

GERMANY REFUSES TO MODIFY ORDER REGARDING SUBMARINE WARFARE

OUTLOOK FOR PEACE NOT BRIGHT

Germany Will Not Modify Orders for Unrestricted Naval Warfare and Is Determined to Enforce Prohibited Zone Order—Government Keenly Disappointed by Terms of Wilson's Reply—Only Hope of Peace Is the Avoidance of Proscribed Routes.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—According to information obtained in official quarters, there is no prospect of any modification of the orders to submarines.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Peaceful continuance of German-American relations after the departure of the respective embassies at Washington and Berlin in the sense indicated by President Wilson in his address to congress, appears to be very slight, judging by all the information, some of the highest authenticity, gathered by the Associated Press.

No Modification of Order. It was stated positively in high political circles that the German orders for the conduct of a submarine war could not and would not be modified; that in Germany the determination to enforce the prohibited zone order was absolute and final and that the only security for shipping was avoidance of the prohibited zone.

Germany, so the Associated Press was informed, resorted to this measure after the "shameful" rejection by the entente powers of peace overtures and only after the fullest determination and as the imperative weapon in defense of its threatened interests; Germany cannot relinquish this weapon—the only one promising a speedy end to the war—reluctant as Germany was to take this step.

Keenly Disappointed. The government had hoped that the United States would see it in this light and was and is actuated by no animosity to the United States in its determination. Germany, therefore, so the high informant of the Associated Press continued, is very keenly disappointed and grieved by the terms of Mr. Wilson's message, but the government cannot alter or modify the course upon which it has determined. This official added:

"We can only hope and trust that American ships and American citizens will avoid the danger zones laid down in the German memorandum." Ambassador James W. Gerard this morning received instructions to request his passports. His plans for departure are not yet decided.

OREGON HESITATES TO ENDORSE PRESIDENT

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 5.—A resolution expressing support of President Wilson in the present crisis was passed by the Oregon house of representatives here today, but action on a similar measure introduced into the senate was postponed until tomorrow. Senator Samuel M. Garland, Lebanon, who introduced the resolution, wanted an immediate vote, but the senate passed a motion for postponement introduced by Senator W. T. Vinton, McMinnville, who said it was "too serious a question to adopt hastily without consideration."

SWISS COUNCIL CONSIDERS REPLY

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Bern today says: "The Swiss federal council at special sessions today considered President Wilson's note inviting Switzerland to join the United States in its attitude toward Germany. The response will be published as soon as it reaches President Wilson."

SENATE PLANS ENDORSEMENT OF WILSON'S ACTS

Resolution Approving Wilson's Action in Severing Diplomatic Relations With Germany Introduced in Senate and to Be Unanimously Adopted Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A resolution endorsing President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany was introduced in the senate today by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, emphasizing particularly the president's expressed desire to maintain peace.

The resolution recited the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and concluded by declaring "that the senate approves the action taken by the president as set forth in his address to congress."

Action Tomorrow. Senator Stone requested that the resolution go over for a day under the rules for action tomorrow, and it was agreed to without debate.

Republican senate leaders, among them Lodge, Gallinger and Smoot, were consulted and the republicans will support the endorsement.

The text of the 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

Approves Severance. "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 government of the United States he would submit the matter to congress and ask for the authority of congress to take such measures as he might deem necessary for American seamen and people in the prosecution of the legal and legitimate demands on the high seas;

"Therefore he it resolved, by the senate, that the senate approves the action taken by the president as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of congress as stated above."

CANCEL ORDERS FOR RETURN OF BORDER MILITIA

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 5.—Orders for the homeward movements of the Second Wisconsin Infantry at San Antonio and the Fifth Maryland Infantry at Eagle Pass have been cancelled. Whether the approaching movements of other National Guard organizations scheduled to leave the border will also be halted, could not be ascertained at department headquarters today.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 5.—The Fifth Nebraska guardmen on their way from Llano Grande to Fort Crook, Neb., to muster out, received orders here to continue in mobilization at the fort and await further orders from the war department, according to statements of Colonel E. A. Paul, in command of the troops.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 5.—After the South Carolina and Tennessee units stationed here had already embarked today for home, an order was received from General Funston by the quartermaster's department suspending the return of all state guard troops here.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF DESTRUCTION OF HOUSATONIC

American Ship Carrying Grain to London Halted by Two Shots From Submarine—Seacocks of Vessel Smashed Off—Crew Ordered to Leave and Towed Toward Land.

PENZANCE, England, Feb. 5.—Captain Eason of New York, master of the American merchantman Housatonic, today gave the Associated Press the following account of the sinking of his vessel, taken from his log:

"At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday we saw a submarine, flying no colors, about 250 yards astern. She fired two shots; the second passing close to the ship and striking the water just ahead. We stopped the engines and then reversed them. We were ordered to take our papers aboard the submarine.

Landed With Grain. "When I boarded the submarine the commander at first spoke perfect English. He said: 'I find the vessel is loaded with grain for London. It is my duty to sink her.' I protested vigorously. The commander at first took no notice, and then explained: 'You are carrying food-stuffs to an enemy of my country and though I am sorry, it is my duty to sink you.'

"I asked to be towed landward, but the commander said it was impossible because the vicinity was full of British warships. I again protested, to no purpose, against the sinking of the ship, saying it was a deliberate act against a friendly power. He was indifferent to my protests.

"He then gave the signal to my crew to abandon ship. After this signal was answered from the ship he hoisted the German flag for the first time. He kept the ship's papers.

Sunk in Twenty Minutes. "Then his third officer boarded the Housatonic, descended to the engine room and with a hammer smashed off several seacocks. After removing several hatch covers he ordered all on board to take to the boats. Before he returned to the submarine I asked this officer to use his influence to induce the commander to tow us towards land. He agreed.

"The ship was torpedoed at 12:30 o'clock on the starboard side, the commander taking camera pictures as she sank. He then threw us a row line and towed us to the northward. The Housatonic disappeared in twenty minutes. The submarine towed us until 2 o'clock, when he approached a British patrol boat. The submarine disappeared after attracting attention to us by firing a shot."

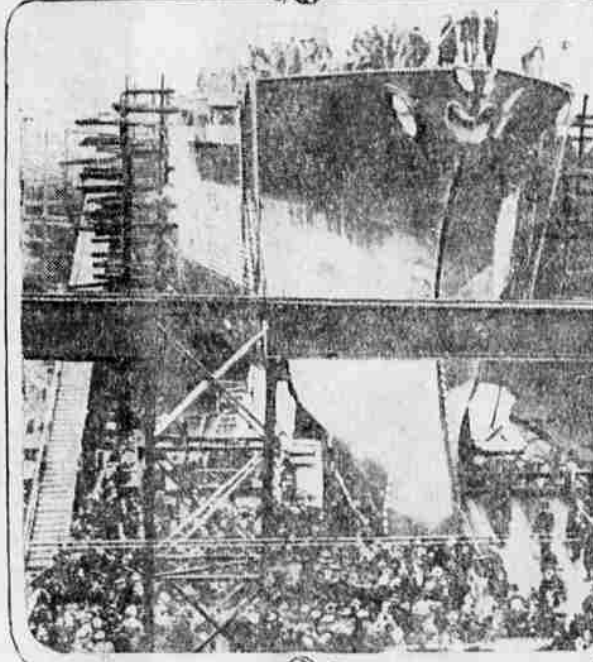
GOODWIN CRATER PARK SUPERVISOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—George E. Goodwin, for the last four years government engineer in charge of road building in the Crater Lake National park, was appointed park supervisor, vice Will G. Steel, who resigned to become commissioner. The appointment signifies consolidation of administrative and engineering activities under one head. Goodwin will continue in charge of the road work. He will leave for Oregon at once after an extended conference with interior department officials.

VIRGINIA PERMITS WEST VIRGINIA SUIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Virginia was today given permission by the supreme court to institute mandamus proceedings against West Virginia to enforce payment of \$14,000,000 decreased to West Virginia's share of Virginia's 1861 debt. The court ordered West Virginia authorities to show cause by March 6 why a mandamus writ should not issue.

UNITED STATES LAUNCHES MIGHTIEST DREADNAUGHT



Launching of the Mississippi, the most powerful battleship in the United States navy, at Newport News, Va., is pictured here. The Mississippi cost \$16,000,000, has 33,000 tons displacement, 32,000 horsepower, is oil-burning and can go 21 knots an hour. The ship was christened by Miss Constance McBeath of Meriden, called the prettiest girl in Mississippi.

LINER PHILADELPHIA REPORTED SUNK, DOCKS LIVERPOOL

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The American line ship Philadelphia arrived at Liverpool at 11 p. m. Sunday, according to a cablegram to officials of the International Mercantile Marine. The steamship Finland, also of the American line, also arrived at Liverpool at 8 a. m. this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The American line received a cablegram today saying that the steamship New York, carrying passengers, left Liverpool at 7 p. m. Saturday. She is the first American passenger ship to sail since Germany proclaimed her new submarine warfare.

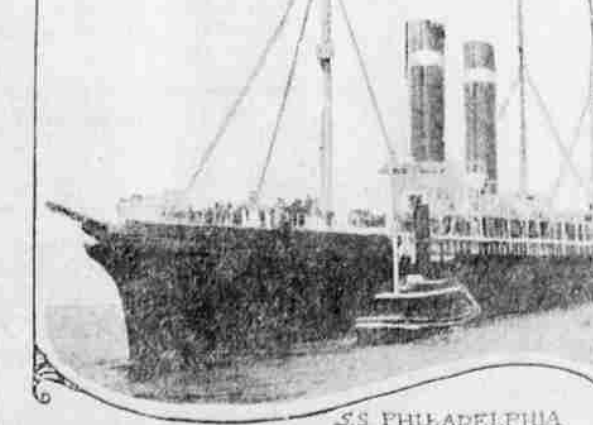
The New York carried 231 passengers, including many Americans. She is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Officials of the International Mercantile Marine officially announced this morning that the American line steamship St. Louis would not sail today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, marine insurance rates on American ships were today placed on a level with those for ships of the entente allies. The rates were advanced, it was learned from underwriters, from the average of 2 to 3 per cent prevailing last week to 10 per cent, the same rate which has been in force for some time on ships of Great Britain and France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The supreme court today refused to interfere with commitment by jail at New York of Joseph Marshall for alleged contempt of court in the Oliver O'Rourke-Ray Trozer case. His habeas corpus proceedings were dismissed.

AMERICAN LINER REPORTED SUNK ARRIVES SAFELY IN PORT



SS PHILADELPHIA

PERSHING RIDES OUT OF MEXICO WITH TROOPS

American Punitive Expedition Crosses Border and Passes Before Commander in Farewell Review Like Perfectly Made Machine—Commander to Go to El Paso.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 5.—Major General John J. Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10:05 a. m. today at the head of more than ten thousand soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

General Pershing crossed the boundary at the border line gate a length ahead of his staff officers, with Lieutenant J. L. Collins, his aide de camp and Captain William O. Reed, his intelligence officer, riding next.

As he crossed the line, General Pershing saluted as the guards at the gate in the barbed wire fence presented arms.

Covered With Dust. Soon after sunrise the units of the expedition started assembling on the sand dunes. First came the general staff with its crimson guidon billowing in a west wind, the headquarters company and then the infantry.

At 9:30 the long thin line of the column started off, with the supply wagons of the infantry companies forming a dark spots against a curtain of smoke from the burning camp at Palomas Lakes.

Swinging along the highroad with glinting accoutrements, trudged the infantry. Their helmeted shoes pounded on the pebbly road like the wash of waves on a seashore. The infantrymen's faces were covered with desert dust and their field kits caked with the powdery silt from the road, which had been pulverized by hundreds of passing motor trucks. Canine pets of the column trotted wearily beside their masters and the tired horses hitched to the supply wagons lagged in their harness, reflecting the weariness to be seen in the faces of the soldiers.

Farewell Review. At 11 o'clock General Pershing mounted a little bandstand in front of the headquarters at Columbus and began his farewell review of his troops, while the band played "When Johnny Came Marching Home." The column moved past in perfect time to the music of the military band. Hard as nails, the expeditionary soldiers passed in review like the functioning of a perfectly made machine. After the infantry, came the cavalry column. Behind rumbled the artillery with the pack train, sanitary corps, ambulance and other auxiliary units.

General Pershing probably will go to El Paso Tuesday, after completing the details of the withdrawal here today.

WILSON CANCELS PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In line with the policy of abandoning public functions wherever possible, President Wilson today cancelled the army and navy reception at the white house set for tomorrow night. Pressure of business was given as the official reason.

The question of abandoning public inauguration ceremonies still is under consideration.

SNOW BLOCKADES DAKOTA RAILROADS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 5.—All railroad lines in South Dakota have been blockaded during the last twenty-four hours as the result of a heavy snow storm which broke Saturday night and reached the maximum of its fury yesterday. Officials early today expressed hope of restoring traffic to most parts of the state by tonight.

PREPARING QUIETLY FOR WAR ISSUE

While United States Awaits Outcome, Conduct of Government Is to Be of Calm Deliberation and Beyond Criticism—Hasty Actions Avoided—Ship Owners Prohibited From Transferring Vessels—Empower Government to Take Over Plants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—While the United States awaits the issue of war or peace, President Wilson has taken steps that the conduct of the government during the tense period of waiting shall be one of calm deliberation and beyond criticism.

The American government, it was stated officially, will be very careful to see that Germany and all other foreign governments will have no just cause for complaint.

General instructions have been issued to federal government officials in all parts of the country to avoid hasty action and do nothing not strictly legal and within the province of the government.

Adhere to Law. The government, it was pointed out, has no legal right to take over war-bound merchant ships in American harbors.

Strict legal right must be the basis for the conduct of all federal officers under the announced policy of the government.

No matter what other nations may do in the present emergency, it was stated that the United States will adhere strictly to law and do nothing under stress of excitement which it would not be legal to do in ordinary times.

The president himself, it is stated, is moving without panic or haste, and expects all subordinate officers of the government to do likewise. If war comes he wants no possible blame attached to the American government or any of its officials or people.

Ship Owners' Order. President Wilson today issued a proclamation, under the authority of the recent shipping act prohibiting American ship owners from transferring their vessels to any other registry.

In his proclamation the president pointed out that a national emergency exists and that many ship owners of the United States are permitting their vessels to pass to alien registers and to foreign trade in which we do not participate, "and from which they cannot be brought back to serve the needs of our water-borne commerce without the permission of governments of foreign nations."

To Take Over Plants. Carrying a provision to empower the president to take over railroads in time of war, the administration railway labor bill was reintroduced in the house today without the compulsory arbitration feature.

President Wilson at conferences today with Secretary Baker of the war department and Secretary Daniels of the navy, discussed expediting legislation to empower the government to take possession of shipyards, munitions plants and other facilities for

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CHILE APPROVES PRESIDENT'S COURSE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5.—President Wilson's action toward Germany is approved in Chile, says the Mercurio. It adds: "Latin-America, bound to the United States with strong ties, today more than ever before must support President Wilson." The newspaper urges the Chilean government to find a common ground on which the nations of South America may second the action of Mr. Wilson.