

GERMAN SUBJECTS RUSHING TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS

ST. LOUIS HELD UP; WON'T SAIL BEFORE TO-MORROW NOON

Grotesque Decoration of Ship in Compliance With German Note Not Considered.

WILL NOT BE ARMED.

Commander Carmania and French Rochambeau Put Out for War Zone.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, which has been held at her pier here since the receipt of the German note Thursday, will not sail before noon to-morrow if then, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, announced to-day after a conference with the heads of the American Line.

Mr. Franklin returned yesterday from a trip to Washington, where he conferred with officials of the State and Navy Departments. Up to the present time, he said, compliance with the German demand for the grotesque decoration of the ship with paint on her hull and checkered flags at her masthead had not been considered.

Other officials of the company flatly denied that there was any thought of arming the liner. They pointed out that to arm her would be to invite attack, and their only aim is to keep their vessels in regular service between here and Liverpool. They have maintained this service since the war started, carrying no contraband and giving no excuse for interference. The decks of the American liners St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia and New York were strengthened to carry guns during the Spanish-American War.

Those who have passage on the St. Louis have taken her delay in good grace, realizing that their safety has been considered in the hesitancy of the line's officials to sail her.

While the German note has put a quietus on neutral shipping as far as actual sailings, there was no unusual Sunday stillness about the piers of vessels of belligerent countries. All were preparing to put to sea as quickly as possible. Both the Cunarder Carmania, under the British flag, and the French liner Rochambeau sailed, the former for Liverpool and the latter for Bordeaux.

Unusual secrecy surrounded the departure of the Carmania. The Cunarder pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street was closely guarded by detectives and no one who did not have a pass from an official of the company was admitted. There were eighteen passengers, most of them Canadian women, and the baggage of whom was gone over carefully before each was gone over carefully before it was placed aboard. Farewells were said out in West Street. It was 2:45 P. M. when the Cunarder backed out into the river.

SENATE TO BACK WILSON IN BREAK WITH GERMANY

Stone Introduces Resolution After Submitting It to Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A resolution endorsing President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, emphasizing particularly the President's expressed desire to maintain peace.

Republican Senate leaders, among them Lodge, Gallinger and Smoot, were consulted and the Republicans will support the President.

Senator Stone requested that the resolution go over for a day under the rules for action to-morrow.

The Stone resolution follows: "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, That 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 prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate, That the Senate approves the action by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress as stated above."

PHILADELPHIA IN PORT; FINLAND ALSO IS SAFE

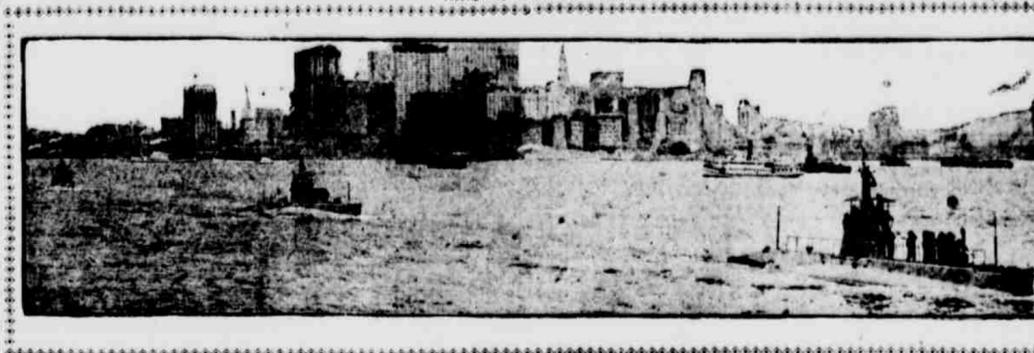
American Liners Reach Liverpool Through War Zone, Ending Rumors of Disaster to One.

The American Line steamships Philadelphia and Finland have arrived safely at Liverpool. A cablegram making this announcement was received to-day at the offices of the line in this city. The Philadelphia got to port at 11 o'clock last night and the Finland at 8 o'clock this morning.

This sets at rest the recurrent reports that the Philadelphia had been sunk, which alarmed a great number of people and caused innumerable messages of inquiry by telegraph, telephone and in person to be made of the line officials in the last twenty-four hours.

Both vessels were in the so-called "danger zone" when the break with Germany occurred. The Philadelphia had been traveling with a broken crank shaft since last Thursday.

FLEET OF U. S. SUBMARINES ON THEIR WAY TO SEA



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TEUTON SUBJECTS RUSH TO OBTAIN U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Hundred Germans and Austrians Apply for First Papers in Hour.

The rush of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects for first naturalization papers this morning exceeded all records, not excepting the sudden demand for citizenship that followed the Lusitania crisis. Before 10 o'clock more than one hundred subjects of the two Central Powers jammed the offices of the Naturalization Bureau on the seventh floor of the Hall of Records.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, under whose supervision the work of enrolling applicants for citizenship papers is carried on, announced that his office would be kept open nights from 7 to 9. Similar steps to accommodate future citizens will be taken at the Naturalization Bureau in the Post-Office building, where the clerical force is much smaller than in the Hall of Records.

There was no concealment of the fact that the German and Austrian applicants desired citizenship to escape possible internment. Many of them have been in this country for more than ten years but had never taken steps toward citizenship before.

There was one middle aged German, Louis Leibitz, whose application bore the statement that he had been in America since 1893 and had never thought seriously about naturalization until Sunday when he talked it over with his wife, also German.

C. W. Schuler, chief clerk in charge of possible war was sent out to-day by Mrs. William Gunning Story, President General of the organization.

The 1,500 local chapters are urged to assemble hospital supplies, classify women as to service and send to Mrs. Story the names, addresses and degree of efficiency of not only the members, but of other women who may wish to aid. The records sought will disclose which occupations women can fill if war is declared, such as automobile driving, telegraphy and stenography.

The organization raised \$149,000 within three weeks when aid was given to the Belgians.

Mrs. Story said to-day: "The President-General expects that the call on behalf of America will place at its disposal the greatest amount of service any group of American women has ever offered to this country."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To outline a plan of definite war service by women, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, to-day called the executive council of the association consisting of 100 members, representing all the States, to meet in Washington on Feb. 12.

Wilson's Note to Neutrals Urging Break With Germany

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Following are the instructions President Wilson has sent to our representatives in all neutral countries:

You will immediately notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German Government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916 (the Sussex note).

It has, therefore, recalled the American Ambassador to Berlin and has delivered passports to the German Ambassador at the United States.

Say, also, that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it is done, the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

The course taken is, in the President's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the Senate Jan. 12. (The address proposing a world league for peace.)

He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

95,000 WOMEN OF D. A. R. PREPARE FOR WAR SERVICE

National Suffrage Organization Also Takes Steps in Aid of Defense.

A call to the 95,000 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to organize in preparation for possible war was sent out to-day by Mrs. William Gunning Story, President General of the organization.

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GUARD TO PROTECT BARGE CANAL AND MUNITION PLANTS

Governor and O'Ryan Also Plan for Safety of Railways and Power Plants.

Gov. Whitman was delayed departing for Albany this afternoon by a blockade on the Hudson River Division of the New York Central caused by the storm. No guarantee of getting through to Albany by a reasonable hour this evening was given to passengers and the Governor concluded to spend the night in the militia for guard duty in certain parts of the State, the Governor said he had received the call, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, in response to requests from various sources.

These requests, all stated that precautionary measures should be taken, not because of any fear of an organized attack on any of the utilities of the city or the State, but because of the danger that cranks, inflamed by the prevailing excitement, might take it into their heads to wage individual warfare.

As a result of a conference between Gov. Whitman and Maj. Gen. O'Ryan, preparations are under way at Division Headquarters of the National Guard for the military protection of the \$200,000,000 Barge Canal, the main railroads of the State and the water supply and electric power plants of up-State cities which have inadequate police protection.

It is understood that Buffalo will be one of the main concentration points of troops. Here are located immense plants which transform waterpower from Niagara Falls into electricity for lighting Buffalo's streets.

Another phase of the militia plans contemplates the guarding of the Remington munition company's plant at Ilion, which would likely be turned over to the Federal Government in the event of war, as well as all other large manufacturing plants which would be similarly converted in an emergency.

Most of the cavalry regiments will be scattered through the upper section of the State and the field artillery will be parked in the hilly sections.

To-day, in answer to a request, Gov. Whitman said, he placed a detail of soldiers to guard the Poughkeepsie bridge.

Gov. Whitman's attention was called to despatches showing widespread declarations on the part of individuals of German birth, of descent, and associations of German-born citizens that they are behind President Wilson no matter what happens. He said:

"There is nothing surprising in the attitude of the German societies or the resolutions they have adopted. There never has been any question of the loyalty and patriotism of our citizens of German birth or extraction."

AMERICA'S STAND GETS BIG ACCLAIM ON BRITISH FRONT

General Belief That It Will Have Effect of Hastening End of War.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 5.—As news of America's diplomatic break spread last night a ripple of applause figuratively swept the entire army zone.

Every mess throughout the front buzzed with the news. The officers and men were pleased. The general opinion was that the moral effect of America's diplomatic break would immediately be as depressing to the Germans as encouraging to the allies.

Americans in the Canadian regiments were busy handshaking and receiving compliments. There was gaiety everywhere. America's backing is appreciated here—even though thus far that support is only moral.

The army believes that other neutrals will follow America's lead and that Germany will soon find herself literally opposed to the entire world outside of her allies. The opinion is held here that the American action will necessarily hasten the end of the war. Even if the United States joins the ranks of the belligerents it is not expected that American troops could possibly be sent to Europe before the end of the war which is confidently expected to come this year.

The psychologic effect on Germany of being cut off from her last big friend among the nations is the principal consideration with the British military observers who are convinced that this effect will be very great. While there is no thought that President Wilson's action can result in any immediate military assistance, the news from Washington has been received in the British trenches as the best tidings that have reached the fighting line in a long time.

AMERICAN HELD BY BRITISH WANTS TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

Judge Tells Ship Owners They Have No Right to Detain Seaman, But Reserves Decision.

James Clark, able-bodied seaman with a strong Cockney accent, told Judge Hand in the United States District Court to-day that if he had to do any fighting he wanted to do it for Uncle Sam and not for England.

Clark was produced in court on a habeas corpus proceeding against the owners of the Anohr Line ship Manhattan, now used as a transport of the British navy. He had been locked up by Capt. Lezell to prevent him from "beating the job."

Counsel for the ship owners acknowledged that he had been kept a prisoner aboard the ship and claimed that the ship owners were within their rights in holding him for service in spite of the fact that he is a citizen of this country.

Clark took out citizenship papers eight years ago. He was kept a prisoner ten days.

"You have no right to hold this man," Judge Hand told counsel for the ship owners. "You admit the man is a citizen of this country. But I'll reserve decision and give you a chance to prove your contention."

MYSTERIOUS STEAMSHIP OFF FLORIDA COAST

Mallory Liner Alamo May Have Passed German Raider at Sea.

(Special to The Evening World.) TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 5.—Passengers on board the Mallory liner Alamo, which arrived here late last night, declare that vessel passed a mysterious stranger, running without lights, several miles off the bar at Egmont Key. Capt. Gavitt and the chief officer reported the occurrence to Capt. Satterlee of the coast guard cutter Tampa to-day, but refused to talk for publication.

Marines from the Tampa are stationed at Hallast Point, watching the Austrian merchantman Borneo, and they report hourly to the Tampa by a special telephone installed aboard the cutter.

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