

ALTHOUGH GERMAN OFFICIALS SEE NO HOPE FOR PEACE

COUNTRY AWAITS THE ISSUE OF WAR OR PEACE

WAR MEASURES COMING FAST IN CONGRESS TODAY

Precautionary Measures for Safety of Government Military Property Are Taken

PRESIDENT CALLS PEOPLE TO BE CALM DURING THE TENSE PERIOD OF WAITING

Instructions to All Officials to Avoid Hasty Action and Keep Strictly Within Legal Action.

Government Points Out It Has No Legal Right to Take Over German War-Bound Merchant Ships in U. S. Harbors—While Still Hoping for Peace, President Causes Every Preparation for War to Be Taken.

Washington, Feb. 5.—While officials refuse to admit that Austria's formal announcement of her adhesion to Germany's declaration of unrestricted warfare has been received officially, there is reason for believing it is now before the government and that appropriate action is being considered.

Washington, Feb. 5.—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 and Secretary Daniels discussed expediting legislation to empower the government to take possession of shipyards, munitions plants and other facilities for hurrying the work of preparedness if it becomes necessary.

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.

Instructions to Officials. 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.

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

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

Adhere Strictly to Law. 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 outside of extreme which it would be legal to do in ordinary times.

The president himself, it was stated, is moving without panic or haste and expects all officers of the government to do likewise. If war comes he wants the possible blame attached to the American government or any of its officials or people.

Bill Hoping for Peace. While still hoping for peace, but taking every possible step to prepare the country for war, the president today appeared to congress to quickly discuss all routine business, appropriations and pending legislation and then to decide for action to meet any emergency.

The president wants congress ready to act if it becomes necessary for him to address it again and ask for authority.

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DEVELOPMENTS OF A DAY IN GERMANIC SITUATION

President's friends say he still hopes to avoid hostilities and that other nations adding their voices to that of the United States will unite the major moral force of the world to compel peace in Europe. Government officials deny reports that seizure of German war-bound merchant ships was contemplated. Germany, it is said, will propose a special ratification of the treaties of 1799 and 1822 with the United States, allowing nations in case of war, nine months here to settle their affairs and leave hostile countries. High German officials, expressing regret over severance of relations, say there is now little hope of avoiding hostilities, as there is no chance for a settlement of the submarine order. Italian guard troops entraining at Mexican border for home stations sent back to their posts along the boundary. Resolution before the senate endorsing the action of the president in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. Proclamation by the president forbidding American shipowners to change their allegiance to any of the foreign countries. Bill introduced in house empowering president to take over American railroads in case of war. Steamer Philadelphia arrives safely in Liverpool. Steamer New York departs from Liverpool for America. Two British and one Russian ship sunk by submarines. Arrangements have been made to send Ambassador Bernstorff and his suite, together with all German consuls, 390 in all, home via Havana and Spain. Ambassador Gerard today received his instructions from Washington to ask for his passports. He will probably return to America via Spain.

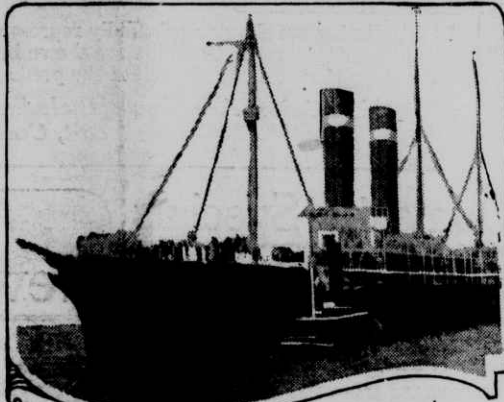
BOMB IS FOUND IN HOME OF COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK PORT

Customs Chief Malone Reports the Incident to Washington.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Customs Collector Malone at New York reported to the treasury department today that he had found a bomb under the steps of his home.

New York, Feb. 5.—Prior to the receipt of the dispatch from Washington that a bomb had been found under the steps of Mr. Malone's home, a report was current here that a bomb had been found in the custom house in Mr. Malone's office on Saturday. This report and all knowledge of any attempt on Mr. Malone's life were emphatically denied by Deputy Collector Stewart, speaking for Mr. Malone. He said a statement would be given out later. A report was current that the incident was considered somewhat as a joke by some officials. The bomb reported to have been planted at the custom house was said to have been discovered in the room under Mr. Malone's private office in which he was at work. It was said that employes had discovered it and extinguished its fuse.

FIRST GREAT LINER TO ESCAPE THE SUBMARINE



S.S. PHILADELPHIA

The steamer Philadelphia is one of the International Mercantile Marine's American line fleet. The Philadelphia, with a large number of Americans on board, was at sea when Germany's note declaring for an unrestricted submarine warfare was received. The ship docked at Liverpool last night. On Sunday rumors were current in this country and Canada that the Philadelphia had been torpedoed. An accident to her engines delayed the Philadelphia more than a day in making port. The New York of the same line departed from Liverpool today for New York City.

LITTLE CHANCE NOW TO AVOID AN OPEN RUPTURE BETWEEN U.S. AND BERLIN

Position of the Highest German Officials is That "Unrestricted Naval Warfare" is Germany's Last and Most Effective Weapon to Combat Her Foes. No Animosity Toward United States and Only Regret is Expressed at Severance of Relations, But Submarine Warfare Must Go on to Save Teutons.

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 4. (via London, Feb. 5.)—Outlook for 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. 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 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. 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."

OFFER RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE ENDORSING ACTION

Democratic Leaders, After Consulting With Republicans, Believe Measure Supporting President's Act in Severing Relations With Germany Will Be Endorsed. Text Lays Especial Emphasis Upon Executive's Desire to Maintain Peace.

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." 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 it is stated the republicans will support the endorsement.

The text of the resolution follows: The Resolution.

"Whereas, the president has, for the reasons stated in his address delivered to the congress in joint session on Feb. 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

"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 the congress and ask the authority of the congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for American seamen and people in the prosecution of the legal and legitimate errands on the high seas.

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the

GERARD RECEIVES HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO ASK PASSPORTS

American Ambassador Will Return Home Via Spanish Port.

Berlin, Feb. 5 (via London).—Ambassador James W. Gerard this morning received instructions to request his passports. His plans for departure are not yet completed, but the ambassador has practically decided to return to the United States from a Spanish port. The plan to have American interests taken over by the Brazilian minister has been abandoned, and it is not known who will represent America in Berlin.

OVERRIDE VETO OF PRESIDENT ON IMMIGRATION

Despite Protest of Japan, Bill With Much-Vetoed Literacy Test Becomes Law.

JAP EMBASSY RAISES POINT TO STATE DEPT.

Government Officials Anxious to Prevent Revival of the Japanese Trouble.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Bulletin.—The senate late today by a vote of 42 to 19 repassed the immigration bill over the veto of the president, despite a warning from the state department that the Asiatic exclusion section might result in disturbing amicable relations with Japan. The measure, containing the literacy test, fought over for 20 years and vetoed by three presidents, now becomes a law.

Washington, Feb. 5.—New objections from Japan to the language of the (Continued on Page Six.)

2,000 GERMAN SAILORS ARE PLACED UNDER GUARD

Vessels Not Seized—Action is Purely a Precautionary Measure.

New York, Feb. 5.—Nearly two thousand officers and men, remnants of the crews of 25 German merchant ships which were laid up here at the beginning of the war, are virtually prisoners today on board their vessels. The federal authorities explained that the German seamen were "not forcibly detained, but simply requested" to remain on their ships. Members of the crews, however, who returned from shore leave last night and today were notified that if they went aboard they would have to stay there.

Collector Malone of the port of New York let it be known that his guards were stationed to prevent the German sailors from violating the immigration laws by destroying their ships and staying ashore without passing the customary immigration inspection.

Mr. Malone denied that the government contemplated "seizing" the German ships.

MONTANA CAVALRY TROOP IN BUTTE NEXT THURSDAY

Treasure State Rough Riders Leave Douglas and Are En Route Home to Be Mustered Out. Call for Militia Seems Unlikely Now.

Members of Troop A, First Montana cavalry, who left Douglas, Ariz., where they have been on border patrol duty since August, last night, will pass through Butte en route to Fort William Henry Harrison, near Helena, on Thursday night or Friday morning, according to advices received in Butte. The troop will return home over the same route as was taken by the First Montana infantry, to which the troop was formerly attached, when the regi-

STATE PLEDGED TO PRESIDENT IN WAR CRISIS

All Resources of Montana Are at the Command of Washington.

WHAT THE SESSION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Farmers and Labor Representatives Not Entirely Together.

Special to the Post. Helena, Feb. 5.—The senate unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Senator Edwards today communicating to President Wilson and through him to all the world the loyalty of the people of Montana to the nation in whatever development may come in the international crisis.

The resolution pledges to the nation all resources Montana can furnish that are required in the present situation. The resolution was transmitted to the house.

Not for Night School Bill.

On adverse committee reports the senate killed S. B. 109, providing for night schools; S. B. 84, fixing the maximum rate of interest at 8 per cent; H. B. 17, providing for semi-annual payment of taxes, and H. B. 71, providing for free text-books were favorably recommended, as was S. B. 83, providing for the appointment of Granville Stuart to compile early data concerning the state.

Among the bills introduced was one by Jones providing for the revision of the code; by Brower, abolishing the position of steamboat inspector, and two by the committee on livestock providing for the consolidation of the state board of stock and sheep commissioners, and the rearrangement of the work of the livestock sanitary board.

The house was in session but a short time and then recessed until this evening. Many members of the house are in Butte attending the funeral of J. J. Flannigan.

Anderson of Fergus gave notice of a (Continued on Page Three.)

SHIPOWNERS MAY NOT CHANGE THE VESSEL REGISTRY

President's Proclamation Forbidding it Says Emergency Exists.

Washington, Feb. 5.—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 points 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."

PERSHING AND HIS MEN MARCH OUT OF MEXICO

The Punitive Expedition is Now Back on American Soil.

Columbus, N. M., Feb. 5.—Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10:05 a. m. today at the head of more than 10,000 soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

General Pershing crossed the boundary at the border line half a length ahead of his staff officers, with Lieut. J. L. Collins, his aide-de-camp, and Capt. C. O. Edwards, his intelligence officer, riding next.

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

FIRST PRACTICE AT NEW TRENCH WAR DISASTROUS

U. S. Regular, Trying to Throw Grenade, Strikes the Trench With it.

El Paso, Feb. 5.—The first practice in European trench warfare ever held here resulted in First Sergeant Tneslack of company I, Twenty-third United States Infantry, losing a hand from the explosion of a hand grenade, and Private Walter Albright of company M, the same regiment, receiving injuries from flying metal that may result in death. Tneslack accidentally struck the back of the trench with the bomb in making a throw.