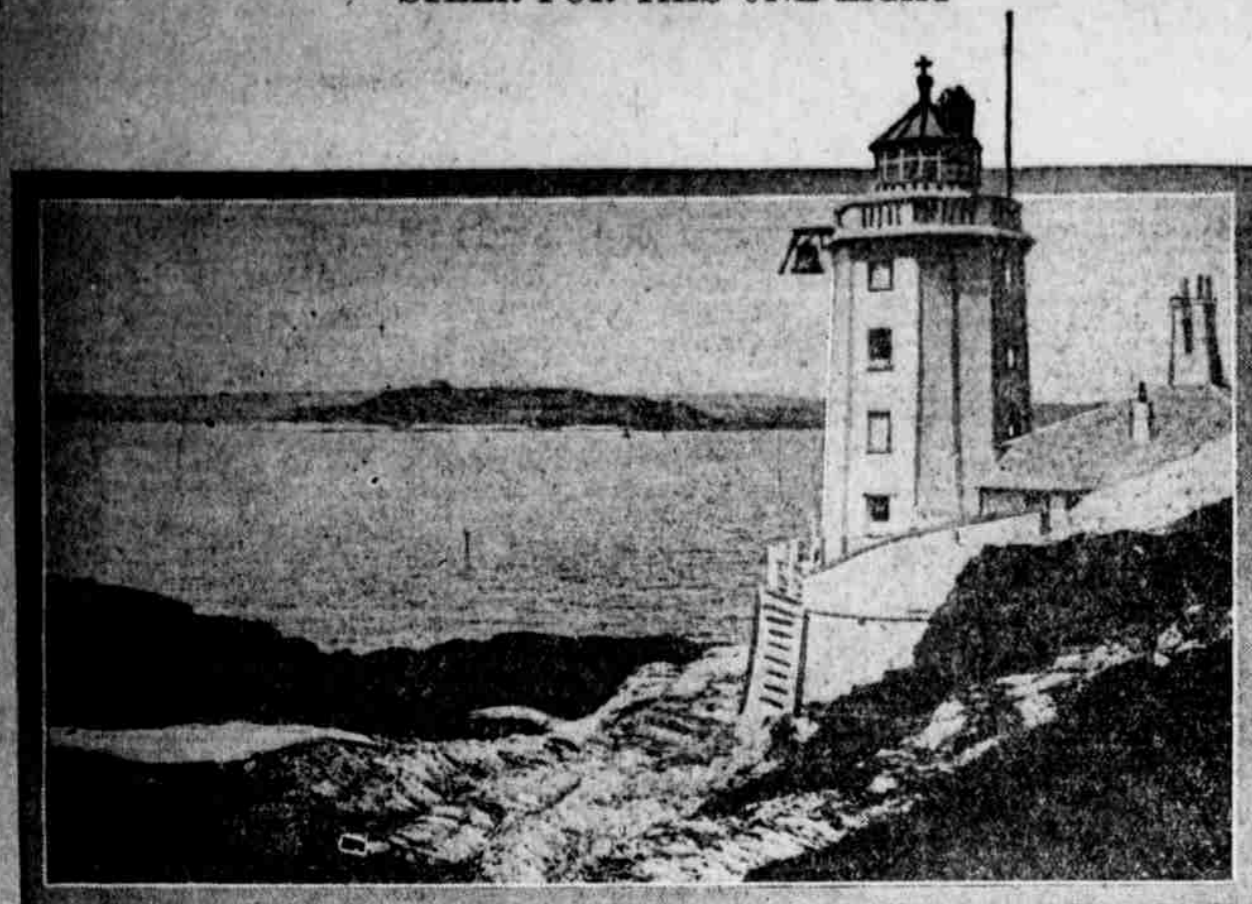


NOTE BREAKS SUSSEX PLEDGE TO THE UNITED STATES; HITS FOES AND NEUTRALS

"STEER FOR THIS ONE LIGHT"



That's the mandate which Germany has issued to neutral shippers in connection with the resumption of its "ruthless submarine warfare." The United States navy today told that German will pass one ship a week to Falmouth. The photograph shows St. Anthony's Lighthouse at the ocean end of Falmouth Harbor, Falmouth is a seaport of Cornwall, England, 306 miles southwest of London

AMERICAN PRESS ASSAILS GERMANY

Opinion Almost Unanimous Against Kaiser's New War Zone Declaration

ONE PAPER WANTS WAR

Courier Journal Would Fight in 24 Hours—San Francisco Chronicle Defends "Ruthlessness"

Comments in the press throughout the country on the German declaration of ruthless warfare on the seas transmitted to the Government by Ambassador Bernstorff, are almost without exception condemnatory and in some instances call for active opposition. They follow:

New York Times: The prohibitions which Germany puts upon the world's trade with the British Isles, France and Italy are such as no nation has ever submitted to if it had the power to resist. They are beyond the law; they are not to be tolerated. Will the Government and the people of the United States put up with this German order forbidding to them the open pathways of the sea? They will not, they cannot. It aims to destroy billions of our commerce; it commands us to obey rules and regulations which no sovereign nation can permit another to impose. The order is issued without a shadow of justification in law or right.

Let Germany come forth with her fleets; let her establish a lawful and effective blockade, befitting the British Isles with her warships, and we will acknowledge its lawfulness, we will recognize her right to put that kind of a ban upon our commerce. But her rights at sea are limited to exclusion by blockade and to visit and search. Where she maintains no pretense of show of blockade we can never acknowledge her authority to employ the mine and the submarine to bar the access of our ships or ships bearing American citizens and American commerce to the ports included within her ban. We have no new decision to make, our rights have been defined and our intention to defend them made known in many communications to the Imperial Government.

New York World: Germany's answer to President Wilson's address to the Senate is, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States. Germany has now deliberately defied the President's ultimatum of April 19 and thrown it back into our teeth. The act of nullification was committed at a time when discussion of peace had engrossed to a point at which the end of the war was in sight. Nothing stood in the way of formal negotiations except an honest reply on the part of Germany to President Wilson's note of December 18.

There can be only one answer on the part of the United States to the new German submarine proclamation and that answer should be made today. The German Ambassador must receive his passports and our intention to defend them made known at once. There should be no procrastination until the hand of the United States Government is forced by immediate murder and degradation. The President must carry out the terms of his own ultimatum and do so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States. The act of nullification of the United States must adopt such measures as circumstances require for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. If this means actual war with Germany, so be it.

New York Sun: The note closes for the present the chapter of altruistic endeavors and tentative parley into which President Wilson has written his idealistic hopes. It creates an entirely new situation of the most practical sort so far as the United States is concerned and serious in the extreme in its possibilities of untoward incidents which may put to the test the steadfastness of Washington in its attitude and assertion of the principles which our State Department has already enunciated.

New York Herald: There can be no reason for surprise over this latest outbreak of Prussianism. It reflects the disposition of defeat. It is exactly what has been expected would come when the inevitableness broke through the Prussian consciousness. It means the throwing to the winds of all pretense of decency, of all adherence to the tenets of civilization. It marks the final turning of the Prussian war lords to their god Thor with the submarine and his hammer.

New York Tribune: We have submitted to outrage long enough. Peace with Germany would be purchased at too dear a price if it is to be purchased by compliance with the Kaiser's latest insulting instructions to us as to how we shall conduct our commerce with the Entente nations. The United States fought one war—the War of 1812—in behalf of the principle of the freedom of the seas. We cannot believe that it has so far lost its manhood as to hesitate now.

Boston Herald: This latest note is a strange one and so strangely incoherent that the German Foreign Secretary appears to have found it had a difficult task to find presentable reasons for the course he had to announce. Several of the assertions are marred by a cynicism that renders them unworthy of serious consideration. But let us wait for the demonstration of Germany's full intention and hope that it may fall short of that interference with the "freedom of the seas" which would necessitate unpleasant action by our Government.

Springfield Republican: This means impossible conditions for the United States, and no American in his senses would consider for a moment acquiescence in Germany's action. It is a grave question whether President Wilson should not hand to the German Ambassador his passports immediately.

Providence Journal: It is fitting, indeed, that the mouthpiece of the German Government in the presentation of this latest shameful insult to the American people should be Ambassador Bernstorff, the instigator of murders and destruction of property in the United States. At the first attempt to make good this threat of piracy President Wilson will be forced into the course of action that he himself has outlined to Germany more than once, the immediate severance of diplomatic relations.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times: With all the effort that Germany has made in her note of yesterday to maintain a friendly tone, to impress her agreement with the lofty aspirations for peace that were stated by President Wilson, the munition handed to Ambassador Gerard is insulting. It amounts almost to a declaration of war. It puts it squarely up to President Wilson to act with promptness and vigor to maintain the rights of Americans on the sea.

Baltimore Sun: The Government is now facing the most critical situation of the whole war. We cannot temporize. There must be no more illegal killing of American citizens on the high seas. If insistence upon this means a break with the Central Powers, then the break must come.

Washington Post: Germany's note will fall upon the American public with stupefying effect. * * * It is impossible for this Government to tolerate

Cleveland Leader: That the crisis is real and grave must be self-evident to the most casual reader. That it may yet be passed without cutting off amicable relations between this Republic and the German Empire is still possible. A little time will tell. Until then Americans can only watch and wait, hoping for the best.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The note tells in effect that we must abandon all intercourse with the greater part of Europe, that no respect will be paid to the American flag or to American citizenship and that if we venture within this zone we will be destroyed with the same certainty as the ships and lives of its avowed enemies. It is a program of utter and unrelieved ruthlessness. It offers no opportunity for modification, no opening for argument.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Germany's action is a virtual challenge of war to mankind. It is a direct challenge of war to the United States. It is no time for further parleying. That challenge should be met by the United States with the same certainty as the ships and lives of its avowed enemies. It is a program of utter and unrelieved ruthlessness. It offers no opportunity for modification, no opening for argument.

San Francisco Chronicle: Looked at in a practical way, and it should be remembered that none of the belligerents has respected the provisions of international law, Germany is simply cutting loose from all restraints and limitations on its carrying on of its warfare and that is best which makes for victory. It is a desperate move, but America can and should do nothing until she is specifically injured.

Worcester Telegram: It is a declaration of war against the United States, sent in the form of an insult to the red-blooded Americans cannot stand for it. It is the most astonishing paper ever issued by a Government sustained by a sane people.

Hartford Courant: The question, or one question, now is whether this radical German announcement is going to produce another financial disturbance on the prospect of the war, as Lansing predicted. England has the greatest navy of the world and it is up to her to protect the ships that Germany threatens to destroy. What Wilson will do about it remains with Wilson, subject, of course, to the advice of Colonel House, of Texas.

Baltimore American: The United States will not abandon its rights on the sea or abandon its carelessness for the rights and lives of its citizens. Germany chooses to go bare and make indiscriminate warfare upon mankind. The nation needs to be calm, but earnest, and to support the President. And he may be counted upon to make explicit the firm stand of the nation for its inalienable and unassailable rights. Such is the issue that points to a breach that may not, however, be more than verbally threatening. It is the Kaiser, not the Reichstag, talking.

Wilmington Morning News: The German order calls for prompt action by President Wilson. American lives on other ships, and probably American ships, will soon be involved. The assurances of the German Government it would seem are to be mere scraps of paper torn up when it suits Germany's fancy to tear them up. Germany is playing her last desperate card against the Allies. She has heavily felt the effects of the British blockade.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Germany, her back to the wall, has thrown prudence and discretion to the winds and throttled mercy with the mailed fist. Whether she hopes really to starve England or, foreseeing her own defeat, welcomes new enemies who will render yielding more agreeable, because quite inevitable, time alone can tell. At any rate, she has hurled defiance into America's teeth, and there can be but one response.

Indianapolis Star: A ruthless campaign such as indicated in the Berlin announcement will embitter the Allied nations to such an extent that peace efforts of neutrals are likely to fall on deaf ears. It is almost certain to put an end to all hope of "peace without victory."

Memphis Commercial Appeal: If the German people resolve to make ruthless war against England, that is a matter between them and the English. But in the making of this war we must not permit any ruthless disregard of our legitimate rights in any quarter of the world as defined under the rules which so long have governed nations in their relations one to another. If to maintain our rights means war, so let it be.

Lincoln Neb. State Journal: It will be well to read the latest German note in the light of English preparations. On its face the notice given of the coming of unrestricted submarine warfare means a clash with the United States. The definite promise given after the Lusitania incident is now to be withdrawn. This means, unless the conditions are changed by the new aspects of the war, a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and the strong danger that the two countries will drift into conflict.

U-Boat Opens War; Four Ships Sunk: Continued from Page One. South America are current, but all information on this subject was refused at the Navy Department.

The German Government, according to information that has reached Washington, has more than 800 submarines, perhaps as many as 1000, which will undertake the destruction of shipping engaged in carrying cargoes from the British territory of Germany's enemies. These submarines, it is understood, will be divided into flotillas or sections, each of which will perform blockade duty on a certain period and will be relieved in turn by submarines of another flotilla or section. A confident feeling exists in Atlantic circles here that not one ship will be able to escape the watchful U-boats.

There is reason to believe that the following represents the scope and character of Germany's intention in promulgating the new war zone order: The German Government has undertaken this new policy with the intention of preventing any supplies whatever from going to the British Isles. In undertaking this course she holds that this is a step in the direction of forcing her enemies to accept peace on her terms. The German Government is confident that the world will be able to escape the watchful U-boats.

Under the terms of the notification delivered by this Government today, merchant ships will be permitted to go in or out of the blockaded area without danger of being sunk without warning by German submarines. The only reservation is that passenger vessels will not be molested if guarantees are given by the officers of the line that they do not carry contraband. But only one vessel of this line will be permitted to depart each week and the voyage must be between New York and Falmouth. The privilege will be extended to vessels of the American Line to proceed from Falmouth to ports of Holland, but the voyage must be taken through a prescribed area thirty miles wide. It is not known in Washington whether such special provision will apply to merchant vessels of other lines.

Sisters Wed at Same Time: BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—A double wedding was solemnized at the Presbyterian manse yesterday when Miss Ida V. Young, of Glenolden, Pa., was married to Philip Engel, of Burlington, and her sister, Miss Elizabeth C. Young, became the bride of Frederick U. Lorrillard, of Collingdale. Both couples will reside at Collingdale.

Two Killed by Passenger Train: SHARON, Pa., Feb. 1.—Frank Mastro was killed and Tony Portino fatally injured when a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided with a wagon in which they were riding here. Portino died several hours later. Mastro leaves a bride of two months.

PHILADELPHIANS DIFFER ON U-BOAT CRISIS COURSE

Severance of Relations With Germany Advocated by Some. Others for Envoy's Retention

ALL DISLIKE WAR IDEA

There is considerable difference of opinion among prominent Philadelphians as to the course the United States should pursue in regard to the latest German note.

Some believe that diplomatic relations should be severed immediately if Germany commits any overt act, while others are of the opinion that the retention of Ambassador Bernstorff in Washington will do more good than his dismissal. It was also suggested that the President insist on international law being scrupulously observed by all the belligerents. Views on the subject follow:

JUDGE NORRIS S. BARRATT: The honor of America is very high. We may have stood for something, but there is a limit to our patience. I cannot see how any Government can exist which does not maintain its dignity in a crisis and honor its own flag. The German Government seems to be a supreme court unto itself. The American Government must take cognizance of any overt act committed by Germany.

FORMER JUDGE MAYER SILBERBERG: I hope this country will not become involved in warfare, and I do not believe there will be war with Germany. I base my conclusion on the reading of the headlines of the German note.

MATHAN T. POLWELL, president, Manufacturers' Club: I do not look for war at this time, but no one can predict what the near future holds in store. There is no necessity for war with Germany now, but I believe that these are the days when the American ship, Germany's latest note is in line with its policy toward Belgium.

REV. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF: I believe that this present war is the greatest crime that has ever been perpetrated by man against humanity. I believe that it can be brought to an end if President Wilson will be permitted to continue his noble efforts toward "peace without victory." Let him insist on international law being scrupulously observed by both sides of the belligerents. Let him insist that the Allies permit noncontraband goods, such as food, to reach civilians of the Central Powers, and that the Central Powers not molest vessels, whether of enemies or neutrals, that carry noncontraband goods. Let him insist that ammunition, if it must be carried from our shores, be carried on ships of war. Then there will be an end to submarine brightline. Let him insist that we ourselves be bullied into war will end it before very long. Our entering it will prolong it indefinitely, will increase the carnage abroad and will bring suffering and sorrow and loss to thousands of our own. When peace will have been forced, through exhaustion and starvation, it will be found that, notwithstanding the "peace" of his noble efforts, he has been shed. It is a "peace without victory," such as President Wilson advised, and which advice the belligerent nations, as well as the war-craved Japs in our own country, refused to heed.

EARL MENDENHALL, of Chandler Brothers & Co.: My personal opinion is that so long as President Wilson maintains his peaceful intention toward Germany in Washington will do more good than his dismissal. As to the war in Europe, the U-boat announcement of Germany may have either of two results: It may bring the warring nations to terms of peace much sooner than expected, or it may cause the conflict to be much longer drawn out than it would have been without such drastic action by Germany.

CARL GRUBNAU, of Wynnots, exporter and importer of wool: The German note is a fair warning to our country, given because Germany is forced to take this step, and with a view to prevent sinking of our ships. It was inevitable after France and England announced the arming of merchantmen to sink submarines. Germany had to retaliate to protect herself. And in this retaliation Germany is not infringing on American rights any more than England has infringed on our rights in holding up our shipping to neutral ports with her "blacklist." I am one of the American citizens who are a victim of that "blacklist." An incident of how the Allies interfere with legitimate business happened to me when I attempted to fill an order for 1000 lbs of wool tops for Sweden and Norway wool tops. I was unable to do so because I could not get wool from the British Admiralty.

WHAT OUTLINE OF GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN PROVIDES

UNRESTRICTED sea warfare. Putting a "verboten" sign on all waters adjacent to all Allied nations—except Portugal—and all their territorial possessions in the western Mediterranean.

Neutral ships may reach Holland only by steaming far north, around the Faroe Islands, thence to Norway and down a strip of water twenty miles wide, paralleling the Norwegian coast to Holland. A twenty-mile strip is excluded from the zone around the Dutch coast.

From the southern border line of Holland, the barred zone extends over all waters, down to Cape Finisterre, Spain. England, Scotland and Ireland are thus in the very center of a zone which extends approximately from the Faroe Islands, on the north, to Cape Finisterre, on the south; from the continent on the west to the twentieth parallel on the east (or to a point about 500 miles east of the Irish coast).

Spain is granted a twenty-mile free strip bordering her northern and southern coasts. In the Mediterranean the whole western part is barred, a twenty-mile lane zigzagging through to Greece alone permitting free passage for neutral ships.

America is permitted by Germany to send one steamship each week in each direction to and from England, but only under certain restrictions. These are:

That the British port be only Falmouth (at the southernmost part of England). That such American vessels steer a specified course. That they be painted with vertical stripes of red and white, nearly ten feet in width, carry on every mast a red and white checkered flag, and have an American emblem on the stern; the ship to be fully lighted and brightly illuminated at night so that as many of these distinguishing marks may be visible in the darkness as possible. That American vessels thus permitted by Germany to pass the zone carry nothing in their cargo which Germany has adjudged to be contraband.

stand by the President at this time. That our rights will be preserved in peace, if it is possible, there is no doubt.

The expressions in the note favoring the freedom of Ireland and India will be accepted with cheer by all lovers of liberty. It is the fundamental doctrine of our own Declaration of Independence and it carries out the doctrine enunciated anew only recently by President Wilson. There is no reason why the freedom of other nations should be favored and yet the granting of the same rights to Irish people be denied. Whether these are likely to be a British port today, the Minnehaha carried freight only, but the Orduin, which sailed for Liverpool, had a number of passengers on board.

FEAR CELTIC DETAINED: The White Star liner Celtic, which sailed from here on January 21, with more than 15,000 tons of war materials in her hold, was due at Liverpool late yesterday, but it is feared she may have been impeded by storms.

Vessels now in Mediterranean waters, bound from New York to Genoa, include the three Italian liners San Giorgio, which sailed on January 18 with freight only; the Taormina, which sailed on January 20 with freight, and the America, which steamed simultaneously with the Taormina. The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav was scheduled to sail today for Copenhagen.

Other vessels in port, scheduled to sail later in the week, are the American liner St. Louis for Liverpool, the French liner Carmichael for Bordeaux, and the Cunard liner Carmania for Liverpool.

N. Y. HARBOR REOPENED: The port of New York was opened to incoming and outgoing vessels today, after remaining closed since the receipt of Germany's announcement that she would resume her ruthless submarine warfare.

Strictest secrecy surrounded the temporary closing of the port by Collector Dudley Field Malone. He is in supreme charge of the situation, even the naval officers of the harbor's entrance being subject to his orders.

Seventeen big German liners interned here since the beginning of the war, were under the watchful scrutiny of police and Government officials today. The waterfront and shipping circles were rife with rumors that the instant Germany and the United States break the crews of the German vessels will blow them up at their docks.

Acting under orders of Port Collector Malone, a searching examination was made of every interned German vessel during the night. So far as could be learned nothing of a suspicious character was found, but it was stated that under no circumstances will the vigilance be relaxed.

Rumors that the German crews would attempt to make a dash for sea with their vessels was discounted by officials. They pointed out that none of them has coal enough to make more than one day's run, and their capture, even if they got out of the harbor, would be a simple matter. Some of the biggest liners in the world are included among the German vessels here. They include the Vaterland, President Wilson, President Grant, Nassau, Bohemia, Pennsylvania, Pisa and Armenia, all of the Hamburg-American line; the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Adamsturm, George Washington, Princess Irene, Grosser Kurfurst and Barbarossa, of the North German Lloyd line; the Hamburg-American ships are on the Jersey side of the river, at Hoboken, and the German Lloyd at 15th street, on the New York side.

DESTROYERS IN READINESS: Four United States torpedo boat destroyers, the Ericson, Worden, Preston and Cullison, were put in readiness for instant service at New York navy yard today. All had full crews, their bunkers were filled and it would be the work of but a short time to fit warheads on torpedoes and take to sea.

Of the four battalions in the yard, the Kentucky and New Jersey are ready for service. There are also four submarines of the D class, six of which are ready.

A WONDERFUL YEAR! To the Policy-holding Owners of The Prudential Insurance Company of America: During 1916 your Company issued OVER FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS of paid-for life insurance at the lowest expense-rate in your Company's history. This is the largest year's business ever paid for by The Prudential. The gain in insurance in force was \$283,000,000.

Although your Company is but forty-one years old, you are now the holders of 15,000,000 policies, representing a total insurance in force of OVER THREE BILLION DOLLARS. Since your Company was organized it has paid to its policyholders the great sum of \$428,000,000, including more than \$28,750,000 not called for in any way by the policy contracts. The 1916 payments to policyholders were over \$47,278,000. This wonderful growth and these remarkable figures reflect anew the confidence the insuring public has in The Prudential, and are a reindorsement of its aims, its achievements and its service. Howard A. Snyder, President. The Prudential Insurance Company of America. Home Office, Newark, N. J. Branch Offices in All Leading Cities.