

NATION ON TOES WAITING FOR OVERT ACT WHICH WILL PLUNGE AMERICA INTO WAR

CONGRESS RUSHES TASK OF PROVIDING DEFENSE; \$260,000,000 IS ASKED TO BUILD UP MILITARY FORCE

**Senate Hurries Measures Increasing Penalty on Spies;
Daniels Pleads for Power to Commandeer
Shipyards; \$9,000,000 for Aviation Corps**

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Congress began earnestly today to pave the way for legislation that may be demanded by any development in the international crisis.

Still hopeful that the break with Germany will not involve the United States in war, leaders of both parties recognized that preparations should not be delayed and there was unusual activity in the naval, military and revenue committees, while the judiciary committee of the senate worked all day on a series of measures relating to conspiracies against the government.

The senate prepared to give its official sanction to the severance of relations with Germany. Chairman Stone introduced a resolution endorsing the president's course and probably will call it up tomorrow for action. A majority of the Republican leaders are in sympathy with the resolution and Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, will speak in its favor.

Anti-Aircraft Guns For Arsenals

A measure prescribing heavy punishments for espionage, framed by the department of justice, was introduced in the senate and at the request of Secretary Baker, the house military committee wrote into the annual army appropriation bill a special appropriation for anti-aircraft guns at arsenals and a provision removing all limit from the number of army general staff officers who may be stationed at Washington to work out war problems.

The army bill was put into final form in committee today and probably will be called up in the house some time this week. Tomorrow the house will resume debate on the naval bill with the hope of passing it during the day.

Espionage Bill Sets Heavy Penalty

Senator Overman's espionage bill provides penalties of two years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 for any one approaching, entering or flying in an airplane over any vessel, fort, navy yard, or other place connected with the national defense to obtain information to which he is not fully entitled. It applies to any one who obtains photographs, blueprints, documents or memoranda of such places and to code or signal books and models. The same penalties are provided for mailing any letter or document written "in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat, chemicals, or other treatment."

Power Sought to Commandeer Shipyards

Important amendments to the naval bill necessitated by the international emergency were a subject of the conference to-

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Last Minute News

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 5.—The rumored presence of a squadron of Japanese warships in Hawaiian waters was given a measure of corroboration today by reports from passengers on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru, arriving from Japan. They told of having seen a cruiser early this morning. The war vessels reported in this vicinity are the Tokiwa, Iwata and Nisshin.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Feb. 5.—Telegrams received here today report the presence of two Japanese cruisers off Cape Flattery.

NOGALES, Feb. 5.—An order suspending all movements of national guard troops was received today at the headquarters of the Nogales military district. The order will delay the departure of the first squadron of Utah cavalry, which had been preparing to leave for home upon the arrival here of the Tenth United States cavalry, expected tomorrow.

German People Confident U. S. Will Declare War but Deprecate American Power

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 5, via London.—The morning newspapers treat the breach in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany as a matter of great gravity, but all the editorials are calm and moderate. The avoidance of insulting language and cutting epithets is especially noticeable. Most of the newspapers say the action of America created no surprise, some of them explaining that this step was expected in view of President Wilson's message of last April and others that it was anticipated in view of the president's "continual siding with the entente since the war began." All the newspapers strongly reject the imputation that Germany has broken her promise made in her note on May 4, laying stress upon the fact that Germany's promise was expressly conditioned on President Wilson's success in bringing England to an observance of the laws of nations. They generally assert that President Wilson persists in ignoring Germany's justification for her submarine policy, as outlined in her various notes.

A number of the papers adopt a regretful tone over the old friendship of the two countries, which they say Germany risked only because her life interests were at stake. It is generally assumed by the newspapers that the United States will make an early declaration of war against Germany, for they say the submarine campaign can hardly be prosecuted without the loss of some American lives.

While the entrance of the United States into the ranks of Germany's enemies would be highly regrettable, the newspapers say, the country must meet this danger as the lesser of two evils. The danger of the United States as a war factor is treated as comparatively unimportant owing to the remoteness from the area of war and the time that would be required to create an army. The opinion is evinced in some quarters that the submarine will decide the war before the United States can take an active hand.

Action of U. S. Means Crushing of Germany, Russian Minister Says

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 4.—The end of the war now is in sight, Michael Rodzanko, a member of the duma, said today to the Associated Press.

"In welcoming America's decisive step," he continued, "I am not only speaking for myself, but expressing the attitude of the allies, whose representatives discussed with me at yesterday's reception by the duma the rupture of German-American relations. I feel that an American declaration of war on Germany must follow and in that case the Scandinavian countries and Holland would undoubtedly follow the lead of the United States, resulting in the complete isolation of Germany and her allies from the rest of the world. This undoubtedly would end the war."

"The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany by the greatest neutral, whose patience has been severely tried, will have a most depressing effect on the central powers. Not overestimating America's military strength, but with her fleet and the available merchant tonnage, she can be of invaluable assistance to the allies, while Germany will be cut off from further supplies to the point of complete exhaustion."

"Frankly, we, as a nation, did not approve of President Wilson's first message. It was too capable of being interpreted as intervention more favorable to Germany than to ourselves. But this last measure of the United States government sounds the knell of German ambitions. History will justly appraise President Wilson's stand."

Congress Asked to Intern Bryan

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—William J. Bryan's presence in Washington at this time and his proposal of a popular referendum on the question of the United States going to war against Germany attracted attention today on the floor of

the house. A discussion was precipitated by Representative Miller, of Minnesota, who read a message from a constituent stating that "the interests of our country would be conserved by the immediate internment of the said Bryan."

American Killed by U-Boat Guns

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British steamer Evestone has been sunk and the captain and four members of the crew killed. It is officially announced that Richard Wallace, an American seaman belonging to Baltimore, was killed in the shelling of the boats which left the sinking steamer Evestone.

The official statement says that the

survivors of the Evestone who were landed today report that their ship was sunk by shell fire from a German submarine, that the crew abandoned the sinking vessel and that the submarine then shelled the boats in which they took refuge, killing the captain and three seamen and severely wounding the second mate.

German Workmen Are Laid Off

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 5.—The Standard Oil company of Louisiana, has dismissed all unnaturalized German citizens employed at its large refinery near here and has put an armed guard of thirty-five men about the plant.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 5.—As a

precautionary measure all German employees who have not become naturalized citizens of the United States are being laid off by the Newport News shipbuilding and drydock company. Ample measures to protect the yard, especially the battleship Mississippi, recently launched, have been taken.

Germans Hurry to Become Citizens

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—On this, the first court day since the diplomatic break with Germany, there was a rush of German citizens to announce their intention to obtain American citizenship. Twenty

men, most of them former members of the crews of German vessels tied up in this port, sought to qualify for naturalization papers. The applications of all but one were accepted.

PRESIDENT MOBILIZING RESOURCES OF COUNTRY TO MEET EMERGENCY; BALTIMORE MAN KILLED AS RAIDER FIRES ON LIFEBOATS OF SINKING SHIP

**Death of American Sailor to Be Investigated Thoroughly
Although Incident Is Not Believed to Warrant
Declaration of War on Germany**

WILSON DETERMINED NATION SHALL BE GUILTLESS OF HURT TO KAISER'S SUBJECTS

**President, Engrossed in Task of Preparing Country for
Hostilities, Eagerly Awaiting Action by Neutrals
Who Are Expected to Follow U. S.**

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—While the United States stands before the world court of public opinion in the anxious waiting period which will determine peace or war with Germany, President Wilson is determined that there shall be no word or deed to merit a reproach, even from Germany herself.

Nothing is to be done which is not fully justified by the laws of nations and humanity; nothing is to be done for expediency; nothing is to be done which is not legal and just.

With a hope for peace, and a readiness to meet war if it must come, the president has made it clear to all his officials that the course of the United States, difficult as it is, must be entirely beyond criticism.

To that end, German rights and property in the United States are to have full protection of law and the president wishes every American citizen to forbear from any thought or act which might lead his country nearer to war.

Germany Determined Not to Recede

Hope that Germany might, at the last moment, modify her declarations of unrestricted submarine warfare was almost dissipated today by news dispatches from Berlin, which gave the word of high German officials that there would be no turning back.

With that hope waning, American official now only await an actual demonstration of how the new decree will affect American rights.

The news of the killing of an American seaman in the shelling of the boats of the British steamer Evestone is not now regarded as the expected overt act. It will be thoroughly investigated, however.

Meanwhile, Austria's case still is undetermined. While it is known that the dual monarchy has officially adhered to Germany's declaration as it now stands before the state department, her announced intentions are somewhat different from Germany's, but it is doubtful if there can be a real distinction. Rupture of relations with Austria seems no less certain than it did, but the situation must go through definite processes before a decision is announced.

President Wants Neutrals to Follow

Although engrossed in the task of preparing the country for any eventuality, President Wilson has not lost sight of the participation neutrals must have in the terms of peace—terms which he hopes will insure the world against another conflagration.

There are intimations of a conference of neutrals to reach an agreement on what neutrals may ask when the time comes. It is known that this suggestion is being pressed by at least one of the European neutrals, which has been among the chief sufferers from the war, and it is believed that President Wilson has regarded it with favor. It is realized, however, that the idea is still in nebulous form.

The first step to place congress formally on record in support of the break with Germany was taken in the senate today and is expected to be followed in the house. Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee introduced a resolution endorsing the president's action and it was placed in a parliamentary position to be adopted tomorrow. Republicans have given assurances of their support.

Nation Mobilizing Resources For War

The work of co-ordinating the nation's resources went steadily forward throughout the day and will be discussed tomorrow at the first cabinet meeting since the announcement of the break.

President Wilson went to the navy department today and conferred with Secretary Daniels on expediting legislation to empower the government to take over shipbuilding plants, munitions works and facilities in case of need.

Henry Ford, the manufacturer, offered his great plant to the government without cost in case of war and volunteered to operate it himself without profit. His offer will be accepted if there be need.

From Secretary Baker the president received first hand reports of what is being done with in the army.

By proclamation the president forbade further transfer to foreign governments of ships building in America. While this measure was conceived before the break came, its purpose is to prevent American merchant fleets from being depleted. It has not been decided to convoy such American ships as now are sailing into the war zone and no new regulations as to armament have been made. These two points are to be decided later.

CONGRESS TURNS BACK ON JAPS, PASSING IMMIGRATION BILL OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Congress has affairs emphasized the necessity for a pure-homogeneous people such as the bill was intended to protect.

LET CAP FITS
LET JAPS WEAR IT"

Senator Reed communicated information from the state department to the effect that the Japanese embassy had called attention to language in the bill providing that no aliens "now in any way" excluded from the country would in the future be permitted to enter the United States. He said the criticism was based on their belief that this language wrote into law the Root-Takahira gentlemen's passport agreement against the entry of Japanese laborers.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee explained the progress of the provisions to which Japanese objection has been voiced in the various stages of such legislation. He said when the present bill went to conference it was decided to phrase the language so

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