

WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer to-day; possibly snow flurries. To-morrow probably fair; moderate west to north-west winds.
Full Report on Page 8

Vol. LXXVI No. 25,658
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1917

Prepare To Intervene in Cuban Crisis

Gen. Wood or Gen. Barry, Who Went Before, May Go

ELECTION TO-DAY MAY RAISE ISSUE

Ex-President Gomez Has Joined Rebellion, Washington Hears

Washington, Feb. 13.—Plans for intervention in Cuba, which has become a strong possibility because of the rapid spread of the revolution, are being prepared by the General Staff of the army. The State Department referred to the Secretary of War to-day its reports on conditions in the island, and Mr. Baker is understood to have directed Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, to prepare plans for an expedition of from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

Intimations already have been conveyed to the government and people of Cuba that such a step might be taken unless the disorder ceased. Unless there is a marked improvement, the armed forces of the United States will be sent on their way within a few days.

Either General Wood, who commanded the forces of occupation in 1906-'07, or General Barry, who directed the intervention of 1906-'07, will head the new expedition, it is expected. The chances favor the latter, owing to the antipathy to General Wood in the present Administration.

Crisis Expected To-day

The progress of the revolt since its inception, only a few days ago, has been alarming. The new elections in the province of Santa Clara to-morrow are expected to bring a crisis, and force intervention or end the rebellion.

The new elections were ordered by the government on account of alleged fraud in the Presidential election last November. President Moncal insists that he was re-elected over Alfredo Rojas, the Liberal candidate, and refuses to yield his office.

Trouble Latent in Carranza's Embargo Plan

U. S. War with Mexico or Controversy with Britain a Possibility

Menocal Calls Volunteers for Ninety Days' Service

Cuban Official Says Outsiders Aid Rebels

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Menocal has just issued a decree authorizing a call for volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years to serve for ninety days. It is rumored that the former President, General José Miguel Gomez, has landed at Camaguey and that Lieutenant Colonel Quinones, commander of the Camaguey forces, has revolted with all his men.

AS IN THE DUMBA AFFAIR?



British Killing U-Boats; Only 4 Ships Sunk in a Day

Curzon Credits Jellicoe with Greatly Crippling Ruthless Campaign

London, Feb. 13.—Speaking in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Curzon, member of the War Council, said that Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was "not dissatisfied" with the number of German submarines which never would return to Germany.

Recently unofficial reports have been circulated that more than 200 German submarines have been captured or destroyed by the British navy, but no official confirmation of this has been made.

Freighter Afric, Owned by White Star Line, Biggest Prize of U-Boat Campaign

11,999-Ton Ship, 3 Others Sunk; 17 Men Missing

London, Feb. 13.—The largest, though by no means the most valuable, prize of the submarine campaign fell to the Germans to-day, when the 11,999-ton White Star liner Afric was sunk, with the loss of seventeen of her crew.

Defensive Measures Extensive

All the expedients suggested by Baron Beresford were being pressed forward with the utmost energy, together with many others, he continued, even in addition to those mentioned by Earl Curzon on February 7. Every device that human ingenuity could frame was being employed.

U. S. Helpless to Lift German Ban on Relief

Washington, Feb. 13.—Deep regret at the expulsion by German military authorities of the American relief commissioners in Belgium and North France was expressed officially at the State Department to-day, where it was said that there was absolutely nothing that this government could do to secure revocation of the military order.

U-BOAT BOMBARDS FRENCH COAST, FLEES FORT GUNS

Five Persons Wounded in Attack at Mouth of Adour River

Paris, Feb. 13.—A submarine yesterday attacked the French coast. An official statement reads: "An enemy submarine emerged at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the mouth of the Adour River and fired six shots at the coast. The land batteries immediately replied. At the first shot the submarine dived quickly. Five persons were wounded, one seriously. The material damage was insignificant."

Troops Moving In Germany for Big 1917 Drive

Campaign May Open February 20; U-Boat War Timed to Hamper Allied Offensive

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—The troop movements in Germany preliminary to the spring campaign are now in full swing. The movements of the troop trains and the requirements in cars for the transportation of regiments to the places selected for the new concentrations are responsible, far more than the coal shortage, for the great restrictions upon ordinary traffic.

Break with Other Central Powers Appears Certain

Relations Badly Strained by U-Boat Policy and Hold-up of Relief Ships

Washington, Feb. 13.—There were strong indications during the day that the severance of relations with Germany would be extended to the other Central Powers. Austria's adherence to Germany's position is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country.

Relations Badly Strained by U-Boat Policy and Hold-up of Relief Ships

Washington, Feb. 13.—There were strong indications during the day that the severance of relations with Germany would be extended to the other Central Powers. Austria's adherence to Germany's position is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country.

Germany Repudiates Her Peace Overture; U. S. Is About to Act

Cabinet Is Divided on Arming of American Ships

WILSON TO DECIDE WITHIN 48 HOURS

Unmoved by Bryan-Pacifist Element—Firm Stand Predicted

By STEVENSON H. EVANS
Washington, Feb. 13.—A climax in the present crisis between the United States and the German Empire may be reached within forty-eight hours or less. President Wilson within that time is expected to indicate the culminating point of his prolonged consideration as to the next step to be taken by the United States short of actual hostilities.

The decision probably will concern the arming of American merchantmen. The Cabinet was in session for more than two hours this afternoon, and spent a good part of that time wrestling with the immediate problem of guns for the St. Louis. There was a serious difference of opinion. The understanding of well-informed men in Washington to-night is that the President did not side with the pacifists.

CABINET IS DIVIDED

Lansing, Lane and Houston took the position that this government must make effective the declaration of the President that the United States would not recognize the right of the German government to proclaim forbidden zones on the high seas.

WILSON WILL DECIDE

A great latitude of discussion was permitted in the Cabinet. However, the responsibility is just where it has been right along—on the shoulders of the President—and he shows no desire to share the burden.

GERARD IS EXPECTED IN PARIS TO-MORROW

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

BERNSTORFF HOPES WAR WILL BE AVERTED

Washington, Feb. 13.—Count von Bernstorff before leaving here to-night issued the following statement:

In leaving the United States, after a stay of eight years, I wish to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality which have been shown me. My heart is full of gratitude to those whose personal friendship never wavered during the trying years of the war.

In the last days I have received so many cordial farewell messages that it was impossible for me to thank them all individually. The Countess Bernstorff joins me in this expression of our deepest personal gratitude. I hope that the war may be averted and the old friendly relations between the United States and Germany may soon be restored.

(Details of the plans for Von Bernstorff's sailing to-day on Page 3.)

Third Demand For Release of Yarrowdale Men

Berlin Admits 72 Americans Are Being Held as Hostages for German Sailors

Washington, Feb. 13.—A third demand was made to-day by the State Department on Germany for the release of the seventy-two American prisoners taken into Germany by the raider "prison ship" Yarrowdale. It was directed to the German government through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister here.

The first demand was made through Ambassador Gerard before the break. While it was in transmission Germany promised to release the men. After the break they were held up, ostensibly as hostages. A new demand was dispatched through the Spanish government, but no answer was received.

Will Not Force Issue

Although there is great indignation at the treatment of the Yarrowdale prisoners and other Americans in Germany, the disposition of the State Department is not to force the issue, but to act with the utmost patience. The Cabinet discussed the question to-day and decided that in view of the imperfect communications between the two countries it would be a mistake to raise a grave issue over matters in which life was not involved.

Suspects Political Censorship

It is considered possible, however, that Germany believes there is a political censorship of the wireless which permits only matter favorable to the United States government to go through.

GERARD IS EXPECTED IN PARIS TO-MORROW

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

Will Be Guest of Ambassador William Graves Sharp

All Craft To Be Sunk Unwarned, Germans Notify World

NEUTRALS' LIVES NOT TO BE SPARED

Further Negotiations Not Warranted or Planned, Berlin Declares

Berlin, Feb. 13 (via London).—It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States, or through other medium, is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war. It is reiterated that the imperial government is not permitting doubts in any quarters regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare, and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the programme already being carried out.

In view of this, it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable. The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement, made through the Swiss government, that Germany was willing to negotiate respecting the amended treaty of 1799.

Will Warn No Ships Henceforth, Says Berlin

Amsterdam, Feb. 13 (via London).—All periods of grace for neutral ships entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired; according to a Berlin official statement received here. The statement says that immunity ceased in respect to the Atlantic and English Channel zones on the night of February 12, for the North Sea zone on February 6 and for the Mediterranean zone on February 10. It continues:

"From now on, therefore, in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is in full force and shipping can no longer expect individual warning. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the dangers threatening them and their crews. It is expressly stated that all news spread from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning, before the dates mentioned for the various prohibited areas, is incorrect.

Washington Mystified by Denial from Berlin

Washington, Feb. 13.—Officials are mystified by the obvious insipid Berlin statement that no "peace" effort toward the United States government had been authorized.

If this statement is intended to deny that Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, was authorized to present his memorandum of Sunday to Secretary Lansing, then by whose orders did he say that "the German government" had requested him to make the overtures?

Washington takes the Berlin story to be partly an address to the German people, intended primarily for domestic consumption. It may also be Berlin's retort to the blunt statement from the United States that this government would have nothing to do with Germany until the submarine frightfulness edict was withdrawn.

The American State Department was convinced that Dr. Ritter had authority from his government to present to the government of the United States the oral suggestion on Saturday which was followed by the written memorandum on Sunday.

The hand of Bernstorff was seen in the affair from the beginning, but as Dr. Bernstorff's wireless had been intercepted, it was assumed that authority for it had been obtained from Berlin. It is well understood, however, that Germany would have preferred not to put the proposal in writing, but only to offer it informally, as a peg on which to hang newspaper propaganda.

If the German government persists in denying that Dr. Ritter had no authority to make his suggestion there will be an investigation into the whole affair.