

CONGRESS DECLARES STATE OF WAR BETWEEN U. S. AND GERMANY

Adopts Joint Resolution That Places This Country in the Ranks of the Belligerents—Six Senators Vote Against Measure After Hot Debate—Great Majority in the House Favors the Action.

Text of the joint resolution adopted by congress, declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany:

"Whereas, The Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Washington, April 6.—The United States is now formally enlisted among the belligerents in the great war, for congress has adopted the resolution declaring a state of war between this country and Germany, brought on by the Imperial government's repeated hostile acts.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.

HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma against the resolution were members who would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unflinchingly.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the Imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon

the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain. We are going to war to vindicate our honor and independence as a great nation and in defense of humanity.

"Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the Imperial German government has followed another."

German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots, and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to lunge Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

Many other senators took part in the debate. Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken while the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all fled quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that our committee reports it to the house, with the recommendation that it be passed."

"The conduct of the Imperial German government toward this government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations."

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war."

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

Edison Tolls on War Devices.

Washington, April 6.—Somewhere on the seaboard, guarded from prying eyes, Thomas A. Edison and a little group of super-inventors are working hard—plotting Germany's downfall.

Just what the brain children are—just how far they will upset all past methods of warfare—and just how far the German government will come to fear this little group of workers, is yet to be revealed. Other than a small inner circle of governmental experts their activities are known to no one.

PARTY LEADERS ACCEPT PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLAN.

Washington.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying Americas war bill so far as possible, while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise fifty per cent of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue authorization sought of Congress this week. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of the war under this program would be \$6,750,000,000.

Of the \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated, would be loaned to the Entente Allies. The entire issue, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate which is lower by far than by the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

PANAMA JOINS U. S. WILL AID IN DEFENDING CANAL

Panama.—The President of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the canal.

The President also canceled the exequaturs of all the German Consuls in Panama.

The proclamation declares:

"Our indisputable duty in this tremendous hour of history is of a common ally, whose interests and existence as well as are linked indissolubly with United States. As the situation creates dangers for our country, it is the duty of the Panamanian people to co-operate with all the energies and resources they can command for the protection of the canal and to safeguard national territory."

"The attitude of the people was foreseen and interpreted faithfully in a resolution unanimously approved by the National Assembly on February 24, and confirmed by later laws, and the moment has arrived for the Executive to act in accordance with the declarations of the supreme body. I therefore declare that the Panamanian nation will lend emphatic co-operation to the United States against enemies who execute or attempt to execute hostile acts against the territory of the canal, or in any manner affect or tend to affect the common interests."

"The Government will adopt adequate measures in accordance with the circumstances. I consider it the patriotic duty of all Panamanian citizens to facilitate the military operations when the forces of the United States undertake within the limits of our country. Foreigners, resident or transient, will be obliged to submit to the conditions of this declaration."

It is announced that Germans resident in Panama will be interned if they give an evidence of being involved in plots.

The proclamation was issued after President Valdez had sent a message to President Wilson endorsing the American action in declaring a state of war with Germany, "after the United States had given unequivocal proofs of its love of peace and had made efforts to save Western civilization from the horrors of war, and had borne with patience a long series of provocations as frustrating as they have been unjustifiable."

HERBERT HOOVER WILL HEAD FOOD COMMITTEE.

Washington.—Herbert C. Hoover will be asked by the Council of National Defense to head a national committee on food supply and prices to stimulate production and to prevent speculative prices. Mr. Hoover had charge of the distribution of American supplies in Belgium.

HEAR AUSTRIA HAS DECIDED TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH U. S.

London.—Passports have been placed at the disposal of the American Embassy in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague quoting telegrams received from the Austrian capital. The dispatch says that Bulgaria and Turkey have also decided to break off relations with the United States and that Holland will probably look after Austrian interests.

ARMY BUYS 3,000,000 TRENCH BOOMS FOR TROOPS.

Washington.—As plans for army preparation progress it becomes increasingly apparent that the Government is looking forward actively to the possible necessity of placing an army in the trenches in Europe. It was learned that orders had been placed for 3,000,000 hand grenades. The Bureau of Ordnance some time ago adopted a type of helmet, an adaptation of European metal helmets weighing about four pounds.

WOULD DIMINISH UNLAWFUL LOANS

SUPT. SWEARINGEN ON BORROWING BY TRUSTEES.—LAW IS INTERPRETED.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia.

At the request of John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, 30th of March, I beg to advise that, has rendered a ruling, which the superintendent regards as important and helpful, concerning school district overdrafts and school district indebtedness.

"At this season of the year, when many of the short term schools are closing, it is necessary for school trustees and county superintendents to give careful attention to school accounts," Mr. Swearingen said. "The taxes collected during the winter of 1916-17 should be used to pay current expenses during the scholastic year of 1916-17. A small balance should be carried forward if possible, in order to meet incidental expenses during the summer as well as to pay running expenses during next September and October."

What Deficit Means.

"A school district deficit simply means that the trustees anticipate tax collections by illegally expending in advance the probable revenues of the ensuing year. This abuse has been gradually diminishing, although it is still too common. The attorney general's opinion will be most valuable to trustees and county superintendents by helping them to avoid the shipwreck that has overtaken many communities in the consequence of careless and reckless expenditures."

The ruling of the attorney general's office follows:

"Answering your inquiry of the 30th of March, I beg to advise that by section 1006 of the civil code of 1912, the county treasurer and county supervisor are allowed, on application of the county board of education, to borrow moneys during any fiscal year to pay school claims of such year not exceeding 75 per cent of the assessed tax which has been levied, as shown by the report of the auditor, but I know of no authority authorizing the trustees of a school district, organized under the general law, to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and they certainly could not bind the district by contracts which would divert the taxes of subsequent years to payment of claims arising out of contracts by the trustees in prior years."

In Special Districts.

"In a number of special districts the legislature has from time to time passed a special act authorizing the trustees to borrow money and issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds for a particular purpose, but in such cases the act authorizing the issuance of the bonds makes provision for their retirement from the future taxes to be collected in the years named."

"Section 584 of the criminal code prohibits any county officer from issuing any certificate of indebtedness other than tickets to jurors and witnesses for their attendance upon the circuit courts."

"It is the duty of the county superintendent of education to see that the funds to pay the claims presented to him are in the county treasury and available for the payment of such claims. The approval of the warrant by the county superintendent of education is equivalent to the drawing of a draft upon the funds in the treasury, and such draft can only be drawn when the funds are there to meet it."

Guard Favors Universal Plan.

"The association adopted a resolution calling upon congress to pass a law for universal compulsory military service," said W. W. Moore, the adjutant general on his return from New York, after attending the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Other delegates from South Carolina attending the convention were: Col. H. B. Springs, Maj. H. E. Raines, Maj. A. M. Brailsford and Maj. W. F. Robertson.

"It is my personal opinion that the National Guard of South Carolina will be called out at a very early date," said the adjutant general.

New Enterprises Were Authorized.

The Columbia Miter Products company has been commissioned by the secretary of state with a capital of \$20,000. The petitioners are: W. J. Keenan, F. L. Whitmore and Frank W. Atwood.

The Charleston Republic Truck company has been commissioned with a capital of \$1,000. The petitioners are Edward Taylor and J. A. Patla.

The Camden Horse, Polo and Fair association has been chartered by the secretary of state with a capital of \$500.

Education Board Meets Soon.

The state board of education will meet in the office of the state superintendent, 707 National Loan and Exchange Bank building, Columbia, at 10 a. m., April 16. The special business before the board is the appointment of two members to serve from 1917 to 1919 on each of 45 county boards of education. The board will also prepare instructions and questions to be sent to the several county superintendents of education in connection with the regular spring teachers' examination, to be held at every county court house Friday, May 4.

A number of appeals from students desiring free tuition in state colleges must be disposed of. The board will probably continue in session two or three days.

The members of the state board of education are: Gov. R. I. Manning, chairman; State Superintendent J. E. Swearingen, secretary; M. Rutledge Rivers, W. J. Derrick, H. N. Snyder, E. A. Montgomery, W. L. Brooker and S. H. Edmunds.

Tillman Pleads For Navy.

Senator Tillman has written a communication to the public, supporting the campaign for naval recruiting, as follows:

"The president has apportioned the number of recruits needed. South Carolina is expected to furnish \$800. I believe South Carolinians will maintain the reputation of the state for patriotism and promptness in volunteering and I know that South Carolina boys will prove themselves worthy sailors, emulating the record of Commodore Ingram."

"The navy now affords a good school for all boys who are willing to study and parents need not hesitate to let their youngsters enlist, because the discipline and the opportunity to see the world and something of life will prove most valuable to them in the future. I would not hesitate to have one of my sons enlist in response to the president's call for men to fill the first line of defense."

Recruiting Ordered By Governor.

Gov. Manning sent letters to the captains of the different infantry companies in the National Guard of South Carolina, urging the necessity of recruiting their respective commands up to the maximum war strength provided by law. A similar letter will be sent to other officers in the National Guard in the near future.

The letter is partly confidential in that in the opinion of the governor part of it would come under one of the censorship regulations, agreed upon between newspapers and officials of the army, navy and state departments of the government. The letter in part is as follows:

"The policy of the war department, in which I concur, is to have the present National Guard units recruited to their maximum strength in case of a declaration of war with Germany. I therefore urge upon you the necessity of exerting your efforts towards recruiting your respective commands to the maximum war strength provided by law."

"I think that you can obtain the best results in recruiting by pushing the matter while at your home rendezvous, for after a call is issued you will be in mobilization camp, busy with affairs of administration. Recruiting after mobilization is also more expensive than at the present time. When recruits enter the National Guard they know the officers who will be over them, while in the case of the volunteers the personnel of the commissioned officers will be unknown. Furthermore, the disposition of volunteer forces in active service will not have the same amount of consideration as will the National Guard."

Delegates to Road Congress.

Delegates to represent the Georgia-Carolina Good Roads Congress at the fifth annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association, Inc., to be held at Birmingham, Ala., April 17-21, have been appointed by E. J. Watson, president of the Georgia-Carolina Congress and vice president of the United States Good Roads association, as follows:

Capt. J. R. Pennell, state highway engineer, Columbia; R. M. Mixson, Williston; Harry D. Calhoun, Barnwell; W. S. Middleton, Meriwether; R. B. Dunbar, Beaufort Island; Thomas W. Davies, North Augusta; Thomas W. Loyless, Augusta; Hugh Middleton, Augusta; W. P. Mealing, North Augusta; C. B. Lamar, Hepzibah, Ga.; Jacob Phinley, Augusta; Warren Walker, Augusta; Thomas G. Barrett, Jr., Augusta; L. C. Haynes, Augusta; William Schweigert, Augusta; N. L. Willett, Augusta; R. C. Borchmanns, Augusta; Landon Thomas, Augusta; F. C. Coleman, Augusta; Clark Jack, Augusta; G. W. Adams, Edgefield; Theodore Stone Aiken; George Croft, Aiken; D. S. Henderson, Aiken; John D. Twigg, Augusta; James W. Jackson, North Augusta; C. C. F. Hammond, Kathwood; Miss Annie W. Wright, Augusta; Miss Julia Moore, Augusta; Mrs. Walter Duncan, Aiken.

Chief Appraiser From Greenville.

A. H. Chapman, for several years farm demonstration agent for Greenville county, has been appointed by the national farm loan board as chief appraiser for the Columbia land bank, according to F. J. H. von Engelken, president, John F. Taylor has been appointed appraiser of the eastern district of North Carolina. The salary of the chief appraiser will be \$2,400 a year with traveling expenses. Mr. Chapman will have his headquarters in Columbia and begins his duties within a few days.



106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years A Large Percentage Fatal

Appalling as this record seems, it is only a fraction of the real number. The symptoms of cholera infantum and arsenical poisoning are almost identical. Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many actual fly poison cases are unrecognized and unreported.

The Government recognizes this danger to childhood and issues this warning in supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Report.

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. These cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."



catches flies and embalsms their disease-bearing bodies with a disinfecting varnish. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous, and your protector from both fly and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.

(194)

More to the Purpose.
"Register gloom!" belittled the movie director. "You look as if you were going on a picnic."
"I don't understand your meaning," answered the screen star, laughingly.
"Hang it! Try to look the way people do when they are coming back from a picnic."

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off. Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

It's not what the player does in a baseball game, but what the umpire says, that counts.

Keep Young

Just as well be young at seventy as old at fifty. Many people past middle age suffer lame, bent, aching backs, and distressing urinary disorders, when a little help for the kidneys would fix it all up. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to get a start. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands, young and old. They are the most widely used remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys in the whole world.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50¢ at all Stores
Foster-Milburn Co. Prop., Buffalo, N.Y.

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

Have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural action, and imparting vigor to the whole system.

SELECTED BEANS—Large quantities, early selected variety, 2½¢ per bushel. E. O. B. Brundage, WATERS & FERRISS, Brundage, Ala.