## The Last Call.

This is the last appeal the "Watchman" will make to the Democrats of Centre county to join the popular movement to wipe out the debt that has proven the only dark spot in the glorious victory we won at the polls last November.

Thus far we feel that the results have been only partially gratifying for we had hoped that long ere this the voluntary contributons would have equalled the amount that the National Committee was expecting from old Centre. We can see little use of devoting future space to the movement. We have repeatedly presented the matter and urged a general response and feel that everything aside from a personal canvass has been done, so that if you have been holding back for any cause whatever this is the last appeal the "Watchman" will make.

We will hold the last remittance to treasurer Marsh until the 15th inst, so that remittances either in person or by mail to this office before that time will be forwarded and acknowledged by the National Treasurer.

Aren't there enough Democrats in the county who feel like giving a dollar or so to run the total up to one hundred, at least.

The "Watchman"	\$10.00 10.00
Cash H. W. Todd, Philipsburg, Pa H. D. Rumberger, "" Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte W. D. Zerby,	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00
Cash J. G. Dauberman, Centre Hall	2.00 2.00
"Old Friend of the Cause". C.C. Workman, Mingoville. Cash. John Van Pelt, Bellefonte Cash. W. Harrison Walker, Bellefonte H. N. Meyer, Wm. H. Noll, Jr.	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Wm. H. Noll, Jr. N. B. Spangler S. D. Gettig W. G. Runkle, Bellefonte J. L. Seibert, Bellefonte H. S. Taylor, Bellefonte	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
	62.00

## WILL THERE BE WAR WITH GERMANY.

Sinking of Another Passenger Liner Makes the Situation Acute.

Washington, February 7.—The steady stream of reports telling of the destruction of merchant ships by German submarines was brought to a climax tonight by a cablegram to the State Department from Consul Frost at Queenstown announcing that the British passenger liner California had been torpedoed without warning and that an American citizen was among

the survivors. Whether this will prove to be the overt act to drive the United States into war no one would attempt to say tonight. President Wilson who must make the decision had retired when the news came and officials did not wake him. Late in the afternoon he had been informed of a message from Consul Frost telling of the sinking of the California but giving no details as to warning or the presence of

Americans. The President undoubtedly will wait for complete reports on the disaster before determining whether the time has come for him to go to Congress to ask authority to "use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our peo-

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Consul's first report said there was "one death and thirty hospital casess" among the more than 200 people on board the liner. The second added no information concerning casualties except that the survivors were landed at Queenstown tonight among them being John A. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., the only American known to have been aboard, and that some still were missing, including two women and several children. Lee is supposed to have been a member of the crew, as his name does not appear on the passenger list made public at New York.

The fact that the American escaped lessened in a degree the excitement created by the news, but only in a degree. More than a score of merchant craft have been sent to the bottom in the war zone within the past twenty-four hours and fifty or more since the German proclamation of ruthless warfare on the seas went into effect last Thursday. It is realized that if no citizen of the United States was among the victims, it merely was a fortunate accident and that it can be only a matter of hours before Americans are caught in such

wholesale descruction. LAST HOPE GONE. The California, which was bound from New York for Glasgow, is the first big passenger steamer to be destroyed since the Arabia was torpedoed in the Mediterranean months ago. Her sinking has about swept away the last lingering hope here that Germany after all would permit passenger carriers to escape in an effort to avoid driving the United States to hostilities.

## Ryndam Returns to New York.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Holland American liner Ryndam, which sail ed from New York January 29, is returning to this port, a cable message from the Holland-American line's offices abroad informed the local office

They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

## The President Announces Severance UNCLE of Relations With Germany

Washington .- President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and warned the Kaiser that ruthless sacrifice of American lives and rights means war.

Similar action is waiting for Austria should she notify this government that she joins in the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Passports have been handed to Count von Bernstorff, and Ambassador Gerard with all his staff and all American consuls are on their way out of Germany. All German consuls in the United States are expected to withdraw that the severance may be complete. American diplomatic interests in Berlin have been turned over to Spain; German diplomatic interests in the United States have been taken over by Switzerland. Foreign diplomatic interests which the United States had in charge in Germany have been turned over to various neutrals.

At two minutes after two o'clock last Saturday afternoon President the French standard of 1910 should Wilson addressed the Congress of the United States on a question which might ultimately become the most serious one that has ever been raised in the history of our country. Our relations with Germany had become so strained that only a few moments before he had ordered passports given to the German Ambassador and directed that Ambassador Gerard be recalled from Berlin. The President's speech follows and explains itself.

I at us pray to God as individuals and so a Nation that the state of the state of

Let us pray to God, as individuals and as a Nation that though on the brink of it we may yet be saved from the plunge into the chasm of war.

Gentlemen of the Congress: The Imperial German Government on the thirty-first day of January announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the first day of February, 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 the eighth day of April last, in view of the sinking on the twenty-fourth of March 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.

Germany's Rejected Pledges Quoted 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 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 (it added) neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall for the sake of neutral interest 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 the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principal of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated

Warning of "Absolute Responsibility"

To this the Government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurances given, but adding:

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of the citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

To this note of the eighth of May the Imperial German Government without dependents or divorced (43.35 made no reply.

Germany's Latest Notice of Ruthlessness

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.

Under these circumstances, Germany will 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. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.

No Alternative But a Break

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 May sador Gerard from Berlin and the 4, 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 April 18, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to his Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his Excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. 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 willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

Prepared to Take Further Steps

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should happily 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 understandngs 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.

We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the un-

doubted rights of our people.

We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people, which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago seek merely to vindicate our rights to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

SOURCES.

18,000,000 Men in the United States General Leads 10,000 Regulars Back Could be Called to the Colors at Once.

An army of nearly 18,000,000 men United States, if necessary, according to a carefully prepared estimate made public Monday night by the executive committee of Mayor Mitchel's committee on national defense, in New Yory city. Of this number, 10,535,-940 are between the ages of eighteen turn of the troops. and forty-five years and now are physically fit for service in the field, it was said.

In addition to this vast mobile National Guard through a lane of be applied, 690,000 of the 900,000 young men reaching military age an-

"From this it appears that more than nine-tenths of the force of 1,500,- chine. 000 trained and organized troops, which the war college division of the general staff thinks should be available at the outbreak of a war, could be made up from the men of two ages say nineteen and twenty-if the French standard is applied; and that under the stricter German standard of 1910 more than nine-tenths of the force could be made up from the men of three ages, say nineteen, twenty and twenty-one," the committee said.

RESOURCES OF THE NATION. In estimating the resources of the nation in men between eighteen and forty-five years available for milita- on May 1. ry service, the committee's statement, after deductions for "morbidity," physical defect, industrial necessities and dependency of families, placed the number at 4,778,050.

"In the attempts to estimate a nation's human military resources, it has to be borne in mind that the result depends upon highly elastic factors," the report asserted. "Upon the seriousness of the emergency that faces a nation must depend, in a great degree, the proportion of exemptions from military duty.

"Just as the United States, even under a system of obligatory service, standards, and by the employment of 4,788,050, so also—by the recruiting of older men, by the lowering of physical standards, and by the employment of women in occupations now open only to men-it could put a far greater number under arms.'

BASED ON FEDERAL CENSUS. The committee said it based its report on the Federal census of 1910 and had made an effort to reach an approximate estimate of the number of men who could be spared for military duty in a serious emergency. Out of 30,091,564 men employed in all manner of pursuits, it was found that 17,606,000 or 58.5 per cent. "could be brought into service if needed."

"Still unconsidered, however, is marital condition, or dependency, the committee declared. "Though unmarried men have dependents. there are married men, who are in such circumstances that they can do military service without imposing

In the calculation, it was said, all the single men, widowers without desumed to be available, and all the married men unavailable.

Of 21,071,076 men from eighteen to forty-five years old in this country, which material per cent. being single.) If this percentage were applied to the 10,535,-940 now physically fit for service in the field, it was said, the figure arrived at after deductions for sickness, physical defects and industrial necessities the number available for service would become 4,778,050, or 22.7 per cent. of the entire number of males from eighteen to forty-five.

Senate Approves President's Act.

Washington, February 7.—President Wilson's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was approved formally today by the Senate. By a vote of 78 to 5, the Senate expressed confidence in the President's course, adopting a resolution submitted by Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee endorsing giving to German Ambassador Bernstorff his passports.

Senators who voted against the resolution were: Democrats-Kirby, of Arkansas, and Vardamann, of Republicans - Grona, Mississippi. North Dakota; Works, California, and

LaFollette, Wisconsin. Five hours of debate preceded the vote, but the only active opposition came from the five Senators who stood out against the resolution when the roll was called. The ranking Republican leaders- joined the Demo crats in declaring their whole-hearted support of the President.

British Admiralty Intimates Plan to Offset Sub Losses.

London, Feb. 7 .- "We are not alarmed at the sharpened submarine war. We knew it was coming and prepared for it. Time will tell our confidence is justified." This statement was made to The Associated Press today at the ad-

miralty, and it was added: "It must be remembered that one submarine may cruise whole days without getting a victim. For instance, on one day since Feb. 1, torpedoes were fired on sight at seven of our merchantmen without get-ting a single hit. We have taken measures which we have every reason to believe will frustrate the U boat warfare. Of course it is obvious that we cannot reveal them—the daily reports of the decrease in sinking will be the best evidence of our success."

-There never was a better time right now. Try it.

SAM'S HUMAN RE- PERSHING COMMAND REACHES COLUMBUS.

From Mexico Across U. S. Border.

John J. Pershing rode out of Mexico could be called to the colors of the at 10.05 a. m. today at the head of more than 10,000 soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

> Villa and his bandit forces, was decorated with flags in honor of the re-General Pershing and his command into Columbus by the New Mexican

school children waving American men who annually reach military age mounted the little bandstand in front in the United States would be fit for of the headquarters at Columbus, and view. Hard as nails, the expeditionary soldiers passed in review like the functioning of a perfectly made ma-

> San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 5-Orders for the homeward movements of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, at San fantry, at Eagle Pass, and other tinue active, and will be supervised cancellea. General Funston declined to discuss the cancellation of the or-

Mexico City, Feb. 5-The new constitution was promulgated today. A Congress will be elected on March 11. The members of Congress will take office on April 15 and the President

Legislation in Which You Are Interested.

The following bills are among the many already introduced in the Legislature at Harrisburg. We publish them because you are more or less interested in the subjects covered. These have been reported favorably

from committee. Substituting life imprisonment for death penalty. tablish evening and vacation schools, playgrounds, gymnasiums, libraries,

etc., and authorizing tax of two-tenths of mill for purpose. The following bills have been introduced but not yet reported out of committee.

Requiring permit for purchase of firearms that can be concealed upon the person.

Permitting fishing on Sunday. Levying graduated income tax for State purposes. The tax rises to 50 per cent. of incomes amounting to as much as \$20,000 a year. Authorizing municipalities to sell coal to their citizens.

Constitutional Amendment providng for woman suffrage.

Prohibiting manufacture, sale and gift of intoxicating liquors in State. Requiring State-aided charitable institutions to report monthly to Auditor-General the name, address and nature of treatment of each patient State College, in the civil engineering treated free.

nearly the latter come to offsetting the western penitentiary, the Government has stated even and the western penitentiary, the Government has stated even and the western penitentiary, the Government has stated even and the western penitentiary. conjunction with Warden Francies, of or, in a special message, on January 22nd, informed the Legislature that the site of the new western penitentipendents and divorced men, were as-sumed to be available, and all the be made by the inmates as originally hoped, but that there is an almost unlimited supply of limestone, from Sandy Ridge, were united in matrifor road-building could be quarried and crushed by the inmates

> Events That Attended the U. S. Break With Germany.

Washington, Feb. 3.-Events attending the break with Germany: 10.30 a. m.—It was unofficially an- a short honeymoon, they will be at nounced that the President had notified Ambassador Gerard to ask for passports; that relations with Germany had been broken, and that Bernstorff would be handed his passport at once.

10.45 a. m.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued a statement that all American navy yards, including the Washington yard, had been closed to all but identified Government employes.

11:20 a. m.—State Department announces that the United States has demanded the immediate release of American prisoners taken in recent raids, and now held in Germany. 11:30 a. m.—Count Tarnowski, Austrian Ambassador, called at the State Department to present his credentials, which have not yet been

accepted. 12:15 p. m.—American Consuls in Germany were ordered to leave. 12:15 p. m.—Count von Bernstorff announced that the Swiss Minister, Doctor Ritter, will handle Germany's interests here. Spain will represent the United States in Ger-

12:30 p. m.—Senator Thomas introduced a resolution for a \$500,000,000 bond issue for preparedness.

50 p. m.—President Wilson left the White House for the Capitol.

1:56 p. m.—Bernstorff handed his passports. 2:02 p. m.—President Wilson began his speech before Congress in joint

session. 2:16 p. m.—President finished speech. 2:32 p. m.—State, War and Navy Building was ordered closed until

Rowland Will Fight Back at W. E.

Tobias. Congressman Charles H. Rowland, of Philipsburg, through his attorneys, Geo. W. Zeigler and A. M. Liveright, replied to the notice of contest of his election to Congress from the 21st District on the Republican ticket filed by William E. Tobias, the Democratic candidate for the same office at the November election. He avers that the notice is vague, uncertain and without specification and denies the allega-

tions made by Tobias. Mr. Rowland states that a recount to subscribe for the "Watchman" than of votes is unnecessary, but if made would be to his advantage.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

County Secretary Called to State College.

John M. Horner, who for the past Columbus, N. M., Feb. 5-Maj Gen. two months has been in the county looking after the county and rural Young Men's Christian Association work, has recently been called to the This little border town which was student department of the Pennsylvathe scene of the raid of Francisco nia State College, where he will temporarily assume active secretaryship of the College Christian Association. The death of Albert L. Dorwart were met at the border and escorted last month left a vacancy in the college work to which Horner has been called until the close of the present semester. Dorwart was a graduate of At 11 o'clock General Pershing the College last year, and since that time had devoted his time to the work among the students. While on his Christmas trip at his home in Newport he took sick with pneumonia, and lingered but a week.

In an endeavor to fill the place left vacant by him at the College, Horner was called, and temporarily left the work in the county which he has been developing. The places which Antonio, and the Fifth Maryland In- had been organized so far will conby him from the College.

Students Hold a Conference.

A delegation of twenty-four men representing the Young Men's Christian Association of State College were entertained at the Bush house on Sunday, where they held a conference of the cabinet members. In the evening six of the delegates remained over to address the Academy students and were given a cordial welcome there. The members of the cabinet of the Christian Association who were present were, Kroll, president; Brinker, Cochrane, Lindemuth, Greenland, Eby, Steele, Diem, Wilkinson, Coombe, Long, Free, McDonald, Uibel, Weber, Broadbent, Horner, Owens, McClin-Authorizing school districts to es- tock, and Nicholson. "Bill" Miller, of the international committee of New York, was also present, and gave to the men very inspiring addresses. Following the meeting he returned to the College and spoke to the students in their regular Sunday evening meet-

Graham-Leech.-A wedding of some interest was that at the Lutheran parsonage on Friday of last week when Lyman D. Graham, of Washington, D. C., was united in marriage to Miss Anna L. Leech, of State College. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. W. M. B. Glanding, and the only attendant was the sister of the bride, Mrs. H. N. Musser. The groom is a graduate of class of 1915, and is now employed After an investigation conducted by the Prison Labor Commission in geodetic survey work in Washington,

> Lose-Blake.-On February 1st, at the residence of Mr. Walker Shutt, Boalsburg, by the Rev. S. C. Stover, Mr. Samuel Frederick Lose, of Pleasant Gap, and Miss Sarah Blake, of mony in the presence of a number of immediate relatives and friends. The groom is the noted baseball pitcher of the Pleasant Gap team and the bride is favorably known. A sumptuous dinner was served, and the bride received many useful presents. After home at Pleasant Gap.

Hile-Parker.-George H. Hile and Miss Katharine J. Parker, both of Bellefonte, were quietly married at Lewistown last Saturday. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Alice Parker, of east Bishop street, while the bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Sadie Hile, now living at Pleasant Gap. They will make their home at Lewistown where Mr. Hile holds a good position at the Burnham steel works.

Ream-Lentz.-George Ream, a member of the Boal gun troop, and Miss Ellen Lentz, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lentz, of the Branch, were quietly married on the evening of July 27th, by 'Squire Henry Woomer, at his office in State College. Their friends are now tendering congratulations.

Jacobs-Martz.-On Wednesday of last week John A. Jacobs and Miss Helen A. Martz, both of State College, were united in marriage at the Lutheran parsonage in this place by the pastor, Rev. Wm. M. B. Glanding. They will reside at State College.

Duck-Weaver.-Alva Duck and Miss Carrie Weaver, both of Centre Hall, were married last Saturday evening at the home of Walter Shutt, at Boalsburg, by Rev. S. C. Stover. A number of friends witnessed the happy nuptials.

-The people of Pine Grove Mills and vicinity are being entertained this week with a traveling chautauqua of considerable merit. Those interested in securing the chautauqua had to pledge a payment of three hundred dollars and up to yesterday they were thirty dollars ahead of the game, a fact which pleases them very

-For high class Job Work come to the WATCHMAN Office.