

### SNOWSTORM IS CAUSE OF ADDED PRECAUTION ABOUT NEW YORK CITY

Armed Soldiers Challenge Citizens on Own Highways; Approaches Guarded.

### LOITERING NOT ALLOWED

Questions Are Met With Flash of Bayonet; Cars and Autos Are Kept Moving on All Bridges.

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News Censor Appointed.  
Chicago, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—An official news censor was appointed today at the headquarters of the central division of the army. Captain William Bryden was named.  
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New York, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—A blinding snowstorm, driven by a gale, increased the apprehension of official New York, and naval militia guards on bridges, about public buildings and on the waterfront were increased.  
Tugs carrying officers and details up and down the streams increased their vigilance. Artillerymen manning guns planted at the bridgeheads began to exercise more caution.  
It is the first time within the memory of the younger generation that New Yorkers have been challenged by armed soldiers along their own highways. Now they are told to move fast as they pass over the bridges connecting Brooklyn with Manhattan Island. Loitering in Battery Park is prohibited.  
The driving snow today made approach to bridge piers easier and for that reason even greater precaution was taken than yesterday.  
The naval militia, which was the first to be summoned in the Spanish-American war, is holding a rigid guard over all public property; the bridges and the waterfront. Anyone who stops is asked to move on. Questions are met with a flash of bayonet and a little more suggestion. Motorcars and taxicabs are kept moving and windows are kept closed and the power turned on. Automobiles are met with the same orders.

American flags flapped in the wind in the canyon of Broad and Wall streets, the financial district. More flags are flying in New York today than for years.

### PATROL BOATS GUARD PACIFIC COAST FROM SOUND TO POINT LOMA

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Patrol boats today were guarding the entire Pacific coast as a result of the diplomatic break with Germany. More naval vessels are being rushed to stations today to tight the cordons which have been drawn from Puget sound to Point Loma.  
Destroyers, coastguard cutters and light cruisers are being used in the patrol work.  
The cutter Bear was stationed off Golden Gate today, relieving the McCulloch, which steamed northward to take up a post off the coast of Northern California.  
In the Straits of Juan de Fuca the destroyer Triton is doing patrol duty. The destroyers Paul Jones and Whipple, from Mare Island, took up their guard duty off the southern California coast today, and the destroyer Hopkins is at Mare Island in San Francisco, with steam up. The coastguard cutter Uniga has been assigned to patrol duty from the Columbia river south on the Oregon coast.  
The destroyer Perry and Preble have been assigned to stations which naval officers would not divulge. The Stewart and Lawrence have steam up in Mare Island.  
Heavy guards today were stationed about all wireless stations in San Francisco, and on the lighthouse reservations.

### Wireless Stations Guarded.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Work was rushed today on the building of high barred wire fences about the new United States wireless stations at Cholla Heights and at Point Loma. Guards have been doubled at both places.  
All vessels entering the harbor are forced to show identification numbers before entering. Shore leave from vessels of the Pacific fleet is restricted to a few hours, and every precaution has been made for rush orders from Washington.  
Sailors Placed Under Guard.  
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.—(U. P.)—All but four members of the crews of the interned German ships Serapis, Neptune, Ottawa and Atlas were taken under guard today to Angel Island immigration station on orders from collector of the Port J. O. Davis.  
The orders were issued suddenly when officers of the coast guard cutter Bear wirelessly during the night that members of the Serapis' crew were trying to escape. Four actually did get away.

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Itching Torture Stops

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, blotches, ringworm, rashes and similar troubles. A little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 25c, or \$1.00 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases.

Zemo is a wonderful, penetrating, disappearing liquid and is soothing to the most delicate skin. It is not greasy. It is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress.

The E. W. Ross Co., Cleveland, O.

### BRITISH NEWSPAPERS GIVE MUCH SPACE TO U. S. NAVAL STRENGTH

Believe Turning Point in War Has Been Reached—Opinions Do Not Agree.

### WEAPONS ARE DISCUSSED

Belief Expressed Edison's 'Invention Board' May Reveal Master Weapon for Use Against Submarines.

By Lowell Mellett.  
London, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—British newspapers believe the turning point in the war has been reached. An indication of how important they regard the situation may be judged from the fact that today's editions devoted from 40 to 60 per cent of their editorial and news pages to the American situation.  
American news and analysis of American naval strength was featured almost to the exclusion of news from the various fronts and discussion of Britain's own internal affairs.  
Naval experts' opinions were spread over columns in the newspapers. Their discussions centered on the possible action which might be expected from America on the seas. The experts disagree on many points—even while they argue from the same sets of tables showing American naval strength—and probably the same pictures.  
Pictures, incidentally, are printed in remarkable profusion.  
Inventions Are Anticipated.  
The naval experts are practically unanimous in their opinion that the main American fleet will not serve any purpose which is not already adequately met by present forces of the allies. The greatest attention is centered on weapons which might be used to combat the submarine menace.  
Some opinions bewail the failure of America to provide fast cruisers, large numbers of destroyers and gunboats listed in the American register.  
The most interesting comment noted was the belief that something was being produced of the Thomas A. Edison "invention board," appointed as a consulting committee by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.  
Some predictions were that a master weapon against the submarine would be revealed once the United States entered the war.  
Without exception the most favorable attention was given by critics to the mobilization of volunteer motorcraft, whose recent maneuvers in mock warfare against submarines were apparently keenly watched from this side of the water.  
"Sea Wasp" Are Wanted.  
The Britons called these motorboat adversaries of the submarines "sea wasps."  
They held that the addition in large numbers of these submarine hunters to the allies' effective naval forces would be of the utmost value at the present juncture. The organization of this force, the London Express said, had not been given the attention it deserved by the American navy department has not been slow to learn the lessons of this war.  
All British newspapers united in lauding the spirit of the American navy.  
"Everything justifies the confidence which the United States reposes in its naval strength," declared the Times.  
"The standard of discipline is different from ours—it is democratic, although efficient, nevertheless."  
The Standard quotes Farragut's words: "Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead," as typifying the American naval spirit.

### Standard Oil Guards Plant.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—Fifty armed guards are on duty day and night around the \$5,000,000 refinery and the docks and shipping wharves of the Standard Oil company here. Powerful searchlights play over the company's property at night. Large quantities of gasoline are shipped to the United States from England and Italy, from Baton Rouge.

### Marine Insurance Raised.

New York, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, marine insurance rates are being raised. The rates are being raised by 10 per cent by marine insurance underwriters.  
Interred Crews to Be Let Alone.  
Washington, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Federal immigration authorities will not interfere with the crews of the German merchantmen in American ports as long as they remain aboard their vessels. It was so declared today by the immigration bureau.

### Austrian Crew Arrested.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—The crew of the Austrian steamer Lucia, interned here, were taken into custody last night by federal authorities. They were charged in warrants for their arrest with having damaged the Lucia.

### Kentucky Guard Is Retained.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—Orders were received from the war department at Washington today not to muster out the second regiment, Kentucky National Guard. The regiment has just returned from the border.

### German Born Officers Moved.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Two hundred officers of German birth on the United States battleship Louisiana were today transferred to the receiving ship Franklin. The men had excellent records of nine years in the service.

### Asks \$50,000,000 for Divers.

Washington, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Representative Emerson of Ohio today introduced a resolution asking an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the registration of construction of additional submarines.

### Warning Question Left to Captains

German Navy Official Says That Commanders of Submarines May Use Own Judgment as to Warning Ships.  
Berlin, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—Captains of German submarines have the final decision whether they shall sink a ship without warning or not, according to an official of the navy department. He announced that Germany is ready to meet the problem of "ruthless" submarine warfare.  
"I do not care to say how many new submarines we have," he said, "but we have a great many, of a new and more powerful type. Their crews are better trained, meet emergencies than before. Thirty months of war have taught us a lot."  
"Neutral ships who enter the war zone on ships do so at their own peril. We will not require our captains to warn ships before attacking. That is left to their own discretion."

### WILSON CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS IN DEPARTMENTS

(Continued From Page One.)  
reported favorably on the 17 conspiracy bills, "to prevent and punish conspiracy to injure or destroy property situated within the United States and belonging to a foreign government with which the United States is at peace."  
President Takes Precaution.  
Warning to the country—government officials and citizens—against doing anything in panic or haste that might embarrass the government seriously in its present international situation, was issued today by the administration.  
It was learned that under direction of the president officials holding positions of unusual responsibility as a result of the present situation have been urged to use great care not to do anything that this government has not a clear and legal right to do.  
The official warning came in view of the reports that German ships were being seized—something which has not and will not be done, unless war is declared.  
The president feels there is no panacea for the present situation, and has determined that whatever other governments may do, this government is going to adhere strictly to the letter of the law. Then if action becomes necessary, the United States, he holds, will be clear of any questionable move and will be free to act upon principles and not upon a set of expedients.

### GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE STAKED EXISTENCE ON ONLY REMAINING CARD

Successful or Unsuccessful, Says Writer, End of War Now in Sight.

### DECISION NOT LIGHT ONE

By Karl H. von Wiegand.  
(Copyright, 1917, by International News Service.)  
New York, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—With Germany's lines east and west holding firmly, her women, children and other non-combatants subject to England's "starvation war," which is declared by every German to be "inhuman warfare," their suggestion that a conference might end the war answered by the allies with "thumbs down," and convinced that they have a right to live and let live, the German people have staked their existence upon their last remaining strong card. Only time can tell whether it is a "trump."  
But, successful or unsuccessful, the end of the war is now in sight.  
In a previous article I described the submarine situation in Germany as being in the hands of the big three—the Kaiser, Hindenburg and Bethmann-Hollweg—and that the so-called "ruthless submarine warfare" could only come when Hindenburg found it necessary and gave the word.  
Hindenburg Has Spoken.  
Hindenburg has spoken. Reluctantly, and yet confidently, the old field marshal has given his consent for the admiralty's long cherished plans against England—"the war of retaliation or an eye for an eye," the Germans are fond of calling it. For "our mothers' wives and children" would be the motto of every submarine commander.  
Knowing something about Hindenburg's lines, as perhaps few foreigners do, I can say that the decision was not a light one for them. Steadily and strongly they have resisted the popular clamor and pressure for this form of retaliation against

### SENATE INDORSEMENT OF BREAK IS ASKED IN STONE'S RESOLUTION

Washington, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—After presenting a resolution asking the senate to indorse the action of President Wilson in breaking relations with Germany, Senator Stone, a few minutes later, withdrew his motion, when Senator Lodge moved for a rollcall.  
Stone then asked for action on his resolution tomorrow.  
"If I do not object to the resolution," said Lodge, "but I think a rollcall would be proper."  
The Stone resolution follows:  
"Whereas the president has for the reasons stated in his address delivered to the congress in joint session on February 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the imperial German government by the recall of the American ambassador at Berlin and by handing his passports to the German ambassador at Washington, and  
"Whereas notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse, the president has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the imperial German government, and  
"Whereas the president declared in this said address that if in his judgment an occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the United States, he would submit the matter to congress, and ask authority of congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for the protection of American naval strength—and probably the same steps, incidentally, are printed in remarkable profusion.  
Inventions Are Anticipated.  
The naval experts are practically unanimous in their opinion that the main American fleet will not serve any purpose which is not already adequately met by present forces of the allies. The greatest attention is centered on weapons which might be used to combat the submarine menace.  
Some opinions bewail the failure of America to provide fast cruisers, large numbers of destroyers and gunboats listed in the American register.  
The most interesting comment noted was the belief that something was being produced of the Thomas A. Edison "invention board," appointed as a consulting committee by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.  
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"The standard of discipline is different from ours—it is democratic, although efficient, nevertheless."  
The Standard quotes Farragut's words: "Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead," as typifying the American naval spirit.

### AMERICAN STEAMER HOUSATONIC WARNED; NO LIVES WERE LOST

Washington, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—The American steamer Housatonic, sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands, a flat rate of 10 per cent to the bottom, it was officially reported to the state department yesterday by American consul Stephens at Plymouth, England.  
"Not a word," the German submarine commander told the Housatonic, but the submarine itself rescued the American crew and towed them in life boats for 90 minutes before the British patrol boat, Consul Stephens reported. Then the submarine turned the Americans over to the English boat and disappeared.  
The text of Consul Stephens' report follows:  
"American steamer Housatonic loaded with a cargo of wheat for the British government, torpedoed by a German submarine at 12:30 (either a. m. or p. m. was after the rumors, but they were indistinct) February 3. Vessel was warned and total crew of 37 was rescued by submarine and towed for 90 minutes before being taken to the bottom. It was officially reported to the state department yesterday by American consul Stephens at Plymouth, England.  
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