

WAR PLANS BEING RUSHED

MUZZLE FOR LAFOLLETTE ALL THAT IS NECESSARY TO ASSURE PROMPT ACTION

MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WAR PLANS FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST GERMANY RUSHED BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Only Await Action by Congress on Request of President to Declare State of War, to Be Put into Execution, and Congressional Action Is Expected in Less Than Twenty-four Hours Now.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CABINET HOLD SESSION

Navy Has Already Taken Steps to Insure Co-operation Between the American Fleet and Those of the Entente Allies Against the Germans.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—War plans—military, economic and financial—for aggressive hostilities against Germany were rushed forward today by the administrative 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 twenty-four hours had been caused in the senate by Senator LaFollette's objection to its immediate consideration.

Discuss War Plans.

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.

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.

Important Plans.

The most important plans under preparation by the administration include:

Enlistment by selective conscription of 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;

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.

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 service classes, those needed more in industries than in the army or navy to receive insignia showing they are performing duty equivalent to fighting.

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.

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KAISER OF WISCONSIN IS AGAIN STUMBLING BLOCK IN WAY OF ACTION BY U. S.

Senator LaFollette Balks Effort of Congress to Immediately Declare State of War Exists—New Senate Cloture Rule Will Be Employed to Gag Him.

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.

LaFollette Blocks Plans.

Balked by Senator LaFollette in this effort to have the resolution taken up immediately after it had been presented from the foreign relations committee, senate leaders decided to begin tomorrow at 10 o'clock a session to continue until a vote has been taken.

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 action late tomorrow night or Thursday morning.

Adoption in House.

Adoption of the resolution by the house before tomorrow night is predicted by members of the foreign affairs committee. The committee will meet in the morning and is expected to report back quickly the resolution

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE WARMLY WELCOMED AT LONDON

LONDON, April 3.—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people.

The Daily Chronicle, giving its editorial on this subject the unusual honor of leading type and double column breadth, with the caption "America at war; Wilson's magnificent appeal," says:

"It is impossible to read President Wilson's speech without being struck by its statesman-like breadth and elevation of tone. His long patience and caution, his determination to advance no faster than the mass of opinion in his country, only render more impressive his final crossing of the Rubicon. The moral effect of such a speech, made with a nation of ninety million behind it, must be great throughout the world."

"It is a strange, impressive phenomenon—this tardy, but weighty, intervention of the United States in the death struggle of Europe. Here is a nation composed of settlers, whose migration from the days of the Mayflower onward has been largely in the nature of flight from tyranny. For the first time on any considerable scale they now stretch out their hand."

NORTH CAROLINA'S OPINION. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Expressions by members on the president's message were:

Stedman—"The whole congress favors either war directly or a state of war. One is broad as the other."

Pou—"The limit has been reached. Over 250 Americans have been killed. If it is necessary, let's go at it heart and soul. My son Edwin has volunteered."

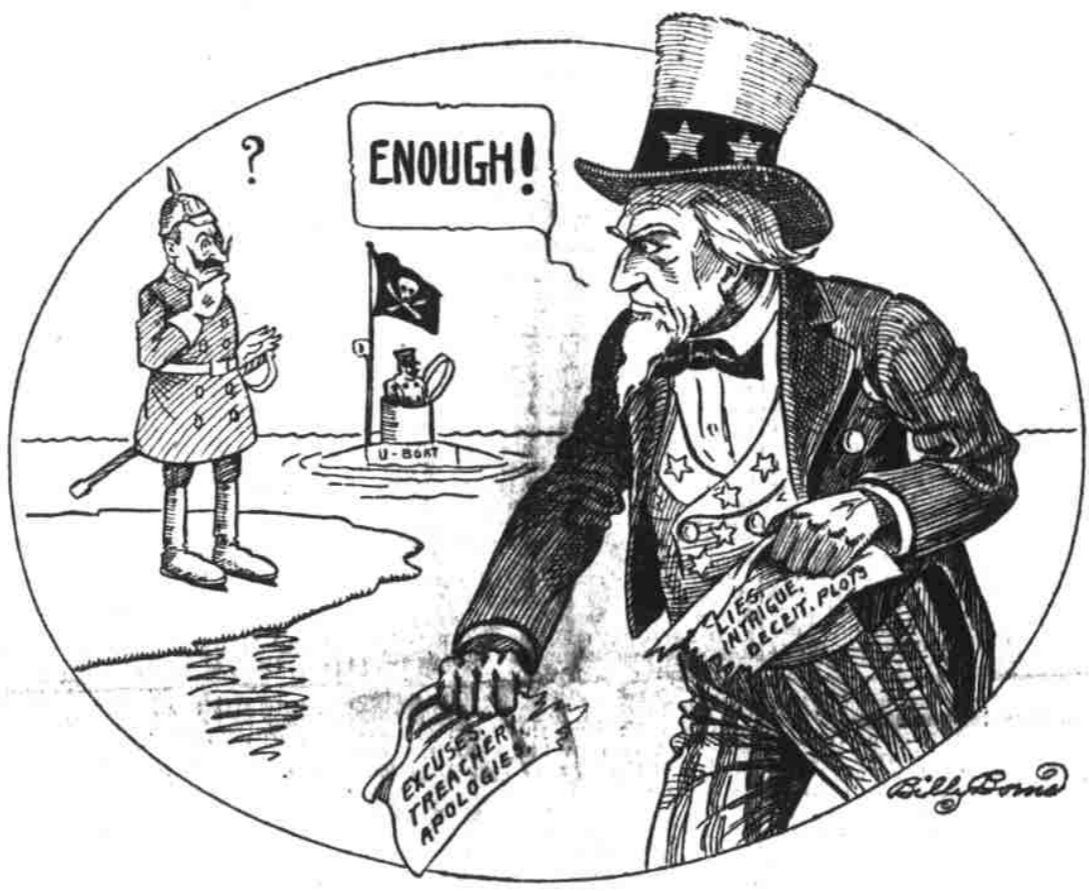
Hood—"We can not do otherwise than declare a state of war exists between this country and Germany. It would be a humiliating spectacle to pursue any other course."

Small—"Our immediate grievance is the embargo on our commerce by attacking our ships and taking the lives of our citizens. Therefore we should utilize every unit of our naval forces, if necessary. It is up to the genius of Americans to devise a method for successfully combatting the submarine."

Robinson—"The people of North Carolina are with the president and my vote shall be in his support."

A. J. McKimmon, Marine—"Most all of our people are enthusiastic over the president's course."

L. H. Clement, Salisbury—"They are all strongly by Wilson down home."



ADMINISTRATION PLANS FOR RAISING ARMY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE ARE BASED ON CONSCRIPTION

Selective Conscription of Young Men Are to Be Summoned to the Colors As Rapidly As They Can Be Trained and Officered—Made Clear That 500,000 Men Is Nowhere the Limit Needed and It Is Expected That This Number Will Be Found At Once.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Administration plans for raising an army on the principle of universal liability to service, to be submitted to congress as soon as the pending war resolution is adopted, are based on selective conscription of young men to be summoned to the colors as rapidly as they can be trained and officered.

A detailed scheme for the registration of eligibles has been worked out.

After married men, others with dependents and those whose service is required in industries have been exempted, others within the age limits fixed will be examined physically, and those found fit will be selected, possibly by lot, until the first 500,000 to be trained are secured.

Nowhere Near Limit. It was made clear today that 500,000 is nowhere near the limit needed, and it is expected that more than 500,000 available will be found in the first classifications.

Officers will be trained as rapidly as possible by officers from the regular army, national guard and officers' reserve corps. The maximum and minimum age limits for the first call are fixed in the administration plan, but will not be made public until it is presented to congress.

Preliminary military steps possible under existing laws were added today to those already taken. They included direction by Secretary Baker that the first-class at the West Point Military academy be graduated April 20, supplying 125 highly trained young officers.

Close Co-operation. At the navy department it was announced that steps have already been taken to insure close co-operation between the American fleet and those of the entente allies when the necessary authority has been granted. The American embassy at London has been in close touch with the British admiralty.

Standardization of the munitions industry will be one of the first direct steps taken under direction of the national defense council. A continuous and adequate flow of weapons and ammunition of all kinds will be insured, not only for the American forces, but to the entente armies.

The national defense council has been planning to recommend legislation to standardize prices for army supplies and munitions, but it has been discovered that under the national defense act of June 2, 1914, the

supplying of all kinds of material is made obligatory on all firms and individuals at "a reasonable price to be determined by the secretary of war."

Corridors Busy. The corridors of the war and navy departments were busy today and an air of suppressed excitement prevailed in all offices. Immediate preparations must be made to double or treble the clerical forces of both departments to meet the coming strain.

Only one big move in preparation for war remains to be made in the navy department. That is the mobilization of the naval militia and the various classes of the naval reserve. The former will go to the reserve ships of line, filling out skeleton crews and making the ships ready for action.

Probably 15,000 could be added to the navy personnel at once by this mobilization. It has been estimated that double that number would be required for full patrol of the Atlantic coast by motorboats. It seems probable that, unless sufficient volunteers respond promptly,

Table with 2 columns: Category and Circulation. Categories include City, Suburban, Country, Net paid, Service, Unpaid, Total.

The universal service system may be invoked to fill up the navy's ranks.

Bids for Guns. Bids were opened at the war department today for sixteen-inch rifles to go in the coast defenses.

The Bethlehem Steel company was the only bidder offering two or four guns complete at \$225,000 each or without breach mechanism at \$215,000 each.

Orders to muster out men with dependent families and those in the government service, or at work on government contracts may reduce this number considerably.

It is not known whether the war department contemplates any change in the present status of the guard. These troops would not be available for service in Europe under existing law and in addition, the full number may be required for police work at home.

To Recruit Guard. In any event, if the guard is to be recruited to full strength, it is assumed that provision will be made to prevent a conflict between that service and the new national army.

Committees of the chamber of commerce of the United States named to co-operate with the defense council met today to work out with the war department the problem of supplies.

Chairmen of fourteen committees, distributed throughout the country's military department were present.

Reason Little, of Cleveland, general chairman of the committee, announced afterwards that the committee would be given the widest freedom in the method of their operations.

The council authorized today a general medical board to co-operate with Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman

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