

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day, colder by to-morrow night. Strong west winds. Full Report on Page 6



STATE GUARD CALLED AFTER MAYOR'S PLEA

Whitman Orders Out Land Forces and Naval Militia

CITY PROTECTED FROM TERRORISTS

Mitchel Confers with O'Ryan—11,000 Police on Defence Duty

Governor Whitman ordered the mobilization of the National Guard last night.

This step—to guard against possible acts of violence—was taken after a conference with Mayor Mitchel, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Adjutant General Stotesbury and Commissioner Robert P. Forshaw, of the Naval Militia, at the Hotel St. Regis.

The Guard will be used to suppress any disorder that may occur and to protect the watersheds, armories, arsenals, aqueducts and bridges of the state against possible damage.

Fear of Terrorism

How much this is feared may be judged from the fact that although 11,000 police—all trained soldiers—are on guard in New York City, Mayor Mitchel was one of the most insistent in urging the additional protection of the Guard.

During the conference he dictated a formal appeal to the Governor, in which he laid stress on the possibility of terrorism ensuing, which the Guard alone could quell. He pointed out, as an indication of what might follow, the acts of violence committed in the past under the direction of von Papen and Boy-Ed.

Guard on Duty Here

Later in the evening, in an address at the dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York, at the Waldorf, the Mayor again warned against "possible acts of violence by fanatics," but qualified this by adding that he did not anticipate any serious disturbance.

The mobilization order means that the next few days will see New York City guarded by 5,500 militiamen, as well as by police. The rest of the state's vital points will be protected by 7,000 more. There are 5,500 New York Guardsmen still on the border. Of these, 3,500 are from this city.

Mayor Mitchel's letter was formally handed to Governor Whitman. It reads: New York City, Feb. 3, 1917.

To His Excellency the Governor:

Whereas diplomatic relations between the United States and the Imperial German government have been broken off, and there have been during the last year or more various acts of violence directed against property within the City of New York, or in the immediate vicinity, which acts constituted breaches of the peace and were committed for the apparent purpose of embarrassing one or more of the belligerents engaged in the war in Europe;

And, whereas there exists, in the opinion of the undersigned, imminent danger of the commission of similar acts of violence and breaches of the peace against property and public utilities of the City of New York;

And, whereas the effect of such acts if committed may be of disastrous proportions and consequence to the lives and welfare of the residents of the City of New York;

And, whereas the civil authorities of the City of New York have not for the present sufficient and adequate forces at their disposal to properly and adequately guard against the commission of such acts;

I do, therefore, pursuant to Section 116 of the Military Law of the State of New York, request that Your Excellency order out such detachments of the National Guard and Naval Militia for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order, until such time as such authorities may provide adequately against such acts of violence and breaches of the peace.

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor of New York.

The Mayor's statement that the police force of the city, consisting of 11,000 men, was not sufficient to guard against "such acts" when called to his

HEAR WILSON ASKED ALL NEUTRALS' AID

Washington, Feb. 3.—It was reported to-night in diplomatic quarters, but unconfirmed in any American official source, that President Wilson in advising neutrals of his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany had invited other neutrals to follow his course.

AMERICAN SHIP U-BOAT VICTIM

Destruction of Housatonic May Be Basis of War Declaration

(From The Tribune Bureau) Washington, Feb. 3.—The gravest concern was felt by State Department officials to-night when they received news from London of the sinking by a submarine of the American steamship Housatonic. It was realized that this might be the necessary overt act which would cause war.

It was said, however, that the Housatonic case would not be considered by this government until the evidence was all in. If the ship was sunk without warning it presents a casus belli, otherwise not.

According to the dispatches from London, the ship was sunk by a German submarine about noon to-day, when she was off the Scilly Islands. It is reported in London that no warning was given, but this has not been verified. All the officers and crew were saved by a British armed steamer.

Wilson's Warning

The first effect of the incident in official quarters was to direct attention anew to the President's declaration in his address to Congress to-day, that if American ships and lives were sacrificed, "in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law," he would again go before Congress for authority to "use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people."

The news, coming almost before President Wilson's words in Congress had died away, created a tremendous sensation. Admittedly, if the Housatonic was sunk without warning, or with loss of American life, it will amount to little less than an act of war, and be followed by all the consequences which the President so clearly pointed out in his address.

The Housatonic, with 144,000 bushels of wheat, sailed from Galveston on January 16 and from Newport News on January 16 for London. There were fifteen Americans in her crew and twenty-four of other nationalities.

Formerly German Ship

The Housatonic formerly was the Hamburg-American steamer Germania, and American registry was granted to her in April, 1915. Prior to that time she had been laid up at New Orleans since the beginning of the war.

It was then announced that the vessel had been bought on March 29 for \$85,000 by the Housatonic Steamship Company, of which Edward F. Geer, of New York, is president. The Housatonic was 3,143 tons gross and was built in Glasgow in 1909. She was 258 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The ship was under charter to Brown, Jenkinson & Co., of London, it was asserted last night by Edward F. Geer, president of the Housatonic Steamship Company. On her last trip to Europe, she carried supplies to Rotterdam for the Belgian Relief Commission.

COL. ROOSEVELT PLANS TO RAISE ARMY DIVISION

Writes War Department for Authority to Enlist Many Applicants

Oyster Bay, Feb. 3.—If war comes Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is going to enlist. His four sons will follow his lead, and if the War Department will permit, a volunteer army division will march after him to the front.

The break with Germany has revived the "Roosevelt division" which was planned when war with Mexico threatened and disappeared from view when that crisis passed. From all over the country to-day telegrams from men who want to fight under the Colonel's leadership have been pouring into Oyster Bay.

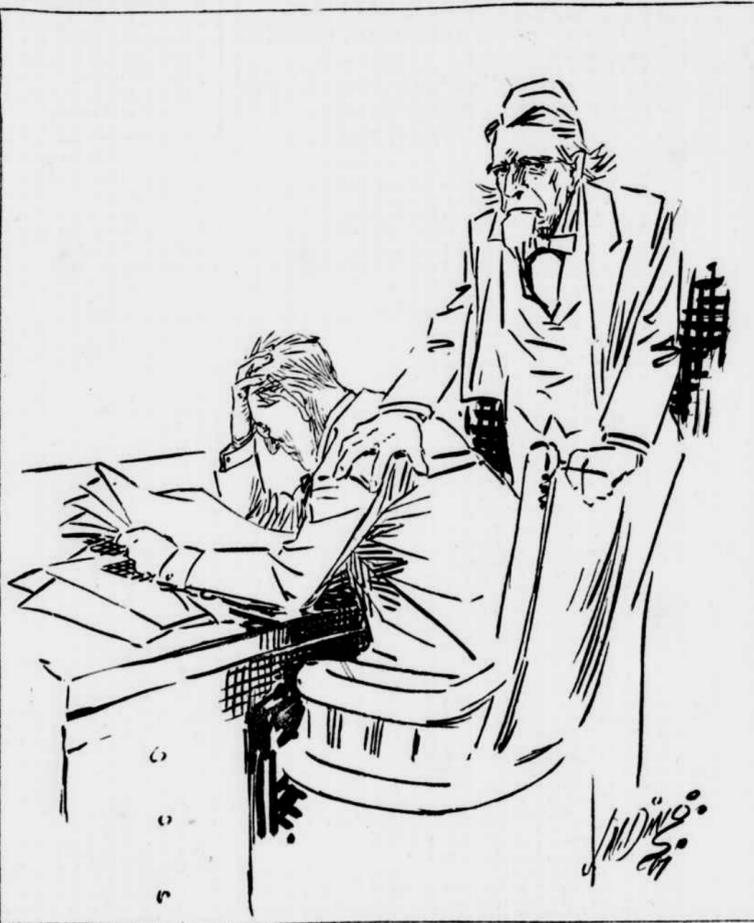
"Of course, I shall support the President in all that he does to uphold the honor of the United States," Colonel Roosevelt said to-night. "I have written to the War Department, asking for permission to raise a division, if war is declared and there is a call for volunteers. My four sons will go with me if the call comes."

If the division ever comes into being, men of all ages and positions will be for the opportunity of marching in its ranks. All yesterday afternoon Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, was in conference at Sagamore Hill. He is to be commissary general of the organization if it is formed.

Others who have asked for the privilege of acting as colonel or lieutenant colonel under his command are Captain John C. Groome, of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary; John Sylvanus, of Bisbee, Ariz.; Seth Bullock, of Deadwood; Rock Channing, of Denver; and David Goodrich, of New York.

COMPARTMENT CARS TO AUGUSTA. Atlantic Coast Line, 9:16 A.M. Wed. & Sat. Standard Pullman Daily, Office, 1133 W. 4th St.

STANDING BACK OF HIM



I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now. If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress, to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.—From President Wilson's address to Congress yesterday.

NAVY TO CONVOY AMERICAN SHIPS IN U-BOAT ZONE

Protection Will Be Given Whether Contraband Is Carried or Not

(From The Tribune Bureau) Washington, Feb. 3.—The navy will furnish convoys for all American vessels sailing for the war zone. Until arrangements for such convoys have been completed the government will discourage American shipmasters from sailing for European ports.

It was decided to-day that the government ought not to take the responsibility of encouraging departures, in view of the specific warning of the German note, unless adequate protection was furnished by the naval forces. Although conveying a merchantman may be regarded by Germany as a warlike act, and thus furnish the German government with an excuse for pretending that the commencement of the almost inevitable hostilities is chargeable to the United States, officials believe it is better to take this risk than to take the far greater risk of having the vessels sunk because unprotected.

Convoys a merchantman, under international law, gives that ship the status of a war vessel of the same nationality as the convoy. An American merchantman convoyed by an American destroyer, therefore, would have the status of an American warship. A German submarine attack on a vessel so convoyed would be equivalent to an attack on an American warship.

To Protect All Traders

If the convoyed vessel carried contraband, therefore, it could be regarded as a breach of neutrality. But as the German government has made no distinction in its war zone warning between contraband carriers and other traders, the United States government feels justified in offering its protection to all classes of American commerce, whether contraband or not.

It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that all navy yards had been closed except to employees. This step was taken frankly as a protection against German spies, and the announcement was made even before the President's break with Germany was known.

The department announced also that it had a complete list of all vessels in the United States which would be available as naval auxiliaries in case of war, or even in time of peace, if it should be necessary to requisition

BRITISH WAR FLEET OFF NEW YORK HARBOR

On Guard Since Thursday—Ready for Emergency, Says Attache

A fleet of British warships is standing guard off New York Harbor. They have been there since Thursday. Captain Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British Embassy, admitted last night that the ships were cruising in what in naval circles is known as the New York area.

"Just where they are now it would be impossible to say," said Captain Gaunt, "as the New York area, in which the ships are cruising, covers a stretch of water extending from the three-mile limit to 600 miles out to sea." Captain Gaunt said he did not know the number or types of ships in the fleet, but he added that it could be taken for granted they were in sufficient force to be ready for any emergency.

CAPITAL FROWNS ON INAUGURATION POMP IN CRISIS

President May Take Oath Privately in White House on Sunday, March 4

Washington, Feb. 3.—While no decision has been reached officially, there is a strong sentiment in high quarters favoring the abandonment of the public inauguration ceremonies on March 5. The plan is simply to have the President take the oath of office in the White House on Sunday, March 4. The Army and Navy reception at the White House probably will be abandoned.

It is felt that the President, facing a great international crisis, should not be called upon to participate in any public function.

U. S. SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS; ONE IS CRIPPLED

Federal Officers Find the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Disabled at Boston

Boston, Feb. 3.—The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie was seized by United States Marshal Mitchell on a civil process to-night. The ship was found to be crippled beyond possibility of early usefulness, according to an official who assisted in the seizure.

The liner's boilers were said to have been cleared of all water, the fires were burning at top capacity and countless valves in the engine room had been mutilated, transferred or removed entirely, this official stated.

United States Marshal Mitchell to-night took possession of the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which had been nominally in his custody since the litigation brought against the owners by the National City Bank of New York.

German Crew Put Ashore

Captain Charles A. Polack and the skeleton crew of 112 men who had made the ship their home for more than two years were put ashore and housed for the time being at the Immigration Bureau. The German engineers, firemen and others whose services have been required to keep the ship in condition were replaced by American citizens, and fifty men of the city police force were put on board.

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Wilson Breaks With Germany; War Imminent

Bernstorff Dismissed, Gerard Recalled; "Overt Act," Sacrificing American Lives or Ships, Means Fight, Is President's Warning

HOSTILITIES MAY BE FORCED ON THIS NATION IN NEXT 48 HOURS

Officials Close to Executive Believe Armed Clash Is Inevitable—Appropriation for Conflict May Be Introduced To-morrow—President Declares He'll Use "Any Means Necessary" to Protect Seamen and Citizens on the High Seas

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, Feb. 3.—War is now as near as one second is to another. Only a miracle can prevent the taking of the next step, which means the beginning of actual hostilities against the Germans.

No one high in official life here now believes that it is still possible for the United States to keep out. The men in authority close to the President, although they are glad that responsibility for the fateful next step has been placed squarely on the shoulders of the German government, view the immediate future with the utmost gravity.

Events at sea may require the Congress of the United States to make formal declaration of war against Germany as soon as the Senate and the House of Representatives reconvene on Monday. A huge appropriation and sweeping authority conferred upon the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States as seemed best to him would follow as a matter of course. Then there would be nothing more for Congress to do. All that is necessary probably will be done at this session.

The tenseness which has filled Washington during the two days since Germany precipitated a new crisis by announcing the withdrawal of her pledges and the beginning of ruthless submarine warfare was sharply broken just after 10 o'clock this morning, when it was announced that the President would address a joint session of Congress on foreign relations at 2 this afternoon.

Immediately afterward it became known that it had been decided in the session of the Cabinet yesterday, and the conferences between the President and Senators which followed it, that relations with Germany must be broken off and that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had been instructed to ask for his passports, while passports were being prepared for Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The President spent the morning completing his message to Congress, seeing no one but Secretary Lansing, and him only for a few minutes. After completing the message he went to the golf links. No official would discuss the situation in any form.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the President left the White House, at about the same time that a messenger left the State Department to take to the German Embassy passports for the ambassador, his wife and staff, a total of nearly a hundred persons.

At the Capitol a committee from both houses met the President and escorted him to the Speaker's rostrum in the hall of the House of Representatives. The assembled lawmakers rose as he entered the hall and burst into cheering and hand-clapping. The President, his face set, and without the suggestion of a smile, bowed and began very slowly to read his address. It follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress.

The Imperial German government on January 31 announced to this government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after February 1, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on April 8 last, in view of the sinking on March 24 of the cross-Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States, who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the Imperial German government, in which it made the following declaration:

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

German Answer Gave Pledges

In reply to this declaration the Imperial German government gave this government the following assurance:

The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes

itself now, as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that any other belligerent government, and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

Under these circumstances Germany would meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.

U. S. Must Now Sever Relations

I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course, which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German government did not declare and

of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative.

Gets Warning to Sink at Sight

To this note of the eighth of May, the Imperial German government made no reply.

On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

The Imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

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