

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Easterly winds, with occasional rain, then westerly winds and clearing.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE U. S. NOW PRACTICALLY AT WAR WITH THE GERMANS

English Public Eager For News From Washington

Owing to Difference in Time Report of President's Speech Did Not Arrive in Time for Comment by the Morning Papers---Huns Again Start Peace Talk.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The United States really is at war with the German Empire today, awaiting only the formal recognition of Congress. Every agency was moving to gird the nation against a government which President Wilson in his address to Congress characterized as a natural foe to liberty. The cabinet at a war session was called to discuss the extension of credits to the nations already at war against Germany, the raising of money by taxation for use of the United States in the war, the equipment of the navy to the fullest state of efficiency to cope with the submarine menace, and the raising of a great army on the principal of universal liability to service, the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

The Council of National Defence and its civilian advisory commission, in a joint session continued the work of mobilization of national resources. It has been said that a secretary of munitions and a secretary of transportation might be created. Work on the resolution to formally declare a state of war existing went rapidly forward. The Senate foreign relations committee approved the resolution as introduced without change in its effect.

LONDON, April 3.—The first editions of the London morning papers were unable, owing to the difference in time, to print anything to gratify the extreme eagerness of the public in regard to President Wilson's fateful declaration. With the exception of one or two papers there was a reluctance to assume that a state of war would be proclaimed until the President's words were actually reported.

BERLIN, via London, April 3.—The proposal of Count Von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference beheld by belligerents without requiring cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the Central governments. The proposal was only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries.

Crusade in Which United States is to Engage is Worthy of Her Best Traditions

LONDON, April 3.—Under the heading "Brothers in Arms" the Pall Mall Gazette says today of President Wilson's speech: "The President frames the issue in a setting calculated to stir the deepest emotions of the American people. The Russian revolution enables him to commend it to them as a conflict between the virtues of democracy and the crimes of autocracy."

"American enters the war without reservations. Her action will be welcomed for the substantial aid which she will bring and for the community of spirit which she will further among the free nations of the world. It is a great satisfaction to be joined thus with the nation carrying so much of our blood in a crusade worthy of its best traditions and ours."

The Globe says: "German statesmen have scornfully affected to regard the entrance of the United States as negligible. We can safely leave them to find out their mistake. In the meantime we are content to stand shoulder to shoulder with the land of the free in the greatest battle for freedom that the world has ever known."

Extra Guards Were Promptly Placed on the Interned German Ships in New York Harbor

NEW YORK, April 3.—Every policeman in New York not on active patrol reported this morning for reserve duty. Police Commissioner Woods issued the emergency order last night after reading the President's address to Congress asking for the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany. The order will keep about 12,000 men ready for immediate service until further notice.

The force of customs guards at the piers where the German merchantmen have been tied up since the beginning of the war was increased today from 400 to 700. German freighters anchored off Stapleton were ordered to move closer together, so that they might be more easily watched, and additional guards were placed on board.

The news from Washington was greeted here with the singing of patriotic songs. Street orators who denounced the war were mobbed.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, April 3.—Violent artillery engagements are in progress in the Champagne, the War Office announces. No important actions are reported along the line of German retreat.

New Ministry to Be Sworn Tomorrow

Governor Wood to Administer Oath of Office in Executive Council Chamber.

Hon. Walter E. Foster, of St. John, who was on Friday last requested by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to form a new government, has completed the task and tomorrow morning, in this city, will submit the slate to His Honor for approval. Immediately afterwards the oath of office will be administered to the new ministers in the Executive Council Chamber. The new government will then meet and fix the date for the by-elections which will be necessary owing to the acceptance of offices of emolument by members-elect.

The members of the new administration will at once take charge of their departments and will probably remain in the city for the greater part of the week.

Lieut. Governor Wood, Premier Foster and those who are to comprise the new ministry, will arrive this evening and tomorrow morning.

Russian Exiles Are Returning

Tymen, Siberia, March 31, via Petrograd, April 3.—Fifty thousand sleds carrying victims of the old regime back to Freedom in the New Russia, from mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in an endless chain across the snows of northern 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 and without trial or even known offence.

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 two months until the ice melts and river navigation begins.

BRITISH TROOPS PULL OFF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

Stewart Lyon Describes Conditions at Arras—British Take Prisoners and Have Few Casualties—Artillery Active on Both Sides.

(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent Canadian Press.)

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, April 3.—A visit to Arras shows that life there is almost unendurable for the few hundred people, mostly old and largely comprised of women, who manage to find some sort of shelter in the cellars, some of which have been rendered less dangerous than they might otherwise be by reason of sandbags having been provided for the unfortunate inhabitants. It was pitiful during a recent visit to see a little old woman, whose cellar was threatened by the explosion of a shell near by, emerge while the debris was still flying about her head and come up street at a jog trot with her most precious possessions in a small sack on her back.

During the past few days raids by the British have yielded a number of prisoners with few casualties. There was one instance in which a stiff fighting with the bayonet preceded the penetration of an enemy trench.

Artillery on both sides is increasingly active. Forty-seven enemy aeroplanes, including a new very fast "Red Devil," were seen on Saturday, but only one was able to cross our front on scouting trips.

ORDER RESTORE DIN SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Conditions in Spain have become normal again. A despatch from the Spanish Foreign Office to Ambassador Riano today said: "Normal conditions have been re-established at Valladolid, and two shops have been re-opened where railway workmen are employed. Absolute tranquility prevails throughout Spain."

THE UNITED STATES WILL LOSE NO TIME IN TAKING ACTION

Resolutions Declaring That a State of War Exists Will Likely be Discussed in Both Houses This Afternoon---Nation Actively Preparing for War.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Congress met today to act on President Wilson's request that it be declared a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. Prospects early today were that resolutions to that effect would reach the floors of both House and Senate for debate during the afternoon. It is taken for granted that this declaration would be adopted by Congress in two or three days at the most.

Specifically, the President in his address last night asked Congress to declare the recent course of the German government to have been one of war against the United States government and people of the United States, and that this nation accept the status of belligerent which has been forced on it.

Congress, acting for the American people, today took steps looking to enabling the nation, as the President expressed it, to "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

While Congress went ahead with its work, the cabinet met.

WAR RESOLUTIONS TURNED OVER TO COMMITTEES

SOON AFTER PRESIDENT FINISHED HIS SPEECH in a virtual war council. The Foreign Affairs committees of both houses met at 10 o'clock to consider resolutions declaring that a state of war exists and directing the president to use all resources of the nation to carry on war against the German government. The resolutions, identical in form, were introduced and referred to the committees within a few minutes after the President had finished his address to Congress.

The Senate was expected to report the resolution without waiting for action by the House. The chances were, however, that the Senate would take no definite action pending a vote by the House.

The House committee also was expected to report the resolution promptly under a special rule limiting debate and fixing an hour for a vote. The Senate, under its cloture rule, adopted at the recent special session, can bring a debate to a close whenever two-thirds of the members wish.

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that when the resolution does come to a vote it will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities. Small groups of pacifists are expected to make a fight at the last minute.

An effort to put through the resolution declaring a state of war before the Senate adjourned tonight probably will be made by the Democratic leaders.

AMERICAN STEAMER AZTEC TORPEDOED BY PIRATES

NEW YORK, April 3.—Eleven men of the crew of the American steamer Aztec, probably were lost when the vessel was sunk Sunday night by a German submarine near Frest, France. The crew numbered 39, of whom 17 were Americans. Twelve American bluejackets, commanded by Lieut. William F. Gresham, detached from the crew of the gunboat Dolphin and placed aboard the Aztec as an armed guard, were saved, according to despatches from the French Admiralty received by the French embassy in Washington.

The Aztec was the first armed American merchant vessel to fall victim to German submarine warfare. She left New York for Havre on March 18 with a cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000. No information as to whether the vessel was able to use her guns against the submarine has reached her owners, the Oriental Navigation Company. The fact that she sunk at night with a heavy sea running, leads to the belief that like the Cunard liner Laconia, she did not even sight her assailant.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A despatch from United States Ambassador Sharp dated at Paris, 5 p. m. yesterday, said that 19 survivors from the Aztec were landed yesterday at Brest and 28 still were missing, and their rescue was doubtful because of the heavy seas and storm.