

CADAVERS TAKEN AGAINST ALIENS

Army Posts, Navy Stations and Arsenals Placed Under Heavy Guard.

WARLIKE STEPS AVOIDED

White House Grounds Closed to Visitors—Navy Yards Shut to Public—Movements of Warships Not to Be Published.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Precautions to safeguard naval stations, army posts and arsenals and other service property constituted the military measures taken by the government tonight 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 said, 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 warlike measures unless forced to do so by some act of Germany.

White House Closed.

The following specific orders went out during the day:

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 cards of identification were issued to employees and press representatives entitled to admission.

Publication of the daily ship movement list, giving the names of the arrivals of naval vessels, was suspended.

Secretary Daniels said there was no change in the fleet in the Atlantic.

"The fleet will continue maneuvers in the Guantanamo region," he said.

Navy Well Prepared.

Measures of national preparedness taken within the last two years make it necessary for the War and Navy departments to do much work that otherwise would be done in a haphazard way.

For the Navy, assured of all merchant craft under the American flag and of all private craft and powerboats, has been virtually completed. Guns for the arming of merchant ships have been assembled at the various Navy yards with plans for the structural work necessary for putting them aboard already worked out. The availability of such vessels so examined for some particular part in a national mobilization has been determined.

For the Army and Navy both, an inventory of the munitions resources and plants of the country has been carried well forward, each plant examined having been listed for its best use in producing war munitions for the government.

Munitions have been printed and are about ready for issuance. From it private manufacturers can learn quickly the steps necessary for the conversion of their plants to war uses.

The council of national defense created last year already has received over the co-ordination of industries for war purposes and has worked out in part its general plans.

Army Increase Likely.

Without additional authority from Congress, President Wilson can direct that the regular army be increased at once to its full strength of 286,000 men and the National Guard to 1,000,000.

There is in addition the National Guard, now about 150,000 strong, and the full strength of which, 440,000, cannot be required under existing law within four years. The regular army now numbers about 120,000, and would not be recruited to full strength except on order of the president in an emergency of "threatened war."

So far as the fleet is concerned, officials appeared to agree that its present situation was most desirable, even if war is to come immediately.

It rests with the president what Army policy is to be followed if war comes.

The unanimous opinion of the General Staff has been that in prospect of war with a first-class power, 2,000,000 or more men would be trained.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 3.—Colonel George Burr, U. S. A., commandant at the Rock Island arsenal in the Mississippi River opposite here, tonight called in all passes except those issued to employees and members of the garrison. A heavy guard was posted around the buildings and structures barred from approaches to the post.

The Rock Island arsenal is one of the largest Government small-arms and ordnance stations in the United States.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 3.—Guards were assigned today to the Point Loma and Chollas Heights naval radio stations and orders were issued by the naval authorities to allow no one except employees to approach the two reservations. The Chollas Heights station, recently commenced, is a few miles east of the city, and the Point Loma plant is situated near the land batteries of Fort Rosecrans.

V. E. Carpenter, of the Pacific fleet, today refused to make any statement relative to warship movements.

200 AMERICANS ARE HELD AS HOSTAGES

Lives of Most of Number Lost as Result of Attacks Without Warning.

MANY U. S. SHIPS SUNK

Some Submarine Acts Disavowed by Germany, With Promise of Repatriation, While Others Are Not Yet Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Two hundred Americans, at least, probably more, have gone to their deaths through German and Austrian submarine operations.

Most of the Americans lost were traveling on unarmed merchant ships and, under the practice of international law and humanity, believed themselves safe. More than 2000 citizens of other nationalities lost their lives in the same attacks but they compose only a part of the toll of life taken by submarine warfare.

The ships lost on which the Americans met death are only a fraction of the number sent to the bottom by torpedoes, most of them without warning. The cases which involve the United States and Germany are primarily those in which American life was lost or endangered, the first of the Eastern states there is record to lose his life in submarine attack was Leon T. Thresher, a passenger on the British liner Paluba, torpedoed and sunk March 27, 1915, off Milford, England.

The Paluba, after a hopeless attempt to escape, stopped, and while boats were being lowered and passengers still were about the ship a marine drove a torpedo into her side and she went down in 10 minutes. Of 242 persons, 136 were saved.

Guilford First U. S. Victim.

The first American ship attacked was the Guilford, an oil tanker, from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rouen, France, torpedoed without warning by the U-boat on May 1, 1915. Two men jumped aboard and were drowned. Her captain died of heart failure, while the light did not sink and was towed to port. The German government acknowledged the attack as an accident, expressed its regrets and promised to pay damages.

The next attack was the one that shocked the civilized world and brought the United States and Germany to the first time to the verge of war. It was the destruction of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915. The German submarine U-20, of whom 159 were Americans and a crew of 763, she was torpedoed without warning and sank in 22 minutes off Old Head of Kinshaw, an island near Liverpool. In all, 1193 lives were lost, of which 124 were Americans, 10 of them men of national prominence.

Prearranged Plan Indicated.

Everything pointed to a prearranged German plan to torpedo the ship. The German Embassy in London had telegrams warning them not to do it. It has been charged that the German Ambassador himself knew the liner was to be sunk and advised the British government of her progress across the ocean day by day and as the hour of her destruction drew near they watched for the news of the disaster, which they knew would announce her destruction. The case passed into diplomatic negotiations, which never took final form.

Before this case passed from the public mind, a German submarine torpedoed another American ship, the *Norbrook*, without warning, May 25, 1915, south of Fastnet Rock. The *Norbrook's* name was painted on her sides in letters six feet high, the American flag had been hauled down at darkness, as is the custom at sea, and no warning reached her, but under her own steam, and no one was injured. The German government again promised to pay damages.

26 Negroes Among Victims.

Twenty American negroes on the Leyland liner *Arabic* were killed June 28, 1915, by shell fire and drowning when the *Arabic* failed to escape from a submarine off the coast of Ireland. The *Arabic* was warned and invited her destruction by flight.

The next submarine attack on which American lives were endangered was unsuccessful, but only because the *Cunard liner Orduna* was too speedy for her pursuer. After sending the submarine rained shells after the fleeing liner without hitting her mark, and then gave up the chase.

Three Americans were endangered when the Russian steamer *Leo* was torpedoed without warning on her way from Philadelphia to Manchester, England, July 9, 1915. Fourteen were lost, but none was American.

Sailing Ship Frye Sunk.

The American sailing ship *William P. Frye* was the first American vessel sunk in the war, but she was destroyed under different circumstances, which are still under diplomatic negotiations, and the *Leelanaw* became the first case involving submarine operations. The *Leelanaw* besides carrying contraband, attempted to escape. She was taken on board the submarine and safely landed.

On August 19, 1915, came the celebrated case of the Leyland liner *Nicosian* and the British patrol boat *Baralong*. The *Nicosian*, with mail from New Orleans to Accrington, was stopped by a submarine off the coast of Ireland and her crew, including 36 Americans, took to the boats. The submarine was making ready to destroy the *Nicosian*, the *Baralong* appeared and destroyed the submarine by gunfire, took on the *Nicosian's* crew and towed the ship to safety. The German government charged that many of the submarine's crew were deliberately murdered.

Crisis Arises Over Arabic.

The next crisis came on August 19, 1915, when the *White Star* liner *Arabic*, from Liverpool to New York, was torpedoed without warning near the Lusitania's grave and sunk in about ten minutes. Out of 25 passengers and crew, 48 were lost, but 23 Americans were on board and all but two were saved. The German government contended the submarine commander thought the *Arabic* was about to ram him and fired in self-defense, but disavowed the act and expressed regret and gave additional assurances for the future safety of passenger ships. One American of the crew of the *Allan liner Hesperian* was lost September 4, 1915, when the ship, returning from Liverpool to Montreal, was torpedoed and sunk without warning off the southern coast of Ireland. The German admiral contended no German submarine was in that vicinity, but a piece of German torpedo was picked up on the ship's deck.

August's first submarine operations of consequence and those which brought Germany's closest ally into the situation began with the destruction of the Italian liner *Ancona*, in the Mediterranean, November 7. Twelve Americans were on board and nine were lost. Italian official figures say 392 persons were lost out of 597 on board. The Austrian government later gave assurances which prevented a break.

Aberdeen Has Another Company.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 2.—(Special)—Organization of three militia divisions upon Grays Harbor in place of the one now located here is about complete. The division here has 96 men or just enough to permit it to be divided into two and drilling of this division in two parts now is being done. Hogueham has 44 of a necessary 48 men to secure a division in that city. The fourth division of this city has made application to Adjutant-General Maurice Thompson to split the Aberdeen division into two and favorable action is expected soon.

BRITISH ARE SATISFIED

NEW DRAWBACKS ARE FEARED BY OFFICIALS, HOWEVER.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY LEFT WITHOUT AMERICAN INFLUENCE AND BELGIAN RELIEF WORK MAY END.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The American rupture with Germany has created the deepest impression here of any event since the first day of August, 1914. There were no crowds around the newspaper offices, nor the exhibition of excitement as in those days, because the public had been educated to sensational events. But the general feeling is one of satisfaction mixed with a considerable measure of surprise.

British officials recognize that the new situation brings drawbacks, as well as advantages, to British interests. Great anxiety is felt for the welfare of entente prisoners in Germany, who are now deprived of the assistance and measures of guardianship which the American consular service and embassy have been able to render, as doubts are felt whether the other neutral establishments will be able to do as much for the interned civilians and military prisoners.

The universal feeling here is that the United States will inevitably be forced into war and the part which they will be able to play therein is the chief topic of discussion, coupled with speculation as to its effect upon the supply of munitions to Europe.

The news of the sinking of the American steamer *Houatonic*, as well as the contents of President Wilson's address, came too late for the evening papers, but wherever the sinking of the American vessel was known it was regarded as a matter of great interest. The German campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare is regarded here with commiseration, but the news of the withdrawal of the shipping of Scandinavia, Holland and Spain from traffic with England is regarded as the greatest danger, as the withdrawal of the American commission may result in its complete collapse and bring hundreds of thousands face to face with starvation.

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This special sale comprises our complete stock of fancy fabric Fall-weight Overcoats sold regularly at \$25 and \$30. Every style is represented, Pinch Back, Belt Back, Box Back, plain or combination collars, single or double-breasted. You'll find a fine line of good patterns to select from. Every size represented. They're values well worth your investigation.

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that at the present stage of the situation he preferred to make no statement on behalf of the German-speaking residents of the state. He said he preferred to reserve any comment until the final action of the President was learned.

The German-speaking federation, which Rev. Mr. Salzmann represents, included 42 societies and a membership in Oregon of about 7000.

In the first nine months this year the United States imported 18,600,000 pounds of sugar beet seeds, mainly from Russia.

OTHER NATIONS MAY ACT

PRESIDENT REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED THEM TO JOIN HIM.

United Protest Would Cause Germany to Modify Intentions, Government Officials Hope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It was reported tonight in diplomatic quarters, but under no circumstances an official source, that President Wilson, in advising neutrals of his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, has invited other neutrals to follow his course.

President Wilson's address to Congress today said he would expect neutrals to follow his course if he found it necessary to take further steps to protect American rights.

Officials tonight did not make clear whether the neutrals expected to follow his example in the steps already taken or whether he expected them to follow in the future. The United States would take in the next few days.

Some of the officials who were asked to explain the uncertainty refused to discuss the subject and others were inclined to believe that the President hoped other neutrals would by severing diplomatic relations make a combined protest with the United States against the latest war zone decree. The effect of a united neutral protest, some officials believe, would be to cause the effect of modifying Germany's announced intentions.

WORK FOR KAISER ENDS

AMERICANS ORDERED TO CEASE ACTING FOR GERMANY.

Interests Will Be Turned Over to Other Neutrals Selected by Government at Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—American ambassadors, ministers and consular representatives in England, France, Russia, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, Greece, Egypt and Morocco were today instructed by the State Department to suspend all activities in relation to the German interests which they have taken over and to await information to be conveyed through some neutral government as to whom Germany wishes those interests transferred.

Thus comes to an end the great humanitarian work the United States has been doing in caring for German prisoners in those countries, as well as the official task of handling Germany's diplomatic interests.

SHIP BUILDERS READY

Offer Made to Place Government Orders First.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Offers to place Government orders ahead of others were received by the Navy Department today from virtually every shipbuilding company and every contractor manufacturing or supplying material used by the military. Vice-president Grace, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, telegraphed that he would do everything in his power to meet whatever orders might be given his company.

Both the War and Navy departments were deluged with offers of service from prominent citizens throughout the country. To all officials replied that the offers would be filed and accepted in case of need.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank the friends who were so kind to us during the sickness and death of our husband and father, William J. Keller, especially the officers of the State Penitentiary, members of the Sheriff's office, the ex-prisoners and the Ladies of the Maccabees.

MRS. W. J. KELLER AND FAMILY.

Three minutes scrubbing, with hot water and brush, are necessary to cleanse the hands in a sanitary manner.

FEW GERMANS TALK

Deutsche Zeitung Not Calm About America's Future.

CONSUL WON'T COMMENT

Portlanders of Teuton Birth Read News of Diplomatic Break With Mixed Emotions—Paper Only is Outspoken.

With the country of their adoption, and their fatherland apparently drifting nearer and nearer to sword's point, Portlanders of German birth yesterday read in the Oregonian the news of the severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany with divided emotions. There was a great deal of interest shown by them in the progress of events relative to the present crisis, but practically all refused to comment to any extent on the situation.

Fritz Kirchoff, German Consul at Portland, said last night that he had as yet received no advices from his government relative to the present situation, although he was momentarily expecting some word.

"In the meantime," he said, "all I know of the situation is that which I get from the newspapers. I am consequently in no position to discuss the present crisis without official instructions."

German Paper Comments.

A statement relative to the crisis appeared in the Oregon *Deutsche Zeitung*, one of the leading German papers of the state, and attracted a great deal of interest not only among German-Americans, but also others, as representing a large constituency of German birth. The statement, which appears at the top of the editorial column in blackface type and is headed "Breakers Ahead," declares:

"The President has broken off the relations of comity between Germany and the United States by the recall of our Ambassador from Berlin and the discharge of Von Bernstorff. It is expected at Washington that this step will eventually lead to active hostilities on the side of England, France, Russia and the others. The discussion of the justification of this step will be necessarily limited from now on by the fact that the Government of Wilson will not tolerate the promulgation of argument or facts in opposition to his policies."

"The verdict of history may be awaited with calm composure by those who believe in Germany's right of self-defense. With less calm we contemplate the future of America."

A. S. Kern, publisher of the paper, declined last night to discuss the situation further, at the presence of Gen. Rev. Karl O. Salzmann, president of the German-speaking societies, said

REGULARS TAKE NOTICE

Vancouver Troops Citizens Discuss German Break.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 2.—(Special)—News of the break in the diplomatic relations with Germany was received with unusual interest at Vancouver Barracks today by the officers and 350 soldiers stationed there. No orders of any nature were received from Washington, however.

Some of the troops here are of the Coast Artillery, and orders were issued to this branch of the Army nearly two years ago intimating that sentries be stationed at all coast defense guns at all times, which orders are still in effect.

Vancouver people gathered on every corner discussing the situation.

SENIOR COLONEL HERE

JUDGE GANTENBEIN LIABLE TO CALL AS RESERVE OFFICER.

Portland Jurist Probably Would Be First Chosen to Head Regiment in Case of Hostilities.

Calvin U. Gantenbein, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, is ranking Colonel of the United States in the Army officers' reserve corps, and is subject to immediate call in case of war.

As senior officer in the reserve, Colonel Gantenbein probably would be the first chosen to head a regiment in case of hostilities which demanded a new army. The 140,000 regulars would be called out first, the 100,000 National Guardsmen second. On the regulars, about 4000 are officers, and of the Guardsmen about 4000.

The reserve corps of officers contains about 2000 officers. Only a few hundred, small fraction of the number necessary to officer an army of 1,000,000 men. There would be required about 50,000 officers for an army of that size. It is estimated.

Colonel Gantenbein organized a volunteer Oregon regiment in which the enlistment profited totaled 1162 when war with Mexico seemed imminent. These men volunteered for two years of war, if necessary, and their application to be regulars, Colonel Gantenbein. They probably would be the first to answer the call for volunteers in Oregon.

Colonel Gantenbein, it is recalled, was senior Major of the Second Oregon regiment in the Philippines 18 years ago.

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Hurry, Mother! Remove Poisons from Little Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" if Cross, Bilious or Feverish.

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that it's little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cros, irritable, feverish, stomach cros, breath bad or has stomach ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and acids, will gently move out of its little bowels without gripping, and you have a playful child again.

Mother can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

That is how the "California Fig Syrup Company,"—Adv.

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