German submarine of the Brazilian steamship Parana, with the loss of three lives.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says that a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany is inevitable, and it is probable that Brazil will follow the lead of the United States and declare a state of war.

Patriotic speeches were made in the senate before the "state of war" resolution was passed, and all extend support to the president and foreshadow a determination to press the war with all vigor. Both Democrats and Republicans were profuse in their support of the measure.

Under the "state of war" resolution, the president is directed to employ the entire military and naval forces and the resources of the government to carry on the war and bring it to a successful termination.

A Vienna dispatch says it appears certain that Austria-Hungary will sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

Detailed plans of the war department for raising an army, numbering millions to bring the government of the German empire to terms have been placed in President Wilson's hands.

A London dispatch brings the news that British aviators have dropped President Wilson's message in the German lines. The message was translated into the German tongue by expert linguists, and the German people will get the full text of President Wilson's speech in their own tongue.

President Wilson's message having reached Berlin at ten o'clock on the morning of April 3, it is declared in that capital that there will be no change in the German attitude. Germany will not declare war nor take any steps to wage war against the United States; but the unrestricted submarine campaign will be continued as if nothing had happened.

Berlin declares that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, and the imperial government expects reciprocation among German citizens now in the United States.

It is reported that the German government contemplates sending to all neutrals a firm protest against the expected American declaration that a state of war with Germany exists.

President Wilson wants to be lenient with all German citizens in this country, but the law compels the government, it has been pointed out, just as soon as a state of war is declared, to confine or remove all male alien or unaturalized Germans 14 or over 14 years of age.

The Austrian government has placed a special car at the disposal of United States Ambassador Penfield, who will probably leave Vienna in a few days.

The ambassador will travel by way of Switzerland and the Swiss government has arranged for a special car to meet him on the frontier.

It is definitely stated that 2,000,000 men will be trained for the army, and that it is the purpose to build this enormous fighting machine of men in their twenties.

The men who are to be trained for the army will be disciplined in mimic trench fighting, as this is the predominant feature of warfare of the twentieth century.

President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. No news has stirred the entente capitals so deeply, save only the Russian political revolution.

The boys who join the army will be drilled in hard marching and vigorous exercise to harden them as rapidly as possible. They will be trained on a basis never before attempted in the United States.

It is stated authoritatively that the German navy yards are now turning out two submarines a week.

Germany is hopeful that no Central or South American country will follow the lead of the United States in declaring a "state of war" against her, and to that end her next note to the neutrals will convey a message.

The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as 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.

UNITED STATES
FORMALLY AT WAR
WITH GERMANY

Congress Declares That a State of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Six Members of Upper House Vote Against Resolution After Heated Debate—Representatives Adopt Measure by Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, April 6.—Responding quickly to President Wilson's stirring message and to the fervent demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The 82 senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

- ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.
HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon.
R. M. LA-FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.
G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.
WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.
J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of "the group" of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate. Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unconditionally.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient enfrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall Street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost transparent."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock. In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more convincingly the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States."

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, no racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain."

"Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another."

German Pledges Broken. Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots, and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe doctrine," he added. "Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining."

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us? When the war-made atrocity that now rules Germany has been chastened or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be reunited."

Many other senators took part in the debate. Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken when the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all fled quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50. The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house, with the recommendation that it be passed."

"The conduct of the imperial German government toward this government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations."

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate. Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchants are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war."

"The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should."

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

CUBA FOLLOWS U.S. INTO WORLD WAR

FIRST OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO JOIN WITH UNITED STATES.

FORMALLY DECLARES WAR

Vote Was Unanimous.—Wild Cheering Follows Speeches of Leaders in House.—Her Duty to Follow Us.

Havana.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a Republic, is at war with Germany, the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside of the United States, her liberator and protector.

President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously by both the Senate and House without a dissenting voice being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the Imperial German Government.

The joint committees appointed by the Senate and House agreed upon the phraseology of the resolution to be presented and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of Congress convened.

"Article 1.—Resolved, that from today a state of war is formally declared between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial Government of Germany, and the President of the Republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the Nation and the resources of our Government to make war against the Imperial German Government with the object of maintaining our rights; guarding our territory and providing for our security; prevent any acts which may be attempted against us, and defend the navigation of the seas, the liberty of commerce and the rights of neutrals and international justice."

"Article 2.—The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to use all the land and naval forces in the form he may deem necessary, using existing forces, reorganizing them or creating new ones, and to dispose of the economic forces of the Nation in any way he may deem necessary."

"Article 3.—The President will give account to Congress of the measures adopted in fulfillment of this law, which will be in operation from the moment of its publication in the official gazette."

Vessels Seized. Chief Inspector of the Port Panne notified Eusebio Azlaza, Secretary to the President, that he had observed large volumes of smoke pouring from the funnel of the self-interned German ship Bavaria. Port police went aboard the ship and were informed by her commander, Captain Graefes, that he, in compliance with orders from his Government, had attempted to damage the machinery in order to render the ship useless.

PRESIDENT SENDS REPLY TO POINCARÉ'S MESSAGE. Washington.—In response to President Poincaré's congratulations upon the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson sent this message:

"In this trying hour when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialistic Germany."

"It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the Western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity."

"We stand as partners of the noble democracies, whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people I salute you and your illustrious countrymen."

JACKSONVILLE PIER DESTROYED BY FIRE. Jacksonville, Fla.—One of the New York piers of the Clyde Line Steamship Company was destroyed by fire here. A second pier was damaged, and a lighter laden with rosen and considerable freight was burned. The steamer Huron, lying in the slip, was moved to safety. The origin of the fire was unknown. The loss was estimated by company officials at \$150,000. The blaze was discovered in a corner of the pier warehouse.

GRATIFYING REPORTS ON GERMAN-AMERICAN CONDUCT. Washington.—Gratifying reports have been made to the Department of Justice from its agents in all parts of the country on the behavior of Germans and German-Americans following the declaration of a state of war between the two nations. While about 100 special arrests have been ordered and others are expected, Attorney General Gregory said that so far the situation is very encouraging.

PARTY LEADERS ACCEPT PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLAN.

Washington.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying Americas war bill so far as possible, while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise fifty per cent of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue authorization sought of Congress this week. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of the war under this program would be \$6,750,000,000.

Of the \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated, would be loaned to the Entente Allies. The entire issue, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate which is lower by far than by the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

PANAMA JOINS U. S. WILL AID IN DEFENDING CANAL. Panama.—The President of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the canal.

The President also canceled the exequaturs of all the German Consuls in Panama.

The proclamation declares: "Our indisputable duty in this tremendous hour of history is of a common ally, whose interests and existence as well are linked indissolubly with United States. As the situation creates dangers for our country, it is the duty of the Panamanian people to cooperate with all the energies and resources they can command for the protection of the canal and to safeguard national territory."

"The attitude of the people was foreseen and interpreted faithfully in a resolution unanimously approved by the National Assembly on February 24, and confirmed by later laws, and the moment has arrived for the Executive to act in accordance with the declarations of the supreme body. I therefore declare that the Panamanian nation will lend emphatic co-operation to the United States against enemies who execute or attempt to execute hostile acts against the territory of the canal, or in any manner affect or tend to affect the common interests."

"The Government will adopt adequate measures in accordance with the circumstances. I consider it the patriotic duty of all Panamanian citizens to facilitate the military operations which the forces of the United States undertake within the limits of our country. Foreigners, resident or transient, will be obliged to submit to the conditions of this declaration."

It is announced that Germans resident in Panama will be interned if they give an evidence of being involved in plots.

The proclamation was issued after President Valdez had sent a message to President Wilson endorsing the American action in declaring a state of war with Germany, "after the United States had given unequivocal proofs of its love of peace and had made efforts to save Western civilization from the horrors of war, and had borne with patience a long series of provocations as irritating as they have been unjustifiable."

Million Dollar Plant Burns. Marion.—The most destructive fire in the history of Old Fort destroyed the million dollar plant of the Old Fort Extract Company. The plant of the Central Leather Company, adjoining, was also burned and is almost a complete loss, together with three residences and a number of other small buildings.

A number of residences in different sections of the town caught on fire several times, but were extinguished before great damage was done. A steady wind from the southwest caused the fire to spread rapidly, setting fire to the woods in many places and threatening the entire town. The loss is estimated at more than a million dollars, covered by insurance.

Frederick Palmer at Chapel Hill. Chapel Hill.—Frederick Palmer, "America's greatest war correspondent," held an audience of over 700 students and townspeople intensely interested for three hours when he gave his lecture on the great war, and showed pictures taken of the fighting around Verdun and at the Somme.

"Germany," said Mr. Palmer, "is now using her last weapon, the submarine."

Stars and Stripes Float New. Raleigh.—For the first time in the history of the North Carolina Home for Confederate Veterans, located here, the Stars and Stripes was raised replacing the state flag, the veterans saluting the emblem with the same enthusiasm they formerly showed to the Stars and Bars. Heretofore, the institution being under state control, only the North Carolina flag has appeared on the flag pole of the home.

Fayetteville Men Drill. Fayetteville.—The first call to arms made on the men of Fayetteville since the present war situation developed was answered by 100 young men. Terry A. Lyon and Donald F. Ray, prominent young lawyers, who attended the Plattsburg training camp last year, had issued a general invitation to "young men and old young men" to meet with them at the F. I. L. I. armory for drill in the manual of arms. The response was gratifying and enthusiasm ran high among the 100 men who answered the call.

ARMY BUYS 3,000,000 TRENCH BOOMS FOR TROOPS. Washington.—As plans for army preparation progress it becomes increasingly apparent that the Government is looking forward actively to the possible necessity of placing an army in the trenches in Europe. It was learned that orders had been placed for 3,000,000 hand grenades. The Bureau of Ordnance some time ago adopted a type of helmet, an adaptation of European metal helmets weighing about four pounds.

HEAR AUSTRIA HAS DECIDED TO BREA KRELATIONS WITH U.S. London.—Passports have been placed at the disposal of the American Embassy in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague quoting telegrams received from the Austrian capital. The dispatch says that Bulgaria and Turkey have also decided to break off relations with the United States and that Holland will probably look after Austrian interests.

Monroe Has Big Fire. Monroe.—Fire discovered at 11 o'clock in the morning practically destroyed the five store buildings constituting half a block of Main street. The damage done to the buildings will total at least \$75,000 and the goods \$50,000. The stores were occupied by Isham Plyler, as a meat market; the Monroe Auction Company, Howie & Coan, store and restaurant, and S. R. Doster, merchant. The fire originated on the roof of the Doster store and burned rapidly until all of them were practically destroyed.