

Wilson Asks Neutrals Break With Kaiser

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STEAMER'S CREW WAS GIVEN FULL WARNING, REPORT

American Consul at Plymouth Hears German Subsea Provided for Safety of Men Aboard Housatonic.

BRITISH BOAT SIGNALLED

If True, Washington Says One Immediate Overt Act to Cause War Removed.

RESCUED ARE LANDED

Washington, Feb. 4.—The American steamer Housatonic was given full warning by the German submarine before being sunk and opportunity was given for the safety of the crew. A dispatch received at the State department today from American Consul Stephens at Plymouth, England, announced this. No further details were given. It is not known how the information reached the consul, unless, perhaps, the British ship which rescued the crew put into his district. Consul Stephens' dispatch, later made public, reads: "American steamer Housatonic, British government, torpedoed by German submarine at 12:30 February 3. Vessel warned and total crew of thirty-seven rescued by submarine and towed for ninety minutes towards land. Submarine fired signal to British patrol boat, which subsequently landed crew at Penzance. If the report is borne out, dispatches from Washington say that it will remove the one immediate overt act which seemed to render actual hostilities between this country and Germany inevitable on the basis of President Wilson's address to congress yesterday.

London, Feb. 4.—The crew of the American steamship Housatonic, sunk by a German submarine, was landed today at Penzance, England. Investigation is expected to establish before many hours the circumstances of the sinking.

Germany Feels Wilson Views Note Far Too Seriously

Berlin, Feb. 4.—(Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches have reached Berlin, according to which diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States have been broken off, says the Overseas News agency. No official confirmation has been received. "In case the news is correct," adds the agency, "the general feeling in Germany is regret that the American president gave to the German note an interpretation which was not intended by Germany. The German measures are not intended to damage neutrals, but were caused by the necessity of defending Germany against hostile measures which are contrary to international law. Germany's enemies, therefore, being charged with the whole responsibility."

London, Feb. 4.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no news had been received there from Germany relating to the American-German relations. The censor has prevented the sending of German newspapers across the frontier to Holland. Stockholm, Feb. 4.—Private advices from Berlin say the announcement of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany was received with comparative calm by the people.

Judging by the news received from the United States the feeling there against the Germans is incomparably more bitter than the feeling here against Americans," says a dispatch from Berlin.

Cherokee Indians Offer To Volunteer as Fighters

Tulsa, Okl., Feb. 4.—The Cherokee Indian nation has volunteered its services to the country in the event of war. A telegram signed by W. C. Rogers, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, has been sent to the War department asking the privilege of organizing a regiment "to defend the flag when needed in the great crisis now before us."

The Weather

For Nebraska—Cold.
Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
7 a. m.	24
8 a. m.	24
9 a. m.	24
10 a. m.	24
11 a. m.	24
12 m.	24
1 p. m.	24
2 p. m.	24
3 p. m.	24
4 p. m.	24
5 p. m.	24
6 p. m.	24
7 p. m.	24

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low
1917	24	12
1916	24	12
1915	24	12
1914	24	12
1913	24	12
1912	24	12
1911	24	12
1910	24	12
1909	24	12
1908	24	12
1907	24	12
1906	24	12
1905	24	12
1904	24	12
1903	24	12
1902	24	12
1901	24	12
1900	24	12

Highest yesterday... 24
Lowest yesterday... 12
Mean temperature... 18
Precipitation... .12
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal...
Normal temperature... 22
Deficiency for the day... 26
Total excess since March 1... 146
Normal precipitation... .89 inch
Excess for the day... .09 inch
Total rainfall since March 1... 17.42 inches
Deficiency since March 1... 12.60 inches
Deficiency for year period, 1917... 42.33 inches
Deficiency for year period, 1916... 1.79 inches
L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

SOLDIERS GUARDING NEW YORK BRIDGES

Extraordinary Precautions Are Taken by Authorities to Protect Harbor.

GOVERNOR IS IN CHARGE

New York, Feb. 4.—Major General O'Ryan, commander of the state National Guard established his headquarters in the municipal building this morning and took charge of the mobilization of the militia. Governor Whitman, who came here last night from Albany, also remained in the city in close touch with the situation. The National Guard and the naval militia of this state were ordered out last night by the governor upon the request of Mayor Mitchell, who asked that such detachments of the guard be ordered out "as may be necessary for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order." The mayor's communication opened with a review of acts of violence directed against property within the last year.

Police Reserve on Duty.
Double reserves were ordered on duty at every police station. It is expected that the first division of the National Guard, numbering 17,000 men, will be ready for service in less than a week. At 11 o'clock a battalion of naval militia took charge of the Williamsburg bridge, relieving the police. At noon similar guards were placed on Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queensboro and Hell Gate bridges, all connecting with Brooklyn across the East river. One hundred men were assigned to each bridge, divided into three reliefs.

Strict Guard on Bridges.
Their orders were to "observe carefully and search, if needful, suspicious vehicles or suspicious foot passengers," and to notify all persons crossing the bridges by foot or in conveyances that they would not be allowed to halt while on the bridges. The orders also called for an increase in the illumination of the footways and driveways and especially of the anchorage of the suspension bridges, "and at any other points where the discharge of a small quantity of high explosive might lead to the destruction of the bridge."

Between the bridge piers on both sides of the river one and three-pound cannon were posted accompanied by machine guns. Announcement was also made prohibiting all vessels except those in public employ from approaching within fifty feet of the bridges "save in case of great emergency." The guards were provided with megaphones to warn boats off.

Reason for the Action.
It was pointed out in the announcement that the fall of the East river bridges would either cut off the navy yard from the main ship channel or block the interior line of communication from Hell Gate.

Governor Whitman, after conferences here today with National Guard officers, said part of the Tenth regiment had been assigned to duty in the Hudson river counties and the First regiment in the central part of the state. He received word that the Hudson river bridges at Poughkeepsie and Albany were being closely guarded by railroad detectives and city police.

The governor asserted 19,000 guardsmen could be mobilized in this state within a few hours, if necessary.

Extra Care Taken For Guarding Against Disorderly Acts

Washington, Feb. 4.—Machinery of national, state and local governments sprang into sudden activity today to take precautions against any acts of German sympathizers threatening damage to the country from without or within. Preparations for national defense by army, navy and the industries which support them showed a quick response to the stimulation of the break with Germany.

Many manufacturing concerns sent word of their willingness to put government work ahead of private contracts.

Early this week the senate is expected to act on measures prepared by the Department of Justice to cover neutral acts committed within the United States.

The treasury building in Washington and its branches, joints and assay offices in other cities will be guarded by increased squads of armed men. The White House grounds have been closed to visitors and extra police stationed at all gates.

Admission to the State War and Navy buildings, where thousands of important public documents and records are kept, is now by official pass only.

Nebraska Guard Has No Special War Orders, Says Hall

Adjutant General Hall said last night that no special orders had been received by him from Washington, nor had he issued any to the Nebraska Guard. He has ordered extra vigilance in guarding the state arsenal and military warehouses. Recruiting will proceed as usual, at least until special orders are received from the War department. He had received word from Llano Grande that the Fifth Nebraska regiment left there at 1:30 on Sunday afternoon, and will probably reach Fort Crook on Thursday. Beyond this he has no word as to the muster out of the regiment. It is possible, he said, that word may be had from Washington today in regard to these matters.

MONEY TO MEET EMERGENCY MAY EASILY BE HAD

President Talks With Chairman of Senate Finance Committee About Possible Needs.

SUSPENSE AT CAPITAL

Government Waits for Word as to Effect of Break With Germany.

GOING TO A WAR BASIS

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Wilson this afternoon sent for Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee. The committee will play an important part in providing additional money for the government in the present emergency and is now considering a revenue bill.

Senator Simmons discussed with the president the raising of sufficient money by congress in the event that hostilities with Germany begin. A definite sum was not fixed upon, but Senator Simmons recalled that at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war a bond issue of \$500,000,000 was immediately authorized. He felt certain congress would act promptly when necessary.

In his talk with President Wilson Chairman Simmons gained the impression that the State department's official reports on the sinking of the Housatonic have dispelled fears of war over that case.

In Period of Suspense.
The United States and a large part of the world today entered a period of suspense, not knowing what the German-American rupture may bring forth. All agencies of the government turned to the problems of defense against possible hostilities.

In Berlin, American Ambassador Gerard was preparing to hasten home with his staff and all American consuls now stationed in Germany; in Washington, German Ambassador von Bernstorff had his passports and will leave the country as soon as arrangements can be made.

Officials agree that the first overt act of Germany in violation of what the United States maintains are its rights on the seas can hardly fail to lead to war and details of the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic in the new submarine war zone yesterday were sought anxiously.

Waiting Word From Neutrals.
Word from other neutrals is awaited with keen interest in response to the United States' open invitation for them to join in resisting Germany's aggression if they feel their rights are violated.

The Spanish ambassador at Berlin will represent the United States in continuing the demand, presented shortly before the breaking of relations, for the release of sixty Americans taken by the German raider from British vessels in the south Atlantic and now held prisoners in Germany.

To combat German sympathizers in this country whose depredations are forecasted, it is believed, by a number of petty acts reported in the last twenty-four hours, congress has set to work to frame new laws covering such conspiracies. National Guardsmen may be used extensively to guard manufacturing plants, bridges and public buildings, it is said.

Secrecy as to Navy.
Movements of navy vessels, published daily until yesterday, are now not divulged and orders have been issued by the War and Navy departments to bar visitors from all military reservations and navy yards where damage might be done or secret information obtained.

The question of arming American merchant ships or of conveying them through the submarine blockade zone is before government officials and a decision may be expected before long.

Issuance of passports for travel to Germany has been suspended by the State department.

May Limit Inaugural.
There was considerable talk in Washington today of the possibility of abandoning plans for elaborate inaugural ceremonies for the president and vice president and it was thought the functions may be limited to the simple administering of the oaths one month from today.

Belgian Relief Work Is Suspended for the Time

Washington, Feb. 4.—Operations of all transportation of the Belgian Relief commission have been suspended and ships in American, Argentine, Indian and European ports have been ordered to remain there until further notice. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced today. Hoover hopes operations may be resumed soon and members of the commission in Belgium have been ordered to remain at their posts until otherwise advised.

Mexicans Cheer Germany Across From Brownsville

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 4.—There was a small demonstration by German sympathizers in Matamoros, opposite here, tonight when a report from Mexico City was published that Germany had declared war against the United States. A small crowd paraded the streets shouting "Vive Alemania!" (Long Live Germany). Unusually heavy guards were thrown around the United States arsenal at Harlingen, Tex., tonight on instructions from the War department.



The Recruiting Sergeant

INTERNED SHIPS ARE UNDER GUARD

Crews of Boats at Hoboken Reported to Have Put Engines Out of Commission.

GERMAN BOAT IS ON FIRE

New York, Feb. 4.—The crews of the German ships tied up at Hoboken are reported to have put their engines out of commission. A German sailor on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, asserted as he was abandoning the vessel today with others of the crew that the engine on his own and the other ships had been damaged beyond repair.

Hoboken police headquarters announced it was expecting the arrival of United States' marines to take charge of the vessels, seventeen in number. It was understood that both the German ships in Hoboken and those in New York, numbering more than a score, were to be seized by the custom house authorities.

First evidence of activity in respect to the German ships was the arrival at upper West Side piers, where five of them are berthed of 100 police. The crews of the ships were forbidden to leave. The police said they are awaiting the arrival of Collector of the Port Malone. The departure of the crews from the ships moored at Hoboken also was stopped.

Germans Burn Boat.

Honolulu, Feb. 4.—The interned German gunboat Geier is burning in the harbor here. It was set on fire by its crew, according to the local authorities.

The Geier of 1,604 tons was interned here shortly after the war began. It was burnt at Wilhelmshaven in 1894.

Crews Damage Engines.

Manila, P. I., Feb. 4.—It is reported that virtually all the machinery and engines of the twenty-three German steamers lying in Philippine ports have been damaged by their crews. Seventeen of these vessels are interned at Manila, three at Cebu and three at Zamboanga.

The damage in some cases is said to have been done thirty-six hours before the first report of the break in the relations between the United States and Germany. The Filipino crews of the steamers here have been discharged. The crews of the steamers at Cebu have been excluded from the engine rooms.

The government has rebuked its precautions concerning the ships, but there have been no seizures.

The American squadron has returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

Six Men Found Dead From Escaping Fumes

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.—Six men were found dead in their rooms here today, asphyxiated by gas escaping from small heating stoves. Four of the men, packing house laborers, were found in one room in a hotel where they were staying over night. Two others died in a boarding house.

Gerard Will See the Kaiser Today

London, Feb. 4.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, says a Berlin message received at Geneva and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company, saw Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg late last night. According to a report received in Geneva from Munich, the ambassador may have an audience with the German emperor on Monday.

ASK GOVERNORS PROTECT CONSULS

State Department Makes Request That Authorities Take Action.

NO WORD AT LINCOLN

Washington, Feb. 4.—The State department has telegraphed the governors of the states asking them to protect the consulates of the central powers in their states.

Department officials explained today that they did not anticipate that any violence would be offered the consuls, but it was thought wise to guard against the possibility of demonstrations, especially in the event of hostilities.

Germany's consular representation in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands comprises thirty-four men.

"I have received no word from Washington on this matter," said Governor Neville over the telephone last night. "I do not think any special action will be needed in Nebraska to protect the citizens of other lands. The adjutant general has just informed me that the Fifth Nebraska regiment started home from Texas this afternoon. It may be that some messages from Washington, of which I know nothing, have arrived for me."

"There are no consulates of the central powers in Nebraska. The nearest consulate is in Denver.

Hans Roser, 2829 Davenport street, a bookkeeper for the Standard Oil company, is correspondent of the German government here. He said last evening that he had received no advices from the German consulate department, inasmuch as he is not an agent of the government, but merely a power of attorney correspondent.

Carranza to Be Neutral In Case of German War

Mexico City, Feb. 4.—General Carranza was notified last night by The Associated Press of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. He declined to make any statement, but an immediate member of his official family announced that he was preparing a declaration of strict Mexican neutrality in case of war between the two countries.

SUNDAY'S BLIZZARD COVERS WIDE RANGE

Hurricane With Snow Rages From Mountains East, Causing Great Trouble.

OMAHA IS FAVORED SPOT

Another blizzard struck northern Nebraska, western Iowa, South Dakota and the southern portion of Wyoming, Saturday. Indications last night were that it was more severe than the one of last week. Temperatures are running all the way from zero to fifteen and twenty below. Trains running through the storm zone have been annulled, or are running hours behind their schedules.

So far as central and southern Nebraska is concerned, the high wind prevails, but there is no new snow and hardly enough of the old snow to drift. All Sunday the wind blew a gale, continuing into the night.

Disagreeable Sunday For Omaha.
Omaha experienced a most disagreeable day. The morning started cold and windy. The temperature was nine degrees above zero and continued at about this point until along in the afternoon, when the drop commenced and at 7 o'clock last night, the marking was at zero.

The government weather office run up the cold wave flag at noon and not long thereafter the cold wave arrived. The office sent out the prediction that this particular cold wave was centering up in the Rocky mountains and that it would overspread the plains states, with the cold extending down into Kansas and across into Iowa and up into Minnesota and the Dakotas.

In Nebraska late last night reports indicated that the wind was high everywhere, and light flurries of snow over the east and south sections, with heavy snow farther north.

Severe Storm In Iowa.
Des Moines reported the worst storm of the season, in fact, many of the old timers asserted that it was the most severe in the history of the state. All through the state a high wind blew, prostrating telegraph and telephone wires, new snow falling and drifting badly. In some localities it was reported to have piled up in drifts five and six feet high. Temperatures ranged from zero to ten below.

Iowa City was hard hit early in the day. Snow fell throughout a good portion of Saturday night, when the wind commenced piling it up. In the city, street railway and other traffic was suspended, or greatly demoralized. The weather was so bad that men could not work on the transportation lines, the snow being driven along by a fifty-per-mile wind and the temperature down to fourteen below zero.

South Dakota Snow Bound.
Pierre, S. D., reported the worst storm in years. There was a heavy

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NEUTRALS BIDDEN TO JOIN AMERICA IN GERMAN BREAK

President Wilson Instructs Diplomats to Invite All Not at War to Dissolve Diplomatic Relations.

NO OTHER CHOICE HERE

Close Neighbors of Teutons May Hesitate at This Action.

STILL TRYING FOR PEACE

Washington, Feb. 4.—Besides breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson has made a bold stroke to range the moral forces of all other neutral countries along with that of the United States in the interest of peace.

The president has suggested to all the other neutrals that they break off diplomatic relations with Germany, as the United States has done, and has instructed all American diplomats in those countries to report immediately how the suggestion is received. The opinion in diplomatic quarters here is that European neutrals at the very doorstep of Germany, threatened by its military power, will hesitate to take such a step. The effect of the suggestion in other countries is being eagerly awaited. This was the only known development of first importance which came out of a day of tense waiting which followed the actual announcement yesterday.

First Cloud Dispelled.

News that the American reamer Housatonic had not been sunk without proper warning and that no lives had been lost dispelled a cloud which threatened the storm to follow the first overt act against the United States under the new war-zone order.

Still hopeful that Germany will not ruthlessly sacrifice American lives or rights, the administration is awaiting developments, but leaving undone nothing to prepare the country for the eventualities of war.

The situation as to Austria is tonight unchanged. There is no doubt, however, that diplomatic relations will be broken with her when she announces her intention to adhere to Germany's course.

The president's invitation to neutrals to follow his action was contained in instructions to American diplomats to announce the break with Germany to the governments to which they are accredited. It was contained in the following order:

No Choice for U. S.

"You will immediately notify the government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916. (The Sussex note.)

"It has therefore recalled the American ambassador from Berlin and has delivered passports to the German ambassador to the United States.

"Say also that the president is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it is done the president will ask congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

"The course taken is, in the president's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the senate January 12. (The address proposing a world league for peace.)

Still Hopes for Peace.
"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

"Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action."

Thus it becomes apparent that in the shadow of war the president has not abandoned his effort for peace and as the first step has moved to direct the moral forces of the neutral world to compel Germany's return to an observance of international law at sea.

The danger that broken diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany will develop into a state of war is by no means minimized by President Wilson's course and neither he nor other officials of the government are abating their preparations for any eventuality.

Steps to protect American cities

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

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