

Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—"World Renowned"
BROADWAY—"The Right Direction"
LYRA—"The Girl of the Year"

VOL. LXXVII, NO. 79

The Arizona Daily Star

TUCSON, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1917

Weather Forecast for Today
N. M.—Fair, mild north; rain south.
Ariz.—Fair, cloudy north; more rain.
U. S. C. & G. O. S. H. I. N. E. S. S. E. S.

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PRESIDENT ASKS WAR CEMENT TO BE DECREASED

U. S. ARMED SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOAT; FREIGHTER AZTEC SENT TO BOTTOM OFF COAST OF FRANCE; LIQUOR, GRAHNS AND TWELVE BLUJACKETS, GUARD ON VESSEL, SAVED; ALL OF THE CREW LOST

NEW YORK, April 2.—The American submarine Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received here tonight by the company from the United States coast at Brest, France.

The cable message gave no information as to the date of the crew. There were 15 men aboard, 14 of them Americans.

The Aztec sailed from New York March 15 for BREST, she was commanded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were taken to New York.

DAIRY, March 2.—The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. Sixteen of the crew were rescued and taken to the island Brest. A number of the men are missing, and it is believed that they were saved as the steamer was being torpedoed at night with a heavy sea running.

William Graves Blay, the American ambassador, was informed this afternoon by the French government of the sinking of the Aztec, and immediately advised the state department. Representatives of the American government will proceed to Brest to take possession of the wreck.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Oriental Navigation company, owner of the Aztec, also owns the Orizaba, one of the first American vessels to sail successfully from an American port.

The Aztec carried a full cargo of flour, and general supplies valued at more than \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—French admiralty dispatches to the French coast guard today tonight announcing the sinking of the Aztec, a German submarine and apparently Lieutenant Paul Grammes and 12 American shipboarders consisting the armed guard of the vessel had been saved, but all of the crew were reported missing.

Officials said the Aztec would not enter the policy of arming ships which will be continued in the most efficient manner possible. Secretary Daniels declined to make public the list of naval officers and gunners who remained on the Aztec.

"The survivors are listed and the department is officially advised concerning those whose lives may be lost," he said. "We will not announce the exact personnel of the Aztec."

Editorial Comment

French Republic. Whatever there may have been that the president would find some way to avoid what was with Germany is abandoned without the appointment. The hope was only a wish which he knew could not be granted. The president's message today was the voice of the nation, and it will be more closely knit together than it has ever been since the close of the American revolution.

Public (Ch) Chief: There is no such thing as a free lunch. The president's message today was the voice of the nation, and it will be more closely knit together than it has ever been since the close of the American revolution.

Both Houses To Act Today On War Step

Joint Resolution Declaring a State of War With Germany Will Be Taken Up This Morning

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Immediately after President Wilson left the capital after making his address the senate and house recessed, and an intricate joint resolution was introduced in both houses declaring the existence of a state of war and authorizing the president to employ all the resources of the country to carry on our attack on the imperial German government.

Because of the resolution in the presence of Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, the resolution was not taken up until after the session adjourned. It was then taken up and passed by a vote of 77 to 13.

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DEMOCRATS WIN; CLARK IS SPEAKER

Mann Fails to Get One Independent Vote and Loses Five of G. O. P.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House, with the aid of four of the five independents, organized the house when the new speaker, Champ Clark, of Missouri, and several other officers with him, all of the Democratic nomination. Mr. Clark received 217 votes against 207 for the Republican nomination, Mr. Mann, the Republican speaker, who not only failed to receive an independent vote but the support of five of his party's own.

All the Democratic strength voted for Mr. Clark, and were joined by several Progressives of Missouri, Mr. Frank, of Louisiana, Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, and Mr. Dalzell, of California. The Republican vote was split between Mr. Mann, very conservative of Massachusetts, who was voted for by Representative Leonard, of Wisconsin; Gray, of New Jersey, and Leonard, of Massachusetts, and Mark of New York and James of Missouri, who were voted for by several Progressives of Missouri, Mr. Frank, of Louisiana, Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, and Mr. Dalzell, of California.

THREATENED WILSON HELD CALLED. N. J. April 2.—President Wilson, Edward W. A. Shriver, a German 17 years old was held under \$1000 bail today. In default of bail, Shriver was released.

GERMANS DOMINATE PARLIAMENTS

Many Are the Sentences Spoken in Foreign Tongue When Bands of Traitors Get Reception at the Capitol; One Attacks Aged Senator

The Arizona man who attacked Senator Wilson after the latter's fight with the Senate today under the guidance of the House of Representatives, spoke in a foreign tongue when he addressed the Senate and attacked the aged senator.

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Attack Germany, Bring Kaiser to Terms, End War

—PRESIDENT WILSON— Neutrality for U. S. Impossible Further So Long as Autocracies Live, President Tells Congress, Asking for Declaration of War; World Peace, Object

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson in asking congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany, spoke as follows:

"I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, decisions of policy to make, and to be made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutional, per se, to make. I assume the responsibility of making, caused by the extraordinary announcement of the imperial government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That has seemed to be the object of German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in lifeboats. The precautions taken were meagre and hazardous, as was proved in distressing instances in the progress of the cruel and instantly inhuman, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

Germany Ignore Every Law
The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely stricken with safety conducted through the prescribed lanes by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identification, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the human practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has the right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. If painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meagre results indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to undoubtedly exist in the intercourse of the world.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as this is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot.

All Mankind Suffers
"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a warfare against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The attacks have been on all mankind.

"Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. We must put ourselves to the test. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the congress on the 25th of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, armed neutrality, if it were possible, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has from the president would not discriminate.

WHEN KAISER'S RULE IS BROKE TO GIVE PEOPLE VOICE, THEN ONLY'S PEACE NEAR

Nation's Chief Executive, Pointing to Forbearance of U. S., Suffering Every Indignity, Affront, Insult, Attack, That German Emperor Could Infract, Asks Army of Half Million Men, Universal Service and Credits for Allies to Crush Hohenzollern Rule

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson tonight urged congress assembled in joint session to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate, but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and a warfare against all nations, the president said that neutrality no longer was feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become inefficient and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that congress accept the gauge of battle with all the resources of the nation.

"I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States," said the president; "that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

Without selfish ends, for conquest or dominion, seeking no indemnities, or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the United States must enter the war, he said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when these rights were as secure as the faith and freedom of nations could make them.

The president's address was sent in full to Germany by a German official news agency for publication in that country. The text also went to England, and a summary of its contents was sent to other nations.

To carry on effective warfare against the German government, which he characterized as a natural foe, the president recommended:

Unmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany.
Extension of financial credits to those governments so that the resources of America may be added to theirs.
Organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country.
Full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.

An army of at least 500,000 based on the principle of universal liability of service and additional increments of 300,000 each as the year needs for can be handled in training.
Raising necessary money for the United States government so far as possible without borrowing and on the basis of equitable taxation.

All preparations, the president urged, should be made in such a way as not to check the flow of war supplies to the nations already in the field against Germany.
Measures to accomplish all these ends, the president told congress, would be presented with the best thought of the executive departments which will be charged with the conduct of war, and he besought consideration for them in that light.
President Wilson's appearance before congress was marked by a great demonstration. Crowds on the outside (Continued on page 3)