

COURSE OF U. S. SPELLS FINIS FOR THE KAISER

Britain Sees America's Union With Allies as Doom of Foe.

ONE DIFFERENCE

Does Not Believe, With Wilson, German People Are Duped.

London Cable says—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the past year has so stirred the country, save only the Russian revolution.

There have been no street demonstrations or exhibitions of excitement such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, because the war has long since passed the stage of excitement and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly borne duty. The substance and tone of the President's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indictment of the German methods and his wholehearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and of her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected. Despatches from America in the past month had represented the President as so reluctant to enter the war that recommendations by Congress limited to defensive measures for the protection of American commerce would have fulfilled the general expectations. That the Russian revolution did much to pave the way for American co-operation with Germany's opponents and made President Wilson a policy 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 millions behind it, must be great throughout the rest.

"It is a strange, impressive phenomenon—this tardy, but weighty, intervention of the United States in the death struggle of Europe." ONE SPECIFIC PURPOSE. The Express says: "The President's speech will always be regarded as one of the great historic documents of the great war. The lofty dignity of his language adds to the impressiveness of the enunciation of international idealism. "America is entering the war for the one specific purpose of destroying Potsdam. If the President's speech means anything, it means that America will never treat with any Kaiser and will resolutely oppose any peace that leaves the Hohenzollerns on the German throne." The Daily Mail in an editorial under the caption of "No Peace With the Hohenzollerns" says: "President Wilson's speech will stand beside Lincoln's great speeches for its gravity and pathos. It is in effect an appeal to the American people to take up the task for which Lincoln laid down his life, for issue to-day is as it was in 1861 and 1864, freedom, though it would be a sovereign injustice to compare the south, whose soldiers fought like gentlemen, with the Kaisers' murderous myrmidons. The President's speech is a plain warning that pirates shall hereafter hang in the execution dock under condemnation of the whole world." The Mail argues that the destruction of Prussian militarism requires that the German people themselves must be set free, adding, "though, to tell the truth, they show no desire or aptitude for freedom, and, therefore, the despots who incited the German people with the passion for slaughter and cruelty must be removed."

The Mail credits the American people with complete disinterestedness in the course they are about to adopt, and holds as one of the most glorious events of history the coming of America into line with other free peoples. PROBABLY POLITIC. The Times editorially views President Wilson's action as "an event which is certain to influence the destinies of mankind on both sides of the Atlantic for a generation to come," and adds: "None greater, except the war itself, has happened since the French revolution shattered the traditions of feudalism in Europe. The cause in which America draws the sword and the grounds on which the President justifies the momentous step he has taken are eagerly that the final outcome will be for the happiness and welfare of mankind. We doubt if in all history a great community has ever been summoned to war on grounds so largely ideal."

VICTIMS OF SUB. Steamer Stanley's Men Died of Exposure. New York, Report.—The British steamer Stanley, of 2,507 tons gross, from Newport News, March 7, with a cargo of grain for Cherbourg, was sunk by a German submarine without warning on March 21, and five members of her crew killed. Fifteen survivors of the ship reached here today on the steamship Fort Albany. Two other members of the crew, one an American, died of exposure in open boats. The other drifted for seventy-six hours before being sighted by the Fort Albany. This boat had on board Chief Officer Cole, Chief Engineer Jenkins, and fifteen of the crew. They were all but exhausted from exposure. Two of the men picked up by the Fort Albany, and have not been heard of since. The other fifteen, including one American, died, and more would have soon perished, officers said, had their rescue been longer delayed.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS, CONVICTED IN WAR GRAFT SCANDAL, RESIGN

Most Sensational Political Event in Austria Since Outbreak of War. London Cable says—The Austrian Ministers of Justice, War and Finance have resigned, after the revelation of a grave scandal connected with army supplies, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraphs Company from The Hague, which quotes German newspapers as its authority. According to the despatch, the three Ministers assisted Dr. Franz, former director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, to escape the consequences of having illegally sold foodstuffs to the army at exorbitant prices.

At the trial of Dr. Franz documents were produced which convinced the judge that the Ministers had forged a paper which was used in the banker's behalf. They were summoned as witnesses, and admitted their guilt, later resigning. The affair is said to have caused a tremendous sensation in Vienna political circles. The war graft trial in Austria which has suddenly resulted in the resignations of Minister of War Kobatkin, Minister of Justice Schenk, and Minister of Finance Spitzmueller, has already developed into the most sensational political event in Austria since the outbreak of the war. The affair began with charges of wholesale manipulations in the purchase of army supplies by Dr. Franz, former director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, and one of the chief purchasing agents of the Government. The resignations of the Ministers were caused by the statement of two officers, who constituted a court to investigate the charges against Franz. They declared that their signed and sworn report was altered in essential particulars by the three Ministers, without the knowledge of the court, accused or witnesses.

GERMAN PRESS ON U. S. COURSE

Cologne Gazette Says It is a Surprise. Tageblatt Warns of Aid of Allies.

Amsterdam via London Cable.—Tuesday evening newspapers in western Germany, as far as could be reached from Amsterdam, contained no mention of the recent events in Washington. The Sunday edition of the Cologne Gazette carried a leading editorial under the caption "America Before the Decision," in which it says: "When President Wilson replied to our proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare with a rupture of relations, the world was surprised; but his attitude since that time has been more than a surprise. Nobody, even in anti-German circles in the United States, believed that the tension between the two countries would go beyond a diplomatic rupture. It is not Germany, but the United States, which took the rupture as a starting point for warfare. The American people does not desire war, but probably it will believe the President if he declares that it cannot be avoided. We wait to see whether President Wilson will plunge American people into war in order to make free seas for Anglo-American business. If this is his end, he will never attain it. Our U-boats will continue their excellent work until the sea tyrants lose their breath and the seas become really free. The work of the U-boats will be more glorious the more enemies they have to conquer."

THE TAGEBLATT. Berlin Cable, via London Cable.—"President Wilson's message is not surprising," says the Tageblatt. "But do the people of the United States have the same view? That is hard to say. "German policy now pays the penalty for failure to conclude a Bryan treaty with the United States, such as Great Britain and other great powers made. "President Wilson must realize that the results of his action will be far greater for the United States than for us. It means the end of the Monroe Doctrine. It means the end of the policy of avoiding entangling alliances, which since the days of Washington has been an article of faith. "But we shall not appraise too lightly the consequence for us of the entry of America into the ranks of our enemies. The possibilities of injury to us by the sending of an expedition to the western front or by cooperating with the so far insufficient British fleet may be restricted, but any accession of strength to our enemies is undesirable, no matter how small. Nor do we forget that the nation, with 100,000,000 persons, is the richest nation in the world. Nor must we overlook the moral effect on France and Russia."

HOLLAND'S COURSE. Amsterdam Cable, via London Cable. The Nieuws Van Den Dag regards President Wilson's words in his address to Congress as clearly showing that the United States will participate in the world war as vigorously as it can. "For neutrals," says that newspaper, "it makes a great difference whether America joins fully or only partially in the war. A fresh declaration of neutrality will have to be made, and America must be recognized as a full belligerent. Thus, for example, armed American merchant ships must be kept by our Government outside our territorial waters. "The effect which America's participation will have on our shipping cannot yet be forecast. This must be left for the future to disclose, and it will, in the first place, depend on the measures Germany takes against the new enemy."

A PLAIN HINT. (Judge) Herald is said to be by an alarm clock. "Pretty girl"—I return by one. There it goes now!" THE REASON. (Boston Transcript) Lady Visitor (in slumps)—"So they put your father away for safe-keeping?" Urtin—"Naw! For safe-breaking!" Tettering Tom—Where yer been? Worry Willie—Down to Florida. "Find the weather warmer?" "Sure; but I found the people colder." Youkers Statesman.

ALLIED NATIONS DELIGHTED BY WILSON'S MOVE

French Press Says It Conquers Germany Before the World. PREMIER RIBOT Expects to See Stars and Stripes Alongside Tricolor at Front.

Paris Cable.—President Wilson's address to Congress has made an enormous impression in France. The numerous vague and sometimes contradictory forecasts and rumors as to its probable contents, published continuously during the past few weeks, had served more than anything else to sharpen expectation. Consequently the message itself came almost with the force of novelty, and the joy of the press is unbounded. The Petit Parisien says: "America enters the struggle, not in order to satisfy territorial appetite, but to defend the rights of humanity. Her recognized and positive desiderata accentuate and makes clear the character of the war which all the democracies henceforth associated are making upon imperialism and despotism." In the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world realizes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a powerful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States to have embodied a universal sentiment, and, foregoing the role of spectator, to have entered the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation grown megalomaniac had imposed upon them."

THE GAULUIS SAYS: "President Wilson has not failed to meet our expectations; he has proposed to Congress a declaration of war against Germany. Such is the essential fact, but there is something more than that in the message. There is elevation in thought, there is vigor in the arguments and nobleness in the sentiment. There is the security of an implacable judgment, and a profound accent of indignant humanity, which gives to the Presidential message a moral weight of incomparable power." In the Journal, Senator Charles Humbert writes: "It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the ranks of the nations, not only for today, but for a time after the war, and she has completed the expiation of the crimes. It casts her doom and assures her inevitable punishment by the enormous increase in force which our new ally brings us."

PREMIER RIBOT OVERJOYED. Paris Cable.—"It is a red letter day for us," says Premier Ribot's comment on President Wilson's speech. In conversation with his friends the Premier expressed the joy felt by every body in France over the entry into the conflict of the United States. Premier Ribot received newspaper correspondents to-day at the Quai d'Orsay. "This is a memorable day in American history and in the history of the world," said he. "It is the greatest event since the civil war," remarked M. Cambon, who was present. "We have only to wait for the vote of Congress," continued the Premier. "The President's message has impressed me deeply in the simplicity and nobility of its exalted utterances. The world will now understand for what we are fighting."

"When asked if France expected American troops to arrive in Italy," he said "I shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tricolor." ITALY'S FEELINGS. Rome Cable, via Paris Cable.—"Today's day will be written in golden letters in the history of the world," says the Giornale d'Italia. "For it marks the entrance into the conflict of the powerful American nation." The Tribune says: "The American democracy joins the Russian democracy, the youngest and the British, French and Italian, which are the oldest, and all agree united in arms to overthrow the last bulwarks of dying autocracy." Senator William Marconi, the inventor, said: "America, the greatest unit of free people which ever existed, the greatest republic in the world, recognizes the justice of our cause by taking arms against Prussian militarism. This causes us to rejoice most sincerely, in addition to the moral effect of her participation, America will draw still closer the circle surrounding our enemies."

BEYOND HIM. (Washington Star) "How about this freedom of the seas proposition?" "I profess to know all about it," rejoined Mr. Chagrins. "If I can keep track of all the regulations that apply to street crossings, I am doing very well." "Those who dance must pay the piper," quoted the Wise Guy. "Huh!" retorted the Simple Mug; "even the fellow who smokes a pipe must pay the piper."

KAISER'S AGENTS TRYING TO CAUSE NEGRO RISING IN SOUTHERN U. S.

Whites From North Carolina to the Gulf Preparing. Though Sure It Will Fail. New York Report.—A Tribune despatch from Greensboro, N. C., says:—As in Ireland, Egypt, South Africa and India, so here in the south, secret agents of the Imperial German Government have been fomenting revolt under the pretence of spreading Kultur. They have been industriously working to bring about a rising of the negroes against the whites.

The facts are difficult of access, and for obvious reasons are discussed most guardedly by those who know the best. As southerners hate to talk of trouble with the negro, he prefers to prepare silently to meet it, and that is what is now going on in the south, from North Carolina to the Gulf. No one knows how serious the situation is. The southerner counts heavily on the loyalty of a great majority of the blacks, and fears at the worst local demonstrations by such lawless and reckless elements of the negro population as the German agents have been able to reach. Many well-known negroes are working earnestly to counteract or "blow off" the German propaganda. The Kaiser's apostles of Kultur have probably much misconceived the negro character. They could easily underestimate its loyalty, and mistake a kind of chronic discontent for a spirit of rebellion. Nevertheless, the colored population has recently been showing symptoms of unusual ill-temper, and there are some cool-headed southern men who are prepared before the thing is over to see a return of conditions similar to those of "reconstruction days."

Proposal of Austrian Foreign Minister is Backed by All Central Powers. Berlin Cable, via London.—The proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the Central Governments. Count Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin, representing the four countries. The Lokai Anzeiger says: "Count Czernin's statement would not have been made if he had not previously obtained an assurance that it would meet with the approval of his allies. This agreement will presently be affirmed by a conference at Berlin. If the enemies refuse to accept this opportunity, the responsibility will be theirs. We are ready to hold out, and the coming conference will emphasize this with great distinctness."

ASSAULTED, IS DEAD. Woodstock Man, Attacked in Detroit, Passes Away. (Woodstock, Pa.)—Considerable mystery attaches to the case of George Bender, 26, of Woodstock, who was assaulted in Detroit, Mich., last night, and died there last night. The man was a passenger on a train which was stopped on the Pennsylvania river until his death last night. He had been working in auto plants here and in Detroit, where his wife and child were on the boat. The man was attacked on a street in Detroit, where he was talking with the police on either side of the river until his death last night. He had been working in auto plants here and in Detroit, where his wife and child were on the boat. The man was attacked on a street in Detroit, where he was talking with the police on either side of the river until his death last night.

RUSS EXILES POURING HOME. 50,000 Sledges Bringing Them From Siberia. To Freedom Under the New Government. Tyumen, Siberia, cable, via Petrograd and London, says: Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia, from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chains across the snow of North Asia toward the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known to the law. It is a race against time, as the spring thaw is imminent, and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lena, will soon be impassable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must wait six weeks or six months until the ice melts and river navigation begins. In order to witness this unprecedented migration, a correspondent of the Associated Press came here in company with a member of the Duma, Mr. Kopelev, and two members of the former Council of Empire. The three officials were sent by the provisional Government to explain to the natives in this remote Russian outpost the nature of the great changes which had come to the country. Their mission carried them to some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen, and they are especially directed to instruct voters in regard to the coming constituent assembly, which will decide the form of Russia's new Government. The liberation of Siberia prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals the correspondent only encountered a handful of exiles, who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad station, which cheered and cheered them. The Siberian exiles reached Ekaterinburg, in the Urals, it consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles, including twenty members of the Jewish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkhovsk district, west of Lake Balkal. The exiles were traveling in special cars, and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution. The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered them tumultuously. The returning exiles returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, emaciated, uncouth, unwashed, and extremely emaciated. The exiles had started west so hurriedly that they arrived an extraordinary variety of incongruous garb.

FOE WISHES PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT CEASING HOSTILITIES

NO HUN DRIVE AGAINST RUSS. Danish Expert Gives Good Reasons, To. Foe Fears Activity Would Unite Them. Copenhagen via London Cable.—A "personage particularly well informed politically and militarily," who is easily recognizable as Colonel von Haeflton, of the general staff in charge of the military department of the Foreign Office, has informed the Politiken that there is no prospect of a German offensive on the Riga front. Col. von Haeflton says: "The spring thaw that is now setting in is enough in itself to deprive an offensive of any chance of success. Even if the Germans succeeded in taking the Russian positions, it would be impossible for them to move artillery and supplies forward for an advance on Petrograd. They would be hopelessly bogged. "A modern offensive cannot be improvised. Months are needed for preparation, as it is extremely improbable that the German leaders will change their original plan, owing to the new political situation resulting from the Russian revolution."

ONE MEATLESS DAY WEEKLY. Food Controller: So Orders for United Kingdom. Potatoes Can Be Eaten but Two Days a Week. London Cable.—Baron Devonport, the British Food Controller, has ordered that, beginning April 15th, in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs there shall be but one meatless day weekly. In London the day will be Tuesday. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom it will be Wednesday. The Controller has also ordered that no potatoes or food containing potatoes, shall be allowed, except on meatless days and on Friday.

DOCTORS NEEDED. British Army Very Short of Medical Men. London Special Cable.—The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, is moving in the House of Lords to-day the second reading of the bill to remove military exemptions, says: "We lost more than 400 doctors, killed or wounded, in the battle of the Somme, and at the present time we are very short of medical men, and I am afraid we will still continue so in the immediate future."

PEACE OFFER IS EXPECTED. LONDON SPECIAL CABLE.—Premier Lloyd George, questioned in the House of Commons to-day about renewed peace rumors, said he was not aware of any peace terms being suggested by the Central Governments. There is very general belief, however, that the reports from Vienna and inspired German papers of renewed peace negotiations are well founded, and that the conference of the two Emperors and high officials of the Central Empires at German headquarters is likely to have a striking sequel.

UNSOOUND MIND. Cause of Suicide of Canadian Officer in London. London Cable.—A verdict of suicide while in an unsound mind was returned on the inquest at Westminster to-day, on Louis Edouard Courtenay, of the Fusiliers from Ontario, the architect who shot himself.

NO ANNEXATION. Austria Strongly Against Any Such Policy. London Cable.—What the Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still entertain this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Hungary."

CAUSE OF SUICIDE. Cause of Suicide of Canadian Officer in London. Credit in business is like loyalty in government. You must take what you can find of it and work with it if possible.—Begehoet.

Advertisement for 'The Last' featuring a photograph of a man and text describing the product.

Advertisement for 'One Meatless Day Weekly' with text about food restrictions in the UK.

Advertisement for 'Doctors Needed' with text about medical shortages in the British Army.

Advertisement for 'Peace Offer is Expected' with text about peace rumors and diplomatic efforts.

Advertisement for 'No Annexation' with text about Austria's stance on peace negotiations.

Advertisement for 'Cause of Suicide' with text about a verdict of suicide in London.



in Canada.