

Are You An Amateur Astronomer? A Star Gazer? Read "The Heavens For February" On Page 4, 2nd Section

Weather Forecast for Today
Saturday and probably Sunday, fair, not too warm.

The Arizona Daily Star

Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—Milk Butterflies

VOL. LXXVI. NO. 30 TWELVE PAGES TUCSON, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1917. TWO PARTS City Edition

DECLARATION OF WAR WITH GERMANY HINGES ON FACTS IN SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIP

TROOPS THROWN AROUND NAVAL YARDS AND ARSENALS; NEW YORK GUARDS PATROL BRIDGES AND RAILROADS

Magazines, Coast Batteries and Strategic Points on Atlantic Coast Heavily Guarded; White House And Grounds Closed to Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Divisions to safeguard naval stations, army posts, and arsenals, and other service property confirmed the military measures taken by the government to night following the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

President Wilson conferred briefly, after his address to congress, with Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels. The conference, it was stated, had to do entirely with precautionary steps, although the secretaries also probably gave some general information as to the nation's preparedness for war.

It was made clear that the administration had no desire to take hasty measures unless forced to do so by some act of Germany.

The following specific orders were sent out during the day: Arsenal Heavily Guarded

The White House and White House grounds were closed to visitors for the first time in many years.

All navy yards and stations were closed to the public, only employees and officers and enlisted men of the navy to be admitted until further notice.

Officers commanding army posts, arsenals, magazines and coast batteries were directed to exercise every precaution. The state, war and navy building was closed to visitors, and cars of identification were limited to employes and press representatives entitled to admission.

Publication of the daily ship movement list, giving the departure and arrival of naval vessels, was suspended.

Secretary Daniels said there was no change in the orders of the Atlantic fleet. "The fleet will continue maneuvers in the Guantanamo region," he said.

New York Guards Called Out

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The entire national guard of New York state and the naval militia were ordered out tonight by Governor Whitman after a conference with Major General John F. O'Ryan.

General O'Ryan was directed to have every arsenal, army and water shed adequately guarded by the militia and Commanding European of the naval militia was ordered to protect all bridges.

The governor's order was issued at the direct request of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of this city, soon after Mr. Whitman arrived tonight from Albany. Governor Whitman said he would remain in New York tomorrow to keep in close touch with the situation.

"Of course, all of our people will loyally support the president," he declared.

A strict military censorship was established at national guard.

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Last Minute News
"SERVICE"
This is not a boast. It is simply an admission of our pride in the service of the Star to the people. The Star was first to give the people of Tucson the news that the United States had broken off relations with Germany. It was first to announce the emergency there was quickly assembled and the Star was able to announce twenty minutes before any other agency, the news that broke an epoch in American history. Hundreds of papers of the entire nation were sent. The proceeds are only a fraction of the cost. The Star is commended as it rendered a service which Tucson has grown to respect.

American Steamer Is Sunk by U-Boat Without Warning

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—The steamer Housatonic has been sunk by a German submarine off the British Islands. The steamer was on her last trip to Europe, which was in August, and carried a cargo of supplies to Rotterdam for the Belgian Relief Commission.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 3.—The steamer Housatonic sailed from Galveston, January 6, for London via Newport News. She carried 14,000 barrels of wheat from the port.

At the office of the Texas Transport and Terminal company, agents for the Housatonic, it was stated that there were 25 Americans in the crew and 12 of other nationalities.

ATTEMPT TO SINK U. S. WARSHIP FRUSTRATED IN NICK OF TIME; MACHINIST'S MATE PUT IN IRONS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—An attempt was made today to sink the United States torpedo boat destroyer, Jacob Jones, by opening several of her airlocks at the Philadelphia navy yard, according to official and reliable reports.

Officers at the yard refused either to confirm or deny the reports, pointing out that upon instructions from Washington no such attempt had been authorized.

The officer of the Jacob Jones, it was said, found that the ship was being hoisted by a net as she was being lowered from her anchorage in the Delaware river to a dock and all persons aboard were detained and questioned. The chief machinist's mate, whose identity was not disclosed, was arrested and placed in the stocks in the yard.

More than two feet of water was in the hold of the Jones when it was discovered that her sea coxles had been opened. They were quickly closed and the emergency light sounded in warning the destroyer in her dock.

The boat was raised and was placed upon a war table today.

Key's thought the intended German auxiliary cruiser Kreptoria Williams and the Housatonic were destined to be sunk by the same U-boat.

The steamer was followed by the platoon of a war patrol of the 2nd division, while another platoon was ordered to patrol the harbor.

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DESTRUCTION OF LINER LEAVES WORLD AGAST, COMING ON HEELS OF SEVERANCE OF ALL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY BY PRESIDENT

Wilson's Reply to Berlin's Repudiation of Pledges to U. S. States Diplomatic Intercourse Is Ended, And First Overt Act Will Mean War

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON ON TORPEDOING OF VESSEL SAY NO WARNING WAS GIVEN

Congress and Nation as a Whole Lauds President's Action In Upholding Honor of America; Neutral Countries Are Invited to Join With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and warned the kaiser that ruthless sacrifice of American lives and rights means war.

Similar action is waiting for Austria when she notifies this government that she joins in the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The president made formal announcement of his action to the country and to the world today at a joint session of congress.

Von Bernstorff Handed Passports

Passports have been handed to Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador Gerard with all his staff, and all American consuls have been ordered out of Germany.

All German consuls in the United States are expected to withdraw, that the severance of relations may be complete. American diplomatic interests in Berlin have been turned over to Spain; German diplomatic interests in the United States have been taken over by Switzerland.

Foreign diplomatic interests which the United States had in charge in Germany have been turned over to various neutrals.

Two years of diplomatic negotiations, marked with frequent crises and attended with the loss of more than 200 American lives on the high seas have culminated with an act, which in all the history of the world has always led to war.

Every agency of the American government has been set in motion to protect the country against acts of German sympathizers. Those moves, of necessity, are being kept secret.

Berlin Ordered to Release Americans

With the notice of severance of diplomatic relations the United States sent to Berlin a demand for the immediate release of 54 Americans taken from ships captured by German raiders in the South Atlantic.

At the request of the president, congress, immediately after hearing his address, began work on new laws framed by the department of justice to check conspiracies and plots against the United States which cannot now be reached under existing statutes.

The question of conveying American merchant ships through the submarine blockade has been taken up and is being considered, as one of the next moves by this government.

Attack on Ship Means War

The news of the torpedoing of the American steamer Housatonic, coming almost before President Wilson's words in congress had died away created a tremendous situation.

Admittedly, if the Housatonic was sunk without warning or with loss of American life, it will amount to little less than an act of war and be followed by all the consequences which the president so clearly pointed out in his address.

Only the establishment of the exact facts can determine whether the sinking of the ship was a new attack on American rights or whether the case comes within the range of other American ships carrying contraband destroyed in accordance with international law and presenting a case to be settled under its precepts.

Neutrals Invited to Follow U. S.

Neutral governments have been notified of the action of the United States and have been invited openly to follow its action if the new submarine campaign violates their rights.

The breaking off of relations came with a crash, despite the fact that it had been discussed and practically determined upon last night.

The president returned from his night conference with the senators determined that a break in relations was the only act "consistent with the dignity and the honor of the United States."

He worked most of the night preparing his address to congress.

At 10:20 o'clock this morning, it became known that Ambassador Gerard had been ordered home and that passports had been sent to Count von Bernstorff.

Although there was no official confirmation of the president's decision until he formally announced it himself to congress, the knowledge spread rapidly.

Bernstorff Regretful, Not Surprised

Count von Bernstorff heard it moodily while talking with an Associated Press correspondent. While apparently deeply moved, he was not surprised. His first act was to ask Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, to come to the German embassy and prepare to take over its affairs.

Then he informed his wife, an American-born woman, of the development and likewise told the embassy staff. His passports were not actually delivered until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. While the president was addressing congress, one of Secretary Lansing's confidants

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