

Few Senators Thwart Will of Many and Boldly Stand to Challenge the President

Organized Filibuster Looms Large and This Morning Looked As If It Would Block Action

PRESIDENT DECLARES "NO EXTRA SESSION"

Small Coterie of Senators Launch Filibuster That Calls for Bitter Denunciation from Both Democrats and Republicans

(By United Press.) Washington, March 4 (Sunday).—By an informal vote the United States Senate has declared itself at least 4 to 1 in favor of "armed neutrality."

Coming to the Senate rule which permits unlimited debate, however, it appeared unlikely that an official vote on the full power measure sought by President Wilson could be secured before adjournment of Congress at noon Sunday.

The sentiment of the Senate was obtained by means of a manifesto passed through the chamber and signed by members of all parties. This will be formally read into the record some time before noon.

An organized filibuster, conducted actively through the night by a few so-called "Independents"—Senators Jones, Cummins, Norris and LaFollette, with some six other "sympathizers" enrolled on the reserve list—appeared capable of defeating the resolution by talking it to death.

Early in the night the strength of the filibuster developed. Democratic leaders struggled to offset it by compromise, concession and argument—

At midnight Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the measure, made a strong effort to set a time for voting and to limit further debate. He declared: "An overwhelming majority is ready and anxious to vote on the bill."

Clapp, of Minnesota, however, objected, so Hitchcock did not press his resolution asking unanimous consent.

He said he would again seek consent for a vote "before noon" and in the meantime would hold the Senate in continuous session.

In the presence of hundreds of people who jammed the galleries to the limit, the Senate talked on and on through the night. Party affiliations and personal friendships were forgotten in the heat of the discussion and consideration of stakes at issue.

Republicans joined with Democrats in bitter denunciation of the filibustering few who "would tie the hands of the President."

This sentiment was responsible for the circulation through the chamber of the manifesto, which was designed, according to Senators of all parties, "to show foreign governments that despite the technical rules which prevented a formal expression by the United States Senate, that body stands overwhelmingly behind the President in giving him necessary powers to protect American rights."

The manifesto passed around in the Senate was "generously signed" by Senators on both sides, it was declared by Senator Harding, of Ohio, Republican.

The manifesto read: "In view of the fact that the rules of the Senate forbid a vote on the measure if the filibuster should continue to the end, the Senate has adopted this means of recording its sentiment."

Shortly after the manifesto was put into circulation Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the armed neutrality measure, said: "Things look a little bit better."

This was taken as an indication that the manifesto might be turned into an effective club to swing the recalcitrants in line.

Following is a list of Senators who had signed the manifesto up to 1 o'clock:

- Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Broussard, Bryan, Calton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clark, Cull, Curtis, Harding, Fall, Fernald, Fletcher, Dillingham, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Kern, Johnson, Jones, Jones, Kuning, Lee, Lewis, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Myers, Nelson, New-

\*\*\*\*\* VARDAMAN BLOCKS THE RESPIRE. (By United Press.) Washington, March 4.—The resolution, providing delaying operations of the "bone dry" amendment to the postal appropriation bill until July 1, was blocked for the time being anyway early today by objection of Senator Vardaman. \*\*\*\*\*

purely extra news matters. While some hopefully argued that Stone could not stand the grind throughout the night and until noon tomorrow, others argued it was not at all unlikely that Stone shortly would be relieved by Senator LaFollette, who have been resting on couches in his office, practically all day.

In this connection, it was remembered that Stone and LaFollette conducted the famous filibuster some years ago, against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill; "and it was foiled by a parliamentary trick which caught Stone and LaFollette unawares."

At that time it was LaFollette, Republican, leading a LaFollette-Stone filibustering team against a Republican measure and approved by a Republican President.

If the hinted Stone-LaFollette filibuster material insists tonight it would be: Stone, leading a Stone-LaFollette filibustering team against a Democratic measure approved—even asked—by a Democratic President.

It was also pointed out by some Senators that the constituents of Stone in the middle West—Eastern Missouri—have much in common with the constituents of LaFollette in the Northwest—Wisconsin.

Fear was openly expressed on both sides of the Chamber that whatever Stone's real intentions, LaFollette intended to wait until the last minute, and then talk until the session dies.

At best, proponents of the bill believed, the vote wanted by a big majority in the Senate, might not come until just before the final gasp of the Congress at noon tomorrow.

Impatient at the delay, caused by the long drawn out remarks of different Senators, the President spent a restless afternoon at the White House. He was in constant touch with development "on the bill."

At four o'clock, when a telephone inquiry to his executive office disclosed the fact that no end of the discussion appeared near, he left for a long walk with Mrs. Wilson in a cold and dreary drizzle.

Tonight the President resumed his vigil in his library at the White House, keeping in constant communication with his lieutenants at the Capitol.

Bitterness of administration leaders at the White House was not concealed. Friends and intimates of the President were unbridled in their denunciation of the Senate's action in debating for nearly a week a virtual vote of confidence in the President and the power to protect American rights. They drew a gloomy picture of the effect it has created in the minds of European governments.

The President "will not fail to grasp the opportunity to place responsibility for halting action on the big supply bills was emphatically declared.

The course which the President will pursue was not disclosed but there were some who believed that before this session adjourns, Congress and the country will hear from the President on the present situation.

Amazement and regret mingled in administration expressions on Senator Stone's long speech against the armed neutrality bill during the afternoon.

There was something tragic in the withdrawal of support by "Gumshoe Bill" who has always stood staunchly by the President's side through many bitter fights during the last few years.

Stone himself referred to his position now—and there was a note of deep regret in his voice—as "the first disagreement he and the President had been unable to reconcile."

"If this were but a question of faith and trust in him," Stone declared, "I would not hesitate.

"But," he added dramatically, "I would not for a moment consider voting such extraordinary powers into the hands of any president although I would rather trust President Wilson than the whole United Conclave of jingoes in and out of Congress."

In opposing the granting of unlimited powers to the President Stone held—as did many of the speakers, both Republicans and Democrats—that the "Armed Neutrality" bill would actually—and shortly too—result in a state of war or at least give the President authority to engage in hostilities.

But Stone, even though speaking for hours and delaying action on the measure, declared that while he could not

AGAIN TAKES PRESIDENTIAL OATH TODAY.



TARBORO'S MAYOR AND TWO OFFICERS SHOT BY A "TIGER"

Tragedy Enacted in North Carolina Town When Raid Was Made.

BOTH OFFICERS DEAD; MAYOR LIKELY TO DIE.

Notorious Booze Seller, Named Nelson, Riddled Officers When They Entered His Den—Captured But May Be Taken Away to Save His Life.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Raleigh, N. C., March 3.—Patrolmen Gwaltney and Riggan, of the Tarboro force, are dead and Mayor Keech of that city, is fatally wounded, as the result of a raid upon one Nelson's "blind tiger" joint this evening.

Nelson, who had run a little chicken and egg business as a blind to the more lucrative business, was visited by the Mayor and the Chief with the two officers, and after the Chief rapped on the door, he was invited in. The two patrolmen walked in and Nelson fired four times. His first three shots were deadly and the fourth aimed at the Chief went wild. The officer caught and held him under arrest.

Mayor Keech's wound is in the small of the back and his chances are slim. Messages from Tarboro tonight indicated that Nelson would be sent away for safety. The fellow stood trial years ago for murder in Pitt and has borne the reputation of an exceedingly bad man.

FOUR AMERICANS WERE RESCUED

Picked Up in Life Boats of Destroyed British Steamer—No Lives Lost.

(By United Press.) London, March 3.—Four Americans were rescued from life boats of the British steamer, Belgier, and landed today by a French scout ship. Their ship was torpedoed by a submarine on February 25 without any casualties among the crew.

The four Americans who were among the crew were: Isadore Frank, Percy Frey, Dewitt Stevens and Daniel Gatliff.

The Belgier was a steel screw steamer of 4,588 tons, owned by Brys and Gylson, London, and registered at London.

TAMMANY BRAVES OFF TO THE INAUGURATION

(By United Press.) New York, March 3.—One thousand and sixty-four Tammany braves, resplendent in frock coats and top hats, departed today in four special Pennsylvania trains for the inauguration at Washington.

Each section had a barrel of beer and each brigade had a mug, the gift of Colonel Jacob Puppert. No women or children, but plenty of cheese, salad, lobster and sandwiches went along to keep the Tammanyites from getting hungry on their six-hour ride.

A flock of brass bands totalling 169 members, including snare drummers and tuba players, also rode.

GERMANY CLAIMS SHE HAD A RIGHT TO ENTER PLOT

Boldly Admits Move to Array Japan and Mexico Against United States

ONLY IN CASE OF WAR, ITS EXPLAINED.

Foreign Secretary Declares Germany Had to Take Preparatory Step—Country Supports Him.

(By United Press.) Berlin, March 3.—Germany supports Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's explanation that Germany's move for a Mexican-Japanese alliance against America was justified.

Editorial comment today on the American revelations of Zimmermann's plan, together with Zimmermann's explanation, made public through the official press generally, indicated unity in her rights in such a plan—a plan specifically advanced as not to be carried out unless America declared war.

The press and public alike agreed that America's course prior to the break in relations gave Germany ground for taking precautionary measures—those measures to become effective only upon America entering the war against Germany.

Berlin newspapers held that Zimmermann had aptly stated the circumstances and unassailably presented Germany's position in his statement. The comment of the Berlin Lokai Anzeiger was characteristic of this general view. The editorial said:

"With beneficial frankness the German government sets forth its essential explanation against the tendency of sensational reports from America of the precaution which the government took, and to which it was not only diplomatically entitled to take, but which it was its duty to take, to meet a possible attack."

The foreign secretary's statement, as announced by the official press bureau, contained these statements:

"I fail to see how such a 'plot' is inspired by unfriendliness on our part. It would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war in case the United States declared war."

"The most important part of the alleged plot is its conditions and form. The whole 'plot' falls to the ground in case the United States does not declare war against us. And if we really, as the report alleges, considered the possibility of hostile acts of the United States against us, then we really had reasons to do so."

Continuing, the minister quoted a report in an Argentine newspaper how America has "suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies," a plot which was apparently not conditional in the least. He also quoted remarks of an American newspaperman, who said:

"The United States was waiting only for the proper moment in order to assist the Entente, and that 'from the beginning of the war Americans really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the Entente's disposal and that Americans had not declared war only because they felt sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be doing at that time much more efficiently for the entente than direct participation in the war.'"

In conclusion, Zimmermann said: "But there were other facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances. Everybody knows these facts and I need not repeat them. The Entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all these portentous demonstrations in the United States. And if you think of these demonstrations with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that it was not frivolous on our part to consider what defensive measures we should take in case we were attacked by the United States."

Stirred Holland. Amsterdam, March 3.—Revelation of the German plot to align Mexico and Japan in an alliance with Germany for war on the United States, created a profound sensation in Holland, coming as it did almost coincidental with rumors that the German submarine attack recently on seven Dutch ships, was part of a deliberate German plan. This plan, according to the rumor, was to force Holland's hand and her entrance into the war.

The rumor was founded on the belief that Germany's recent massing of troops near the Dutch border was undertaken with the idea of preparing for a forward sweep over Holland's rich agricultural lands and seizure of her rich food stores and supplies, in case Holland resented by a war declaration attack on her ships, "conditionally guaranteed" safe passage by Germany.

It is the menace of these troops which is steadying public indignation in Holland over the submarine attack and the additional belief that the German retirement on the Ancre is being undertaken to shorten the German lines and release a considerable number of troops for any purpose.

Official circles were silent today over the German move to ally Mexico and Japan against the United States, as well as on Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's explanation.

HOUSE MAKING MERRY AS END GETS NEARER

Present Congress Has About Run Its Course—Closing Scenes Being Enacted.

SENATE TIED UP WITH FILIBUSTER

House of Representatives Free of Trouble and Both Sides Join In Singing and Jesting.

(By United Press.) Washington, March 3.—Dignity, levity, pathos—mingled tonight as the second session of the 64th Congress drew its life away.

Dignity was the Senate portion. Levity at times, sadness at others, marked the House session.

The Senate, long winded and serious, talked and talked and talked. The House, less serious about itself, and things it did, injected a whoop of laughter now and then, while as the hours stretched toward morning it turned sentimental in the sadness of good-byes.

Late tonight the House sang its farewells.

Behind them was a strain of real sadness—for Representative "Mike" Conroy, crippled song leader of other dying Congresses, had gone in death. They missed him as they hummed out the tunes he had loved—"Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home," "Mother Machree," and many others—but they knew that good-natured, wholehearted "Mike" Conroy would have had it thus.

And as the chorus died down from several hundred throats, a quartet from the press gallery above took the refrain of old-time songs that gave a tug at the heartstrings.

It seemed a bit strange, this body of men, political enemies, turned suddenly sentimentalists.

The air of sadness vanished; a thrill of patriotism struck through the assembly and all stood solemnly as in closing the singing they struck up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Over on the Senate side the usual last minute throngs watched a dragged group of staid and solemn men. The floor was littered with scraps of paper like a stock exchange at the end of a big market day.

Outside both House and Senate galleries streams of inaugural visitors lined up for hours awaiting the privilege of a seat within where they could see the representatives of their home States.

Atop of all this moving stream of history in the moulding the capitol dome stood forth white and pale in the streams of searchlights while liberty crowning the dome in bronze silhouette, looked down on the din of talk and fight and filibuster.

GERMANY CAUSED PEACE FAILURE

Reported Her Agents Meddled In The American Mexican Commission.

(By United Press.) Washington, March 3.—Germany's plotting on the American continent were doubtless instrumental in large measure for failure of the American-Mexican peace commission.

German agents followed the sessions of that body with a persistence that seemed surprising and one of the highest officials of the German government was often at Atlantic City when the commission was meeting there. The fact that German influence was manifest there is believed by many officials to have been directly responsible for failure. That the seed of the Mexican-Japanese plot may have been sown at the time is entirely possible, though not to the extent of actually planning a war.

Since that time Germany or German government money has gone into the Mexican government's coffers in a considerable sum. In one instance, Carranza, it is learned, felt he could get a \$10,000,000 loan from an American commission in which some Germans were interested, but this fell through because the loan did not meet with the Washington government's approval.

Not only in Germany, but elsewhere in Central America, information is in the hands of the government that scores of traveling Germans have been operating.

PRESIDENT SIGNS "DRY" DISTRICT BILL

(By United Press.) Washington, March 4.—President Wilson signed the District of Columbia prohibition bill just before retiring at midnight tonight.