

Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—"Bitter Truth,"
BROADWAY—William S. Hart.
PIMA—"Lone Star,"
DE LUXE—Charlie Chaplin.

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
N. M.—Sat.—Sun., fair; snow northeast.
Ariz.—Sat.—Sun., fair; no change.
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Wilson Signs Proclamation of War on Germany; 15,000 Naval Reserves Are Called to Flag; Success of German Plot In Mexico Is Seen

ORDERS FLASHED BY WIRE BRING ENTIRE U. S. NAVY IN ACTION

Mobilization Will Be Complete in Three Days; Way
Cleared for Raising Army of Million Men at
Moment Congress Gives Authority

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Measures to make ready for actual hostilities with Germany went forward swiftly today at the war and navy departments, and President Wilson issued a statement urging the prompt enactment of the general staff's army plans to be taken up tomorrow by the house military committee.

Complete mobilization of the navy was ordered by Secretary Daniels immediately after the cabinet meeting. The naval militia and naval reserve, totalling nearly 15,000 men, will join the colors within two or three days. Every preliminary arrangement has been made.

SWIFT PRIVATE CRAFT
TAKEN INTO NAVY.

Mobilization means the immediate organization of the coast patrol service and the taking over of the swift, privately-owned motor craft already enrolled. Volunteer crews for these boats will be called out also. While the men were assembling, telegraphic messages to contractors in all parts of the country were on the wires, ordering supplies of every kind that will be necessary. The messages were ready for instant dispatch when Secretary Daniels gave the word.

Under the call for the reserves, scores of retired naval officers are starting to posts previously selected for them to relieve every active officer now on shore duty and whose service can be spared. The active men will go to the fleets, active and reserve, and to merchant craft already surveyed and listed and to be drafted into the federal service.

WAY CLEARED TO GET
ARMY OF A MILLION.

In the war department further moves toward mustering a great army await action by congress. Every preliminary step already has been taken, however, to carry out the project of raising and training a million men in a year and supplying them with full war equipment.

News that the war status has been proclaimed by the president was flashed to army and navy posts and ships throughout the world as soon as the war resolution was signed at the White House. The only other thing that can be done without congressional authority is to order the army expanded to full war strength.

In his statement the president formally set himself on record as supporting the general staff plans for the army in every detail, including the provision for selective draft to obtain men. Later in the day Chairman Dent of the house military committee called to see Secretary Baker, who will take the staff plan and its accompanying \$5,000,000,000 budget before the committee tomorrow.

CONGRESS WILL WORK
WITH ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Dent said afterward that he could not forecast the sentiment of congress, but that he personally was prepared to surrender his own objection to compulsory service and do all in his power to secure harmony of action between congress and the administration.

"I have been opposed to the draft," he said, "or to conscription systems for the army and think it should be invoked only in time of actual necessity or emergency. However, I shall do what I can to keep the administration and congress in agreement on the question and to avoid any conflict, especially at the present time."

Plans have been laid for calling the full strength of the general staff to Washington to help in administration of the huge task of army building before the department. Only half of the authorized strength of the staff can be on duty here under existing laws. Congress is expected to remedy this at once.

MAN OFFICERS NEEDED
FOR NEW TROOPS.

Pending a declaration by congress on the methods to be employed in raising the army, a scheme for appointment of new general officers, and getting highly efficient soldiers in command of each regiment cannot be worked out. The basis for this work, however, already has been established.

Wide latitude has been left to the president in the selection of generals under the staff plan. They may be appointed from any part of the forces or from civil life. Up to and including the grade of colonel, it is desired by the military officials that men who have had recent

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AUSTRIA BREAKS WITH AMERICA; AMBASSADOR HANDED PASSPORTS; BULGARIA AND TURKEY TO FOLLOW

LONDON, April 7.—Passports have been placed at the disposition of the American embassy in Vienna according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from The Hague, quoting a telegram received there 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 in Washington and American interests in Vienna.

MEXICO SILENT WHEN ASKED IF FRIEND OF U. S.

Persistent Reports That German Submarines Are in Mexican Waters Received at Washington; Carranza "Not to Be Interviewed," Is Word

ZIMMERMANN PLOT IS BELIEVED SUCCESSFUL

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Ernest Garcia Perez, acting minister of foreign affairs, today declined to comment upon the attitude of Mexico in view of the declaration of war between Germany and the United States.

Other Mexican officials were equally reticent, General Carranza and other leaders having taken advantage of the holiday to stay away from their offices.

The news was received quietly in American colonies here.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Persistent, but hitherto unconfirmed reports of German submarines waiting in the Gulf of Mexico for the opening of hostilities with the United States were further supported today by advices to the government from Europe.

The full nature of the government's information is not disclosed, but it was received from one of the neutrals contiguous to Germany which has served as a clearing house for German information since the severance of diplomatic relations.

It was reported at the source of origin of the government's information, that more than a score of German submarines were already in Mexican waters.

Persons here who have been giving attention to the subject, think the estimate of numbers is high, but feel, no doubt, that German submarines are somewhere on this side of the Atlantic, most probably in Mexican waters, and that some of them have been there since early in February.

There is no doubt here that if the U-boats are in the gulf, they are being supplied from Mexican shore bases.

Those who hold these views also are convinced that something closely approaching the arrangements proposed by Foreign Minister Zimmermann in his celebrated communication intended for General Carranza have been achieved and that the whole matter, including the supplying of submarines from Mexican shores, was arranged by Mexican Minister Zzubara in Berlin.

Von Brecken and Schack Are Arrested; Detectives Looking for Franz Bopp

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—Acting under instructions from Washington, government officers took into custody here today Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brecken and Franz Bopp, former German consul general here. Word was received that Eckhardt von Schack, former German vice consul, had been arrested at his home near this city. The arrest of Bopp was expected to be made tonight or tomorrow. All three have been at liberty on bonds since their conviction recently of neutrality violations.

GERMANS IN VERA CRUZ HEAR OF WAR CALMLY

VERA CRUZ, April 6.—The small German population in Vera Cruz consisting of about forty persons received today without any demonstration President Wilson's declaration of war against Germany.

GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED FOR USE AS TRANSPORTS

Over 100 Vessels in American Ports Taken Over by Government to Prevent Their Destruction; Crews May Be Admitted as Immigrants

LINERS OF SAME VALUE AS LOST BY U. S. TO BE KEPT

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Over 100 German vessels in American ports which were taken over today by the treasury department probably will be utilized in the government service, but whether they will be confiscated or paid for after the war had not been announced tonight.

Officials made it clear tonight that in taking charge of the vessels the government had acted with the primary purpose of preventing their crews from destroying or further disabling them.

In some quarters the position is taken that ships equal to the value of American vessels sunk by German submarines should be confiscated outright, but that it would be best to pay for the others.

The vessels were seized early today immediately after the house passed the war resolution. Their crews will be removed to immigration detention stations, there to be treated as aliens admissible to the country if able to pass the required tests.

There were indications today that damage done to the ships by their crews when relations between the United States and Germany were broken will be repaired and the ships put into the transatlantic trade to transport supplies to the allies.

Tonnage of the vessels seized amounts to 629,000 gross tons. That tonnage could not be built in American yards in less than a year and some of the larger ships, notably the Vaterland, could not be produced in several years.

All the ships will have to be drydocked before they can be made seaworthy. The great Vaterland, with a tonnage of 54,000, will have to be towed to Balboa to be docked. The earliest time estimated to put any of the vessels into service is three months.

A final decision as to disposition of the ships will be made within a few days. A brief statement issued today said they were being taken in charge for the purpose of protecting them. Officials said "an intelligent" use would be made of the vessels, and they could be used as naval auxiliaries or as merchant ships. Most of them would make excellent troop transports. Fourteen of the largest and swiftest could carry 40,000 troops, which is twice as many as could be transported by the entire available American merchant fleet.

Officials believe the ships could not be taken over by the United States formally and put into service without an act of congress.

AMERICAN COMPANY IN CHILI FIRES GERMANS

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., April 6.—Two hundred German and Austrian subjects employed by the Chile Exploration company, an American corporation, at Chiguicamata, Chile, were discharged recently, according to a message received here today. All were offered transportation to any part of South America to which they might wish to go, but were informed they would have to leave the vicinity of the company's property, the message said.

ITALY WILL POST ADDRESS OF WILSON

ROME, April 6.—The Italian government is about to take the unusual course of posting President Wilson's address to congress in various public places throughout Italy.

SIXTY GERMAN PLOTTERS HELD WITHOUT BOND

Thousands More to Be Arrested for Spreading Propaganda, Violating Neutrality or as Possible Enemies to Nation; Bail Refused in Each Case

U. S. SECRET SERVICE IS SHADOWING SUSPECTS

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The arrest of sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States was ordered today by Attorney General Gregory.

Every man whose arrest was ordered is a German citizen, it was authoritatively stated, who has participated actively in German intrigues in this country, and is regarded as a dangerous person to be at large.

Bail will be refused in each case, it was said, and the entire group will be locked up, unless there is a change in present plans, for the duration of the war.

Indications are that a number of other arrests will be ordered within the next few days.

The men are placed in three groups.

1. Those who have been guilty of violation of neutrality and are at liberty under bond awaiting the action of higher courts.

2. Those who have been indicted by federal grand juries for similar offenses and are at liberty under bond awaiting trial.

3. Persons neither indicted nor convicted but whose activities have been under surveillance.

For the first time in more than a century arrests of alien enemies under the general order will be made without question. The president is empowered to adopt this course in time of war under an act of congress passed in 1798 and not invoked since the war with Great Britain in 1812.

The department has under close surveillance thousands of German reservists resident in the United States who are suspected of having been connected with plots already brought to light or abandoned before perfection, or who have been active in German propaganda or who are likely to work against the interests of the United States during the war.

How many reservists are in the United States has never been accurately determined. The officials believe that the number ranges between 150,000 and 200,000. The great majority, it was said, are men in middle life or beyond, of men who have been in this country for so many years that their sympathies are considered transplanted to this country.

There are, however, it is said, between 15,000 and 16,000 young men in the prime of life who have been here so short a time—not more than from three to five years—that they may be regarded as potential sources of trouble. Upon them the secret service bureau of investigation have spent much time and energy.

The department is prepared to contest in the highest court any effort made to liberate under bond or by court the men ordered arrested. The manner in which the arrests were ordered made—by United States marshals, without reference to the courts, is a war time step, unauthorized in times of peace.

TWO MEN WHO ACTED SUSPICIOUSLY NEAR NEW JERSEY BRIDGE, SHOT

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Two men, who were said to be acting suspiciously, were shot and wounded here early today by national guardsmen on duty at the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the Delaware and Raritan canal and an approach to the Delaware river bridge of the railroad company.

AS PRESIDENT SIGNS DECLARATION OF WAR STEPS TO ATTACK GO ON MECHANICALLY

State of War Announced, All Citizens Called Upon To Manifest Loyalty, German Residents Assured They Will Not Be Molested If They Behave, Ring-leaders In Intrigues Arrested, German Ships Seized, Naval Militia Called Out and Plans Completed to Raise Army of Million Are Day's Events

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States today accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its place as the greatest neutral of the world in arms.

President Wilson, at 1:18 a'clock (official time) this afternoon, signed the resolution of congress declaring a state of war and authorizing and directing the president to employ all the resources of the nation to prosecute hostilities against the German government.

The act was done without ceremony, and only in the presence of members of the president's official family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea and orders for further precautionary steps were issued.

By evening the president announced the state of war, called upon all citizens to manifest their loyalty, and assured Germans in this country that they would be unmolested as long as they behaved themselves. Orders were issued soon afterward for the arrest of 60 ring leaders in German plots and intrigues.

Complete mobilization of the navy, calling all reserves and militia to the colors, was ordered by Secretary Daniels as soon as the war resolution was signed. The war department, already having taken virtually every step contemplated before the raising of a real war army is authorized, waited on congress. Secretary Baker conferred with Chairman Dent of the house military committee and arranged to appear before the committee tomorrow to discuss the general staff army plans and consider the war budget of more than three billions of dollars.

The president went over the great preparatory measures with the cabinet, dwelling, it is understood, upon arrangements for co-operation with the entente allies. Plans for co-operation are said to have taken definite shape, though there will be no announcement on the subject for the present.

Seizure of German ships laid up in American harbors was the subject of much comment and legal officers or the government began considering whether the United States can take the ships outright or must pay for them after the war. In any event, as soon as they can be made seaworthy, the fine merchant fleet thus acquired will give America a merchant marine that could not be duplicated in several years and add more than 600,000 to the tonnage available for the transportation of supplies and munitions to the allies.

Both houses of congress have adjourned until Monday so that their members may be free tomorrow for preliminary work on war legislation. Word that King George and President Poincare had dispatched messages of congratulation to the president was received unofficially. Unofficial information came also concerning the action of President Menocal of Cuba in recommending a declaration of war against Germany by Cuba, and the growing sentiment for war in Brazil.

Foreign relations of the United States today underwent the greatest change in the country's history, sweeping away practically all the problems of the last two years and substituting entirely new problems. As a result, the state department is being entirely reorganized and the great mass of routine which has overwhelmed even the highest officials is to be re-distributed along new lines.

An enormous amount of work is expected in the near

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