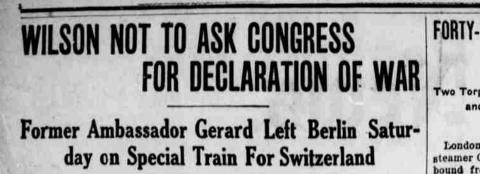
THE FULTON COUNTY NEWS, McCONNELLSBURG, PA.



PRESIDENT WILSON WAITS FOR OVERT ACTS

Making Country Ready for War---Rights of U. S. Technically Violated in Defiant Rald.

Determination Of Cabinet Meeting To | the British steamer Turino. Few de sing Loath To Believe That German eing Loth To Believe That German Government Has Been Intentionally

Holding Gerard. Washington. - The fateful "next

step" in the controversy between the United States and Germany will not be a declaration of war. This decision was reached at a meeting of President Wilson's Cabinet, which reviewed in detail the delicate international situation now confronting the nation. Still waiting for the "overt act" that will

cided upon:

the matter before Congress.

He will not suggest a declaration of war, but will ask authority to use the situation precipitated by the German military and naval forces for the pro- pronouncement of February 1, official tection of the lives and rights of Washington looks upon the German Americans at sea.

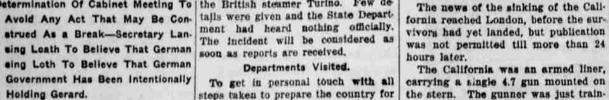
tary and naval forces for this purpose, to the verge of war, as having left leaving the next move to Germany. 1,000,000 prisoners for whom this coun-This would result in a "state of war," but would leave the actual declaration to Berlin.

It was stated unequivocally that the President is determined that responsibility for a physical clash between the two nations must rest with Germany, and that the United States shall under no circumstances force the issue. This determination is in line with the earnest endeavors of the administration to prevent any act which could be construed as an offense or affront to Germany during the present diplomatic break. In carrying out this determination it was stated, however, the President will see to it that no move offending the honor of the nation or transgressing the right of its citizens shall go unpunished.

Members of the Cabinet reported the machinery of the government fully prepared to carry out the program laid down by the President.

WHY BERLIN HELD UP GERARD.

London .- Dr. William von Stumm, he German under secretary for foreign



lives.

lifeboats.

vivors.

tive expedition.

presented arms.

auxiliary units.

rush.

Congress.

were killed by the explosion and 36

were drowned in the launching of the

ing the weapon on the spot where oil

bubbles had revealed the presence of

aboard wore thrown off their feet, five

PERSHING BACK IN U. S.

and Reviews Troops.

ary at the border line gate at the head

of his staff, with Lieut. J. T. Collins,

his ald-de-camp, and Capt. William

Orex, his intelligence officer, riding

next. As he crossed the line the

guards at gap in the barbed wire fence

At 11 o'clock General Pershing

mounted the little band stand in front

of the headquarters at Columbus and

as the band played "When Johnnie

Comes Marching Home" gave the or-

der for the troops to pass in review.

Hard as nails the expeditionary sol-

diers passed in review like the func-

tioning of a perfectly made machine.

After the infantry came the cavalry

column, followed by the artillery and

RUSH TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Germans and Austrians Keep Nat-

uralization Clerks Busy..

and Marshall Case.

MAKE 100 PLANES PER WEEK.

U. S. Factories Could Even Turn Out

More If Necessary.

New York .- Airplane manufacturers

of the United States can turn out 100

machines a week, and if urgent neces-

sity arises, from 200 to 300 a week.

Nincteen of the 21 aircraft manufac-

turers of the country met here and

formed the Airplane Manufacturers'

Association, and an offer of its serv-

ices will be made to President Wilson.

GERMANS OUSTED.

Not Allowed To Work In Newport

News Shipyards.

Newport News, Va .-- As a precau-

tionary measure all German employes

who have not become nautralized citi-

zens of the United States are being

laid off by the Newport News Ship-

building and Drydock Company.

Ample measures to protect the yard,

especially the battleship Mississippi,

CENSOR HONOLULU CABLES.

Government Puts Ban On Code

Messages.

recently launched, have been taken.

being killed and a score injured.

steps taken to prepare the country for whatever may come the President made another quick round of the State, War and Navy Departments, visiting Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Danfels. It was stated that he would continue this practice almost every day to save time.

Other Neutrals Protest.

From several nations came information that, while they would not break force this country to move, the Presi- diplomatic relations with Germany, dent and his advisers let it be known they had or would send protests which that the following course has been de would align them against the new campaign of ruthlessness. Again there When the President is satisfied that were some suggestions of a combina-"American lives and American ships" tion of neutral nations either to prehave been destroyed on the high seas vent trouble between the United in violation of the submarine pledges States and Germany or to make clear formerly made by Germany he will lay neutral rights, but no definite plans were made public.

In taking stock of a whole new world action as having forced the severance He will then proceed to use the mill- of relations and brought this country try was caring in a serious situation; and as having brought down on Germany the moral indignation of practically all the rest of the world.

Looking To England To Act.

Some officials also think that the last three days have shown the possibility that the German threat to isolate England may be made good. With 21,000 tons Thursday and 56,000 tons the two previous days the undersea boats are reaping at the rate which both German naval critics and the British Manchester Guardian say would render England helpless.

Immediate changes are looked for in England, first as to methods of fighting the undersea boat and as to safeguarding the country against starvation. Whether better protection will be had by heavier armament of merchant vessels, convoy provision of sea lanes or a supreme attempt to root out the German fleet are subjects of interested speculation.

May Divert Ships.

Diversion of all Scandinavian trade from examination at Falmouth or affairs, in an interview printed in the other English ports to Halifax already Amsterdam Handelsblad, says Ger- has been suggested in Scandinavian many regrets that she was compelled circles as a possible method whereby to take the measures she adopted Danish Norwegian and Swedish ships against Ambassador Gerard, but that could again take to the high seas without having to run through the German von Bernstorff, the retiring German zone. The United States is willing to ambassador, from telegraphing that he second these efforts just as far as possible informally as it is to American interest as well that trade between the Amsterdam correspondent, was had countries be kept open. Whether in Norden, Prussia. Dr. Von Stumm | England would consent to this diveris declared to have said that Germany sion is uncertain as it would be harder



Of Declaration But Votes For It-Party Lines Ignored.

Washington. - President Wilson's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was approved formally 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, indorsing the withdrawal of American Am-bassador Gerard from Berlin and the the underwater enemy when a torpedo struck the port side with an explosion giving to German Ambassador von so violent that most of the people Bernstorff of his passports.

Five hours of debate preceded the vote, but the only active opposition The submarine fired a second torpedo in an apparent effort to accelerate came from the five Senators who stood out against the resolution when the the sinking, but the second shot missroll was called. The ranking Republied, although both torpedoes were fired can leaders joined the Democrats in from a distance of less than 300 yards. There was only one American aboard declaring their whole-hearted support the California and he is among the sur- of the President.

Text Of Resolution Given.

The text of the resolution is as follows: "Whereas the President has, for the

reasons stated in his address delivered Leads Force Of 10,000 Across Border to the Congress in joint session on February 3, 1917, severed diplomatic Columbus, N. M .- Maj.-Gen. John J relations with the Imperial German Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10.05 Government by the recall of the Monday at the head of more than American Ambaseador at Berlin and 10,000 soldiers of the American puniby handing his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington; and General Pershing crossed the bound-

"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 Congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for protection of American seamen and people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas:

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate that the Senate approve the action taken by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of Congress as stated above."

Aks For Indorsement.

"I have presented the resolution," New York .- Germans and Austrians said Senator Stone in bringing the matter before the Senate, "because I literally stampeded the Federal and municipal naturalization bureaus here think we should let the world know in their haste to take out citizenship that we support the President of the definite governmental agency. The papers in the United States. Fifty- United States whenever, acting within four prospective citizens shivered in his constitutional power, he speaks authoritatively for the country." the cold, awaiting the opening of the Senator Stone began by reading a county naturalization bureau, and conditions were similar at other bureaus cable dispatch from London the day the President severed relations, which where citizenship papers are issued. declared it meant America in the war Additional clerks are handling the on the side of the Entente Allies. "A great number of articles of this import," said Senator Stone, "have SUPREME COURT RECESSES. been appearing from day to day in the American press. Whatever may be the Fails To Decide Adamson Law Test result of the regrettable international entanglements in which we are now Washington .- The Supreme Court involved, I do not know. But I want recessed Monday until March 5 withto express my conviction and hope out deciding the Adamson law test that we will not lose our equilibrium footing. case or the habeas corpus proceedings and be swept off our feet, at least at of United States District Attorney H. the instance of a foreign power or Snowden Marshall, of New York. In under the influence of a propaganda United States Attorney Marshall's put forth for the purpose of exciting case, deferring decision exempts him us to war on the side of one of the from action by the House for alleged belligerents. I hope the officials and contempt, as the authority of the people of the United States will void House ends with the adjournment of any partisan speech calculated to excite passion."

Naval Officials Plan To Speed Work-Research Committee Meets.

Washington .- All precautionary and preparatory steps the military arms of the Government have been authorized to take are under way, and little remains to be done now unless actual war should follow the break with Ger-

many. On the surface the War and Navy Departments fell back to almost the quiet routine of normal times. A few "no admittance" signs and the strict quiet routine of normal times. A few enforcement of new rules requiring every person who enters the building

to have a pass or be escorted by a watchman were the only visible signs that the nation faces a grave international crisis.

Below the surface, navy officials were studying out the details of steps they plan to take under authority of the national appropriation bill, upon

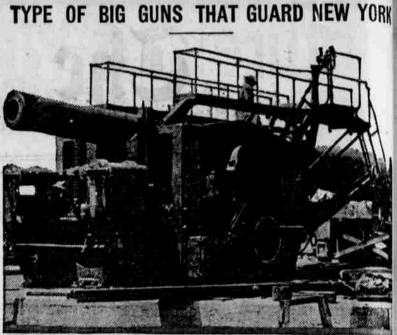
which the House labored during the day. The measure is being made the vehicle of extending to the President

Technical officials devoted much time to appraising the condition of Government and private plants for speeding up construction of new naval vessels. Decision as to the types and numbers of submarines and submarine chasers to be ordered a soon as funds and authority are available will be made within a day or so. Plans for the use of the navy in the event of war also have been under discussion. although no official would discuss that subject.

Additional censorship precautions at radio plants were ordered, and Secretary Daniels said he would renew his plea to Congress for the establishment of a Government monopoly over all radio plants without delay.

Research Committee Meets.

The National Research Committee, composed of scientists and army and navy officers, also met for its monthly session. It is understood there was some discussion of the advisability of creating a radio service to include army, navy and commercial plants as a navy favors, however, government



One of the great disappearing guns at Sandy Hook, which form part et the defenses at the entrance to the port of New York. The picture show the gun just before being raised and fired.

> lars on the border recently sit up and eat humble ple.

There are more civilian aviators that there are regular army aviators, and from present indications the former an nore experienced.

Many Cadets in Private Institutions Available for War.

CIVILIAN AID IS IMPORTANT

Engineering, Signal and Aviation Corps of United States Army Could Be Quickly Recruited in Emergency.

By KENNETH MACDOUGALL.

New York .- In the event of the calling out of militia and volunteer troops, there are many cadets in the various private military institutions in the United States who could speedily be made available for second lieutenancies and some higher ranks in the volunteer forces,

One of the most prominent institutions in the country from a military standpoint is Norwich university, at ing industries of the nation has already Norwich, Vt., which has graduated nu- been worked out by the authorities g merous men into the army as second lieutenants. The graduating class is between eighty and one hundred and in the crude state we have sufficient, twenty men every year, and the in- but rifles, heavy artillery and ammostitution has kept fairly good track of nition enough, let alone uniforms, its available sons after they have left blankets, equipment, medical supplies college. At a conservative estimate, etc., are a different story. Norwich could furnish a thousand men who have passed an examination reguired as entrance to the regular army as second lieutenant of infantry, five hundred second lieutenants of cavalry and about three hundred artillery sec-

ond lleutenants. Many of the men have kept well in formed in military matters, while others, of course, would need considerable brushing up in modern tactics. Norwich has maintained the same standards of study and execution of military drill that the cadets at Wes fighting force. Unfortunately then Point are held to, and fully a sixth of its graduating classes have followed an army career. In training, the graduates are prob

twenty-five other private military

schools in the United States designated

by the war department as "distin-

guished institutions." These schools

could bring to the colors, about 7,000

fully or partially-trained lieutenants.

Besides these there are some ten thou-

sand college men who have attended

training camps like Plattsburg, and

who in a short time could be whipped

into good enough shape to take com-

The Culver school at Culver, Ind., is

perhaps a close second to Norwich uni-

versity as regards cavalry material

The showing made by Culver boys

The Engineering corps of the regu-

lar army could be readily recruited in

mand of volunteer infantry.

National Guard.

der to graduate.

TO GIVE OFFICERS The European war has shown the It does not take long to instruct mil tary aerial observers and these could be trained in a short time. Transport Difficulties Small. As for transport and quartermaste corps there would be little or no dis culty in finding plenty of business me who would be capable of handlin these branches of service in fitting manner. The system of supply and transportation might be slow at first but when one is acquainted with the

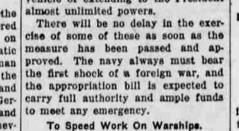
fact that in New York state alone the are 310,457 automobiles, fully half a which could be utilized as light a heavy transport trucks, and the remainder converted into cars for ofcers and for courier service, it will be understood that there are no very great obstacles in the way of supply trains, Railroad transportation on accom of the length of our coast line would present some difficulties at first, be without doubt could be remedied with

great speed. The mobilization of the manufactu-Washington.

Of men we have plenty. Material

The Red Cross has plenty of nurse to put on the field for the first line hospitals. Ambulance corps such a were formed in France could be quickly put into commission and would updoubtedly do good service.

The militia of the country is probably in better shape from a military standpoint than it ever was in the history of its organization. If enough regular army officers were available to distribute among the various commands, it would be a fairly efficient



the United States had prevented Count had received his passports.

The interview, according to Reuter's received no reports from the United to control shipping to Scandinavia States about the treatment of Count through Halifax than through a British Von Bernstorff, or of German consuls port. or German subjects in the United States.

GERARD LEAVES TONIGHT.

Berlin (via London) .-- Former Ambassador Gerard and his party left Berlin Saturday evening.

Mr. Gerard was offered the choice of leaving Berlin Saturday or Sunday and quickly decided in favor of the oarlier date.

Washington .- The American Government still is without the official evidence of an overt act by Germany con-Wilson in going before Congress for authority to use necessary means to protect American seamen and people.

There no longer is any doubt that the ruthless submarine campaign is in full swing in defiance of the warning of the United States.

Saved Only By Chance.

Everywhere it is believed that if no American ship has been destroyed it is because American ships are lying idle in their harbors instead of plying their usual trade; if no American life has been lost it is due entirely to chance.

It also is generally conceded that on the basis of preliminary reports the torpedoing without warning of the passenger liner California with an American on board makes out a clearcut case of technical violation of the rights of the United States.

Wilson Wants Full Proof.

President Wilson, however, is represented as determined not to plunge the country into war on a technicality. When he moves it will be on complete evidence of an outrage about which there can be no question. Then he ex-Congress behind him.

SPAIN'S PROTEST.

Demands Exemption, Declaring Her Ships Do Not Carry Contraband.

Washington .- Spain's note, which, it is understood, formally declines to accept President Wilson's suggestion that she break off diplomatic relations with Germany, was received at the

State Department, but not made public. Spain, it is understood protests vigorously against the new submarine order as a violation of international law of rainfall and snowfall in other parts and invasion of neutral rights.

Contraction and

Berlin .--- The German Foreign Office asked James W. Gerard the American Ambassador to sign a proposal reaffirming the treaties of 1799 and 1828. The Ambassador referred the Government officials to Spanish and Swiss intermediaries.

The treaties have reference to the rights of nationals residing as merchants in either country to continue their residence there for nine months for the purpose of closing up their business.

Mr. Gerard explained to Count Montgelas head of the American secsidered necessary to justify President tion of the Foreign Office who presented the proposition to him that he was no longer in a position to negotiate any diplomatic instrument Spain having taken over American interests in Germany. He suggested that a way for negotiations was through the Swiss Legation, which is representing German interests at Washington.

APPRENTICES IN INAUGURAL.

Newport Brigade Of 600 With Band Going To Washington.

Newport, R. I.-A brigade of 600 apprentice seamen with a band will go to Washington to take part in the inaugural ceremonies, in accordance with orders received at the Naval Training Station here. This is the first time the brigade has been asked to take part in the ceremonies.

LABOR AGITATOR CONVICTED.

Guilty Of Murder For Bomb Explosion

San Francisco .- Thomas J. Mooney, Company announced that a governder in the first degree by a jury in

That Cost 10 Lives.

pects to have the American people and labor agitator, was convicted of mur-Unofficial dispatches told of the kill- the Supreme Court here for a bomb ing of an American negro sailor named explosion, which cost 10 lives, during George Washington in the sinking of a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

Having taken over American inter

ests in Germany and being the best-

equipped diplomatically of the remain-

ing neutrals, Spain is anxious to keep

open communication with Berlin as the

best channel for negotiations between

the Central Empires and the Entente.

Japanese scientists are searching

for an explanation of an apparent re-

lationship between the frequency of

earthquakes at Tokio and the quantity

of the empire.

CRANKS' BILL FAVORABLE.

only if translations are furnished.

Immediate Action On Law Against

Those Who Threaten President, Washington .- The Senate Judiciary Committee, while considering measures urged by the Attorney General to strengthen statutes relating to conspiracies against the government, received a favorable report from a subcommittee, urging immediate action on a bill prescribing heavy penalties for had not taken out their final papers. threatening the President of the It was said similar orders would be United States either through the mail, carried into effect in the United States telegraph or otherwise.

NO MORE SHIPS TO ALIENS.

President Forbids Transfers Of Vessels Under American Registry.

Washington .- President Wilson 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 pointed out that a national emergency exists and that many ship owners of the United States are permitting their vessels to pass to allen registers and to foreign trade in which we do not participate "and from which they cannot be bought back to serve the needs of our water-borns commerce without the permission of governments of foreign

nations." It was said at the Department of Commerce that since July 1, 109 American ships with a gross tonnage of 136,509, had been transferred to foreign registry. A large proportion of these ships became Norwegian.

TO SUPPLY ARMY OF 506,000.

Schuylkill Arsenal Instructed To Pur chase Supplies.

Philadelphia, - The Schuylkill Ar New York .- The Commercial Cable senal has been authorized by the War Department to purchase materials for ment censorship had been established an army of 506,000 men, according to over its cables to Honolulu, for which Col. George H. Penrose, commanding point only neutral messages, and these officer at the arsenal, who addressed at owners' risks, will be accepted. the City Business Club here. In the Code messages will be transmitted past, he said, the arsenal had been called upon to supply but 200,000 men.

U. S. DISMISSES GERMANS.

All Had Declared Intention, But Still

San Francisco.-Unnaturalized Ger mans in the United States Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services were dismissed here, in accordance with orders issued at Washington, All of intention to become citizens, but transport service.

monopolization of radio communication under its control.

Secretary Baker directed the guartermaster's department to restock the army's reserve supply depots, virtually ably superior in knowledge and execemptied by the National Guard mobili-

zation. Funds are immediately available for very extensive purchases. In the event that a war-time army is summoned it will be necessary to increase the contemplated purchases to such an extent that the productive resources of the nation along some lines will be taxed severely until they have been coordinated and placed on a war-time

MEXICO HAS CONSTITUTION.

Will Elect President and Congress Under It March 11.

Mexico City .- The new constitution was promulgated Monday. Laws will be necessary to put many of the prov'sions into effect, but without further legislation a President and a Congress will be elected on March 11. The members of "ongress will take office on April 15 and the President on May 1. Congress will appoint the members of the Supreme Court.

while stationed on the border in the recent mobilization attracted wide-TWO NEWSPAPERS BURNED OUT. spread attention among army men.

Loss On Newcastle (Ind.) Plants Is Estimated At \$100,000.

Newcastle, Ind .- Fire which started in a cleaning establishment destroyed the building occupied by the Newcastle Times, a daily newspaper, and the Democrat, a weekly newspaper, owned by State Senator Walter S. Chambers. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 on the building and contents.

ROOSEVELT, JR., A MAJOR.

President Signa Commission in Infantry Officers' Reserve.

Washington. - President Wilson signed a commission appointing Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the

INDIANS WOULD FIGHT FOR U. S

Offers Received From Many Reserva tions, Says Secretary Lane.

Washington .- The Red Man is ready to fight for the United States in the event of war with Germany. Secretary Lane had word to that effect from Indians on many reservations.

LOCKS TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

New York Company Keeps Out Visitors On Inspection.

New York .- Steps to safeguard the exchanges of the New York Telephone Company, operating in New York and liam Crozier, chief of ordnance. Am-New Jersey, have been taken as a remen discharged had made declaration sult of the international crisis, it was acknowledged at the general offices of the company here. The general public has been excluded from visits of inspection, and entrances are kept lock ed during the day as well as night.

are many officers in the militia of the country who have no right from miltary or mental qualifications to weat shoulder straps.

American Legion Intact.

utive ability to two-thirds of the mi litia captains and some majors in the The American Legion, while official ly disbanded, is still intact. On the books of the organization, which have They have served under military ofbeen preserved, are the names of some ficers of the highest type for a fouryear course, and during that time have 18,000 men who have seen active serice in various parts of the world, d had to work hard and faithfully in orther as officers or enlisted men. Catslogued under proper headings are about 7,000 Men Available. A like condition is true of perhaps

33,000 men or boys who are experts a some trade necessary to the army. There are telegraph operators, miners, high explosive men, railroad engineers civil engineers, ammunition makers draughtsmen, wagon makers, autome bile mechanics and drivers, cowboys, hotel stewards, men in all branches d life suitable for the commissary de partments, electricians, etc. This list should be of decided value to the wa department.

These are but few of the ways, man ners, men and materials which can be called into play if the country finds # necessary.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the Boy Scouts of America, while could help in the event of war in any number of ways, and who, I am sure would rise to the emergency in the same plucky manner as their little brother scouts have done in every coup

officers and men from the civil poputry in Europe. lation engaged in similar pursuits as a daily occupation. The supremacy of That the women of America would shoulder their share of the burden, no concrete construction in this country true American for a minute doubts; would indicate there would be no trouthey have done it in the past and can ble in securing enough capable engido it in the future.

neers and non-commissioned officers to To mobilize all the industries, men. erect or construct necessary gun emplacements and additional defenses. organizations, etc., would of course re quire more time than it has in the The Signal corps picked from civilians engaged in like work would soor countries of Europe, but it would be done. The American people have \$

be as good as the regular units, in fact probably better, as the class of habit of taking a lot for granted, bai men in the New York militia units of when an emergency arises they get that branch of service made the regu- erally are able to meet it.

HOW OUR FIGHTING SHIPS ACTUALLY STAND TODAY.

The following table shows the United States warships completed and which are ready for service or will be with a few days' overhauling:

	In commission	h. Reserve	Com. Out	or Com.	Toral
8.	Battleships, first line11	1		0	
•••	Battleships, first line	20		8	
	Armored cruisers	6		1	- 41
	First class cruisers1	4		0	
	Torpedo boat destroyers	11		1	
	Submarines	**	The mary tes		30

The super-dreadnaughts New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho, each of 32,000 tons are now about 60 per cent completed. Work has been started on the super-dread-naughts Tennessee and California, both of 22,000 tons. The first line battleships include these super-dreadnaughts: Pennsylvania, Arizona Arkansas, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming-S. Of the twenty-three second line battleships in full or reserve commission all could guickly be made ready for active service.

all the munition and arms that would Cost of Supplying Big Army. Washington .- With only slight outbe necessary for the army.

side aid, government arsenals can han-die all the ammunition manufacturing existing plants) required to run 1; necessary for any army that could be 000,000 men through the first year of raised immediately. war; equip 3,000,000 more men and

This is the report of Brig. Gen. Wilmunition supply plans for 1,000,000 into, and supply the necessary set men have been worked out. General Crozier has made an inter

run them through as much of the first year of war as they could get coast material (plants operating on a one-shift basis) is \$927,000,000.

esting estimate, which shows what it would cost to put the government cumulate 1,250,000,000 rounds of rist esting estimate, which shows what it plants in a condition to manufacture aromunition.

Awaited Final Papers.

Plattsburgh training camp.