

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR GOING STEADILY AHEAD

Germany's Disposition to Regard Break With Calmness Reassuring, But Real Test Comes on Carrying Out of U-Boat Campaign—Government Getting Ready.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the close of a two-hour cabinet meeting today it was indicated that nothing had happened to change the position of the American government in the submarine crisis. The state department, it was said, has received no official word that Germany might alter her policy. Reports made to the cabinet told of rapid progress in carrying out precautionary measures directed by the various departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Germany's disposition to regard the break with the United States with calmness and deliberation and in a peaceful spirit, as expressed by Foreign Minister Zimmermann, brings new encouragement to those who hope that the breach in the relations of the two countries will go no further than a severance of diplomatic relations.

The real test, however, comes on the actual performance of the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare, and while all American officials fervently share the hope that the break will go no further, there is no disposition to recede from the position that American lives and rights will be protected by whatever measures are necessary.

Work of Preparation.
The work of preparing for eventualities went steadily forward today in all branches of the government.

Three emergency amendments to the naval bill were presented to the house by Chairman Padgett of the naval committee, after conferences with administration officials. They propose:

Issue of \$150,000,000 of 3 per cent five-year bonds to cover cost of quick delivery of ships and war supplies, including more submarines, destroyers and ammunition.

Appropriation of \$1,000,000 for purchase of busic parents for manufacture and development of aircraft.

Blanket Authority.

Blanket authority to the president and secretary of the navy to order ships or war materials from any plant within the limits of appropriations; to refuse possession of plants; to take to give the government precedence and to draft employees of private plants into the naval establishment. The war department put its quartermaster's agents into the market to bring reserve stores up to the maximum supply at once.

The air craft amendment would enable the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy "to secure by purchase, condemnation, donation or otherwise such basic patent or patents as they may consider necessary to the manufacture and development of aircraft."

Available at End.
Another amendment to place the entire amount of the bill, carrying upwards of \$352,000,000 subject to immediate use in the president's discretion was also offered. Ordinarily the bill would take effect July 5.

The house added to the bill \$1,250,000 for machine guns and increased the appropriation of anti-aircraft guns from \$341,000 to \$629,000.

For naval auxiliaries the house authorized an appropriation of \$7,250,000 instead of \$1,599,000 as proposed in the bill.

OREGON'S SUPPORT PROMISED PRESIDENT

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 6.—Oregon's support in the international crisis was pledged President Wilson here today by the legislature. A resolution approving the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, which passed the house of representatives was adopted unanimously by the senate. Copies will be forwarded to the president immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN MOBILIZES ALL OF HER PEOPLE

A United Nation's Answer to Germany's Starvation Threat a Blow Between the Eyes—Young Men Needed at Front, Women Enrolled, Clergy and Doctors to Work.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Arthur Neville Chamberlain, director general of the British national service, outlining the scheme for national service today, said:

"Let nobody suppose that because Count Bernstorff has been given his passports there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us. The answer must be a blow straight between the eyes, which will beat the enemy down and bring him to his senses."

Arthur Henderson, labor leader and minister without portfolio in the British war council, presided at the meeting which was open to the public and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses.

All Must Work.
Mr. Henderson said the labor supply would only be met when every man and woman not in the army and navy was employed in some work of national importance.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young, physically fit men, who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that women would be enrolled, that arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme, but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experiences, and a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week would be fixed.

Mobilizing Labor.

Commissioners had been appointed for agriculture and the industries who would keep the central office informed as to supply and demand. The question was, Mr. Chamberlain continued, where labor was to be found. They could not suddenly destroy non-essential trade. Destruction of capital would interfere with credit. The necessary industries, he said, should recover quickly after the war. They had no intention of suppressing any trade, but if labor and material had to be retained, the shortage must first fall on the less essential trades.

"The premier urges every man to place his services and energy at the disposal of the state," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our merchantmen, in order to demonstrate that murder on the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized. We must organize civilization to meet organized barbarism. No man or woman has a right to look on whilst others are struggling for what is equally important to them."

GORE'S BLUE SUNDAY BILL IS DEFEATED

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 5.—There will be no "blue Sundays" in Oregon, a bill aimed to close stores, theaters, baseball parks and other places of business and amusement having been defeated today by the unanimous vote of the house of representatives. Last night at a public committee hearing held on the bill, C. E. Munroe, Portland, president of the Independent Retail Grocers association, and Dr. H. G. Thurston, of the Seventh Day Adventist church, argued against its passage, while Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, president of the Willamette university, Salem, and Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Portland, a prohibition worker, spoke for it.

BELGIANS FACE STARVATION WITH ALL RELIEF WORK STOPPED



Destitute Belgian children being fed; this one charity meal is generally the only one they receive in each 24 hours.

HOLLAND MAY TAKE OVER WORK FEEDING BELGIANS

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Eight ships of the commission for relief in Belgium, of an aggregate tonnage of 48,000, and carrying enormously valuable cargoes of wheat, bacon and maize, are now on the high seas out of a total of 107,000 tons of shipping flying the commission's flag. Most of those on the high seas are from American ports, and therefore carrying the customary safe conduct from the German consul at the port of departure.

The commission today authorized the Associated Press to state that any plans published for turning over the relief work to some other neutral may be set down as premature.

The question as to what neutral shall take over the control of the work, if any, it is thought Holland would be the favorite for the task.

FIVE SHOTS FIRED AT AMERICAN SHIP BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Five shots were fired by the German submarine U-45 at the American steamship Westwego, on January 31, it was announced officially here today. None of the shots took effect.

The announcement follows: "The master of the United States steamer Westwego reports that on the 31st of January, when fifty miles west of Flnstuet, his ship was fired at from astern by the German submarine U-45. Five shots were fired, none of which, however, took effect. The master accordingly stopped and sent a boat with his papers.

"The German submarine commander then demanded oil from the Westwego, his demands being accompanied by threats to sink the ship if it was refused."

The Westwego, a tanker, sailed from Philadelphia, January 17, for Barrow.

BELGIANS FACING ACTUAL STARVATION

LONDON, Feb. 6.—An official of the Belgian relief commission is quoted by the London Express as saying that every relief ship is now held up and that if the steamers are held many days longer the Belgians and French in the territory occupied by the Germans probably will be starved.

The official added that the Spanish ambassador at Berlin was making representations to the German government with the object of having respected the previous guarantees regarding relief ships.

STANDARD OIL TO HOLD SHIPS IN PORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—All ships of the Standard Oil company in trans-Atlantic service will be held in port, pending developments in the international situation, it was learned today.

SWITZERLAND NOT TO FOLLOW AMERICA'S LEAD

Swiss Decline Break—Spain Also Is Expected to Refuse to Break Relations With Germany—Alfonso Hopes to Become Mediator—Holland Protests Strongly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Information that Switzerland will not adopt President Wilson's suggestion that, in the interest of world peace, other neutrals follow the lead of the United States and break off diplomatic relations with Germany, was received here today. So far as is known, this is the first response.

Spain's taking of American interests in Germany and Switzerland's similar action for German interests here are interpreted as removing both these neutrals from participation in the break in relations.

King Alfonso has been officially stated on several occasions to be waiting for an opportunity that may present itself to further moves toward peace, and now that the usefulness of the United States has been impaired, stands as the most likely mediator.

Holland Protests.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—It is known that Holland has strongly protested against Germany's decree of unrestricted submarine warfare, but the foreign office refuses to give any details.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Feb. 6.—Premier Corts Von Der Linden made the following statement in the second chamber of the Dutch parliament today:

"Serious events occupy the government's attention. At the present moment it is impossible to give information regarding them, but the government will not neglect to give the chamber information as soon as this incident is no longer of special anxiety."

RUMORS CAUSE SHARP BREAK IN STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Rumors widely circulated in the financial district at noon today that Germany had declared war upon the United States caused a sharp break in the stock market.

Prices already somewhat irregular gave way one to three points, with a special weakness in shippings, munitions and equipments.

United States Steel dropped two points from its best price of the previous hour, and other industrials lost as much and in some instances more.

The rumor probably accounted for the concurrent decline in exchange to Germany and Austria, marks or bills on Berlin being quoted at 66 3/4, very close to the minimum, while remittances to Vienna fell to 10.32, the greatest discount yet reported.

The market soon recovered parts of its loss, but continued extremely nervous.

EL PASO GREET PERSHING WITH CHEERS, SALUTE

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 6.—Field guns boomed a salute of 13 guns and whistles blew for five minutes this afternoon when Major General Pershing arrived from Columbus, N. M.

The Eighth United States cavalry was drawn up along San Francisco street and General Pershing was escorted down town, where luncheon was given in his honor. He denied he was going to Washington to confer with the president.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 6.—Various units of the American punitive expedition assigned by the war department, broke camp today. The Eleventh and Thirteenth cavalry, a detachment of ambulance company A and company B, first battalion signal corps, began marching overland to El Paso.

Troop I, 10th cavalry, has been assigned to Fort Apache, Ariz., and the remainder of the 10th cavalry will go to Fort Huachuca. These troops began their overland journey also.

Later in the day the sixteenth infantry boarded motor trucks for El Paso.

Major General Pershing, accompanied by his staff, left for El Paso. The 24th infantry will remain at Columbus to garrison the town.

BOLLING DENIES LEAK KNOWLEDGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The leak investigation committee, after an executive session today, failed to determine whether to have more hearings in New York or whether to examine more witnesses in Washington.

R. W. Bolling, a brother in law of President Wilson, reiterated at today's hearing his previous testimony that he had no advance information of the president's note and never had any advance information whatever of official actions at the white house or state department.

ORANGES FROZEN ON FLORIDA TREES

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Latest reports say the extreme cold of the last three days has killed 75 per cent of the state's vegetable crop; all remaining oranges and grape fruit were frozen on the trees and in many cases the trees themselves were frozen. The losses are expected to run into millions of dollars. Losses to fruit, however, are smaller than vegetables, as most of the citrus fruit crop has been shipped.

FLORIDA ORANGE CROP ESCAPES SEVERE FROST

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 6.—Lower temperatures expected last night did not materialize. The fear of damage to this year's orange crop is not so great as immediately following the low temperature of yesterday.

SHELL FIRE OF GERMAN U-BOAT KILLS AMERICAN

Consul Frost Reports Sinking of the Steamer Eaveston by Submarine and Killing of Seaman—Vessel Was Provisional Collier and Possibly in Admiralty Service at Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—An official report of the sinking of the steamer Eaveston and the killing of an American seaman reached the state department today from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The ship was a provisional British collier.

Consul Frost's message said: "Provisional British collier Eaveston sunk by shell fire from German submarine in vicinity of Eastmol yesterday (February 4). American negro, able seaman, Richard Wallace, of Baltimore, killed during shelling of boat after left Eaveston. Details not yet available."

Consul Frost's dispatch describing the Eaveston as a provisional collier leads to the possibility that the destroyed vessel might be classed as a warship. If at the time of the sinking the Eaveston was in admiralty service, no possibility of trouble with Germany on that score opens up. Ambassador Page has been instructed to send on further details.

In any case, officials say it is doubtful if any inquiry will be addressed to Berlin.

American First Life.

With prospects for another day of waiting for development of the ruthless submarine campaign that may bring war between the United States and Germany, immediate interest here centered today upon the destruction of the British steamer Eaveston, in which an American citizen lost his life. Apparently officials are confident that this incident will not prove to be the overt act that will cause hostilities, but nevertheless complete reports are awaited with grave anxiety.

The senate today was ready to adopt a resolution endorsing the president's action in breaking relations with Germany and the house is expected to place itself on record in a similar way.

Mobilizing Industry.

The war and navy departments continued to formulate plans for mobilization of industrial and commercial forces, as well as military, so that these might be placed in operation under government direction on short orders. Count Von Bernstorff, his staff and all German consuls in this country, composing a party of more than 200, will sail next Tuesday from New York on the Scandinavia liner Frederik VII for Christiania.

President Wilson's proclamation forbidding transfer of American ships to foreign registry, although recommended by the shipping board before the present international crisis developed, is expected to have a highly important effect in the retention of tonnage which would be needed in case of war.

Indications in official circles are that the government will not undertake to convoy merchantmen through the prescribed war zone, or to arm them for defense.

SAILING ONLY AT RISK OF OWNERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—State department officials reiterated today that sailings of American ships to the war zone still were at the risk of private individuals and that the state department had taken no action although the statement of its attitude may be issued soon for their guidance.

It was also reiterated that there was no change of the status of war bound German ships in American ports. Although the authorities have taken possession of them to prevent destruction or damage to navigation, they still are German private property and will be so reported.

In fact, it was emphasized here today that all German private property in the United States is safeguarded by law.

BERLIN REGRETS POSITION TAKEN BY PRESIDENT

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann Says Non-Hostile Words Appreciated, But That Germany Is Firm to Enforce Submarine Warfare—Press Says President Deceiving Himself.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann has made the following statement to the Overseas News agency:

"We regret this measure taken by President Wilson, all the more since, against all traditions and international law, we are cut off from all direct communication and regular intercourse with the trans-Atlantic world. We also remember that American diplomats during the last months and years of the war have earned for German interests by proxy, in several hostile countries with efficiency and great success."

Appreciates Spirit.

"The text of the president's message in the absence of other official documents, has therefore been examined most minutely. Having no real reason for hostility to the United States, remembering the traditional friendship which has existed between the countries practically from the first days of the United States, we naturally appreciate the words of a rather non-hostile character which, among others of a different character, are found in that message as transmitted by Reuter's. In then President Wilson gives assurance that he wishes no 'hostile conflict' with Germany, and I can add that we appreciate this and other paragraphs in the message joining in this respect with President Wilson's note."

"While we think to a certain extent that we can see by what reasons the United States government was prompted to its present attitude, on the other hand, we expect that President Wilson to the same extent may recognize the reasons which prompted us to take our decision."

Opinion of Press.

The general opinion expressed by the Berlin papers on the German-American situation is that President Wilson has failed to grasp the real significance of affairs in Europe and has misinterpreted Germany's position and intentions. The Lokai Anzeiger says: "President Wilson has failed to judge the situation from the lofty heights of non-partisanship and is unwilling to co-operate in preventing further misery and sacrifice. He has shut his eyes to all the motives which, after mature deliberation, caused Germany to employ the most effective weapon in her power against the most inhuman of her enemies."

The Lokai Anzeiger then speaks of President Wilson's "apparent unwillingness to believe that Germany will do what she said," and adds:

"It is scarcely believable that President Wilson does not believe in the seriousness of our decision. If he seriously expects that we will draw back, if he believes that the breach of diplomatic relations will cause us to change our mind, he embraces an error which may have the most dangerous consequences."

Not Frightened.

The Anzeiger says that Germany's step was taken after all possible consequences had been duly weighed and that "therefore no threat can frighten us."

George Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, adopts the same tone as the Lokai Anzeiger. "President Wilson," he says, "is unwilling to believe that Germany will do what she says. This time there is no backward step for Germany. It is doubly (Continued on Page Five.)

CRUISER MILWAUKEE IS A TOTAL LOSS

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 6.—Machinery, equipment and ammunition aboard the stranded United States cruiser Milwaukee, on the beach north of here, are with the vessel itself, a complete loss in the opinion of inspecting engineers. Beating seas have packed the hull with sand. Prospects of floating the submarine H-7, also around near the Milwaukee, were declared excellent.