

Today's Theatrical Offerings

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Weather Forecast for Today

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City Edition

NAVAL TOES WAITING FOR OVERT ACT WHICH WILL PULL 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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the way for legislation that may be demanded by any movement 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, making 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 limits 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 reveal or signal books and messages. 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 (Continued on Page Three)

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Congress today overrode a veto by President Wilson for the first time and enacted into law the immigration bill which the senate had passed last week. The house overrode the veto last week by a vote of 327 to 198, as the senate's action made the consent of 200 votes standing in which three presidents have repudiated similar bills passed by congress. The international situation was brought into the voting debate in the senate. Further direct calling attention to the reasons objection and insisting that nothing be done as this time to disturb the peace of the country, and a friendly nation. Senator Smith, of North Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee, answered with a declaration that the present veto of international (Continued on Page Three)

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 Nishin.

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

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 authorities are calm and moderate. The substance of leading language and cutting epithets is necessarily indefinite. Most of the newspapers say the action of America against Germany was expected in view of President Wilson's message of last April and others that it was anticipated in view of the president's continued refusal to give the German people any relief. All the newspapers already reject the suggestion that Germany has broken her promise made in her note on May 4, 1915, and insist 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 "unlimited submarine war" as outlined in her various notes.

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

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 5.—The end of the war now is in sight, although Rubtsov, a member of the duma, said today as 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 demanded with me a prompt reception by the duma the rupture of German-American relations. I feel that an American declaration of war on Germany must follow and in this case the foundation is firm and solid. It 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."

Congress Asked to Intern Bryan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—William E. Miller, a discussion was precipitated by 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. Miller's statement today on the floor of (Continued on Page Three)

American Killed by U-Boat Guns

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British steamship Euterpe was sunk and the captain and his crew members of the crew killed. It is officially announced that Richard Ward, an American seaman, who was serving on the Euterpe, was killed in the sinking of the vessel which fell the sinking of the steamer Euterpe. The official statement says that the (Continued on Page Three)

German Workmen Are Laid Off

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 5.—The Standard Oil company of Louisiana, has announced that it has laid off its employees at its large refinery near Lake Charles. The company says that it has laid off about 500 men about the plant.

Germans Hurry to Become Citizens

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—On this, the first day since the diplomatic break with Germany, there was a rush of German citizens to surrender their German citizenship and to obtain American citizenship. Twelve (Continued on Page Three)

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 GUILTY 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.

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

Hopes 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 officials now only await an actual demonstration of how the new decree will affect American rights.

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.

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 convert such American ships as now are sailing into the war zone and no new regulations as to armament have been made. Those two points are to be decided later.