

U. S. BREAKS WITH GERMANY; PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS; BERNSTORFF TO GO

GERARD ALREADY RECALLED; AMERICA PREPARED TO MEET ANY AGGRESSIONS BY KAISER

Diplomatic Rupture Over U-Boat Threat Decided On at Executive's Conferences With Cabinet and Senators

Envoys of Other Teuton Allies to Go if Latter Follow Berlin's "Sink-at-Sight" Campaign—Switzerland Will Take Over Interests of Kaiser in This Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

President Wilson has determined to break relations with Germany.

He will notify Congress, in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon, of the course he has adopted.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been ordered home. American consuls in Germany were also ordered to leave with Ambassador Gerard.

German Ambassador von Bernstorff either has already or will be immediately given his passports.

Friendly relations between Germany and the United States are definitely at an end.

Whether or not there is an actual declaration of war following upon the President's action depends upon Germany.

This country has made all preparations for any eventuality.

The preparations have been going on for weeks, it was learned today.

Announcement of the President's decision, reached yesterday morning, was held up in order that all last details might be carefully considered.

When news of the President's action broke out through the capital it aroused near consternation.

Drastic action had been expected since last evening, but there were many who clung to the belief that he would not actually cut the last ties between the two nations.

The President arose early this morning, had breakfast as usual and then called for Secretary Tumulty. When Tumulty came back from the Executive Mansion his face was very grave, but the only comment he would make was that the President would address a joint session of Congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Beyond this the White House officially was absolutely silent. The President had worked until far into the night completing the message he is to deliver this afternoon.

He wrote it on his own typewriter and made the last corrections and changes this morning.

The President is expected in his address to point out that this severance of diplomatic relations indicates the United States Government has lost confidence in the German Empire; that it does not necessarily mean that there shall follow an outbreak of hostilities between the two nations.

There are some who believe the President will go so far as to express the most profound hope that Germany will conduct herself in such a way as to restore confidence and friendship between the two nations.

He will deeply regret that the course of action he has taken has been rendered inevitable and unavoidable.

GALLERIES IN HOUSE CLEARED

Speaker Clark had not yet reached the Capitol when the President sent his request for a joint session. Majority Leader Kitchin made arrangements for the historic affair. The galleries, just beginning to fill when the momentous news came, were immediately emptied.

Not more than thirty members were in the House when it met at 11 o'clock. Kitchin offered a resolution "by the House," the Senate concurring, that the two houses assemble at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to receive such communications as the President of the United States may be pleased to make to them.

There was a listless chorus of "ayes" as the resolution was adopted.

Many members had not heard of the joint session; such as had heard of the joint session had no information excepting that given them by reporters, elevator men and attendants generally in the building, who were just beginning to hear and realize the tremendous news and of the break.

KITCHIN FACES MANY QUESTIONS

Kitchin immediately was subjected to a cross-fire of questions by most of the members in the House. Minority Leader Mann inquired whether action would be required of the House at the joint session.

Kitchin said he understood no action would be requested by the President.

Members of the Senate and House, as soon as they heard the news, began trying to get into touch with the White House to learn what procedure would be followed. All were told that there was nothing that could be said until after the President had delivered his address.

Senate and House leaders were willing to advance the hour for the joint session, but Secretary Tumulty said that the President had fixed on 2 o'clock and that there was no reason for any change in time.

Senators and Representatives withheld comment pending the placing before them of all of the facts by the President himself. It was plain that the majority of them greatly regretted that a break had become necessary, but all declared that in any movement which the Administration made it would have the united support of all parties.

HOUSE CHAPLAIN PRAYS FOR PEACE

Evidences of extreme agitation were very marked in both Senate and House proceedings. It was plain that while the news that the actual break had come had been accepted as inevitable every one realized its extreme seriousness.



DR. PAUL RITTER, Swiss Minister to the United States, who has agreed to look after Germany's interests in this country.

STOCKS STAND UP IN HOUR OF CRISIS

Market Plays True to Form and Prices Move Up on N. Y. Change

FINANCIERS PATRIOTIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The stock market played true to form today. The news of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was not followed by heavy selling of stocks. Instead, after a few minutes of uneasiness, during which time some values declined a little, there was a brisk buying movement which forced prices of all issues to a substantial level above the close of last night. The close found prices up 2, 3, 4 and 5 points, and in some cases the gains were even larger. This was especially true of Bethlehem Steel, which ended with an advance of 30 points for the day.

Since the inception of the Stock Exchange the market has dealt in futures. Present conditions do not interest the traders in Wall street to any great extent; they deal in what is going to happen. This was conclusively shown once more today, and very conclusively, too. The market had been shaken out of weak holders on Thursday and yesterday, as the result of the announcement of the new German submarine policy, and the result today was that stocks were in strong hands. Strong interests picked up stocks all around the room. The action of the market showed, too, that the business situation of the country is sound.

Shorts were squeezed in the fast few minutes of the two-hour session. There were many stories around the Street of how hard the bears were being pressed, and some of the shorts covered on the way up. The German traders—those who have been short of the market many times in the past—were short again today. The tables were turned on the German crowd today, so the story went in Wall street, and they were hard pressed. The object of the drive was to leave the group hanging on a limb, short probably to the extent of millions of dollars, and with no chance to cover except at large losses.

As soon as the news was received of the

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COLD, FAIR WEATHER ALL DAY, SAYS EXPERT

Higher Temperature Expected Tomorrow—Mercury Tumbles in All Parts of Country

Temperature at Each Hour Today in Philadelphia

Table with 2 columns: Time (6 a.m. to 1 p.m.) and Degrees (9, 8, 9, 8, 10, 12, 12, 12)

Forecaster Bliss promises that the cold, fair weather will continue throughout the day, but that a rise in temperature may be expected tomorrow. The lowest temperature was reached at 7 o'clock this morning, when the mercury dropped to 8 degrees above zero.

Frozen fire-plugs and bursting hose caused firemen to stand helplessly by while flames destroyed the two-story frame stable of E. S. Waters, at 18 State street. Three horses perished. The loss is estimated at \$200. Several frame houses in the immediate neighborhood, as well as the Presbyterian Hospital, were endangered.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—New Orleans is having the coldest weather since 1912. A fall of thirty degrees in twenty-four hours sent the temperature down to 27 degrees above zero.

APPAM SEIZED BY UNITED STATES

Interned Ship, Brought in as German Prize, Boarded by Customs Officers

CREW WILL BE LANDED

Guns of Revenue Cutter Trained on Vessel Lying at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—United States officials, consisting of a dozen representatives of the customs bureau and the Navy Department, today boarded the interned ship Appam, brought into port by a German prize crew, and formally took possession.

During the proceedings the United States revenue cutter Yamacraw moved up into position and trained her bow guns on the Appam. The German crew aboard is expected to be landed this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Interned German vessels here were taken into the roadstead today and surrounded by United States gunboats. Officials refused to explain the reason for this action.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Everything is in readiness for the seizure of thirty-one interned German and Austrian vessels here. "We simply await the word," said Collector of the Port Malone today.

Officials of the Hamburg-American Line, owners of many of the interned ships here, held a conference immediately upon learning of the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany, but refused to make any statement.

"The severance of relations makes the situation here just a little more tense," said Collector Malone. "We have had time to make our preparations and stand ready to close the port and seize all enemy ships at the event such action is warranted. We will require no definite instructions from Washington. The seizure of ships would take place automatically."

The arrival at Newport News of the steamer Appam, crowded with prisoners, flying the flag of the imperial German navy and manned by a German prize crew caused a sensation on both continents.

The Appam was the third vessel to be taken by a German naval crew through the allied patrol vessels that have been cruising along the American coast since the start of the war. The first one to run the blockade was the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, seven months out from Tsingtau, and which in her guise had sunk eight vessels, including the American sailing ship William P. Frye. She arrived at Newport News on March 19, 1915, crowded with prisoners and was interned.

The next to arrive was the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which had been hunted up and out of New York harbor on August 2, 1913, until she raced through the allied cordon into Newport News on April 11, 1915. The personnel of the British cruisers off her coast, hardly had recovered from their chagrin at having missed the Prinz Eitel when the Kronprinz gave them the slip. She had sunk fourteen allied vessels, and a back home loaded with the crews of the sunken vessels and also had sunk a Norwegian vessel carrying contraband. Her safe arrival was a bitter blow to those on board the allied cruisers that had been hunting her ceaselessly.

Boys Held as False Alarm Fiends

Sergeant Berger and Policeman Wunder, of the Belgrade and Clearfield streets station, who for a week have been arresting boys they say were turning in so many false fire alarms, have just added two more lads to their list, making ten in all. They believe the gang is broken up now. The last pair to be gathered in included James Blum, 2577 East Birch street, and Walter Slavinski, 2553 East Seltzer street. Both boys are fourteen. They are in the House of Detention.

GERMAN RAIDER SUNK IN BATTLE, IS REPORT

British Cruiser Laid Trap for Rover Off Brazilian Coast, Says Dispatch

By CHARLES P. STEWART

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3.—A Pernambuco dispatch today quotes a Belgian consular clerk as declaring that the British cruiser Glasgow, Amethyst and Kent had sunk the German raider in a forty-minute naval engagement.

The story is unconfirmed from other sources.

According to the Pernambuco report, the three British cruisers laid a clever trap for the raider. Her whereabouts being rumored in a certain locality off the Brazilian coast, a British freight ship was used as a bait with which to draw the sea rover on. The warships kept just out of sight of the bait, which steamed slowly into the locality where the raider was supposed to be. The German sighted the freighter, ordered her to stop and formally took possession. But by this time the freighter had wireless a coded message and within a short time the three powerful cruisers were within range of the captor. A running engagement ensued.

According to the Belgian clerk the cruiser Amethyst was badly damaged in the fight, but the raider was sunk with her entire crew.

EXTRA

PRESIDENT INFORMS CONGRESS OF BREAK WITH BERLIN BECAUSE SUSSEX PLEDGE IS DISREGARDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President's address before Congress, announcing severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: The Imperial German Government on the 31st of January announced to this Government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the 1st 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 18th of April last in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross-channel steamship 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 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.

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, principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

NAVY YARD IN CALIFORNIA ON WAR BASIS

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 3.—Marine Island Navy Yard was placed on a war basis today. Visitors were barred. Simultaneously rush orders were issued to complete repairs on all men-of-war now in dock. Great activity was displaced at the magazines.

GERMAN LINER AT HOBOKEN RENDERED USELESS

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 3.—Definite statements, attributed to an authoritative source, were made today that the German steamship George Washington, which has been here since the beginning of the war, has been damaged to such an extent that she is virtually unusable. Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone visited the liner early today and conducted negotiations with Boardman Miles, in charge of the neutrality squad. These plans were kept secret.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY BARS VISITORS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3.—The United States Naval Academy today was closed to visitors.

GERARD TO HELP AMERICANS TO LEAVE GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Cabled instructions have been sent to the State Department to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to Americans who wish to leave out of Germany.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD UNDER WAR ORDERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 3.—The Norfolk Navy Yard today was placed under war orders. All workmen are hereafter to be searched upon entering and leaving. Orders to this effect came from the Navy Department at Washington.

AMBASSADOR BERNSTORFF HANDED HIS PASSPORTS AT 1:57 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ambassador von Bernstorff was handed his passports at 1:57 p. m.

NAVY YARD'S GATES CLOSED; MOVES VEILED

Public Barred as Warships Are Shifted—Germans Put in Barracks

TRANSFER 700 RAIDERS

Preparedness in This City for Possible Hostilities

- 1. Philadelphia Navy Yard put on war basis for first time since 1898 on orders from Washington. Secretory guards warship movements. Shore leave discontinued. Interned German crews moved to concentration barracks. 2. United States destroyers and torpedoboats patrol Delaware River to prevent ships leaving without clearance papers. 3. Director of Public Safety Wilson announces that United States Government may have any number of city policemen to guard arsenals and river front. 4. Colonel Robert Montgomery, commandant of the Frankford Arsenal, reported called to a conference at Washington.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard, for the first time since the Spanish-American War, was put on a war basis today in anticipation of President Wilson's announcement of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Following an announcement at Commandant Russell's office, visitors were barred from League Island and shore leave for bluejackets and marines was discontinued until further notice. This was a veil of secrecy thrown about the departure of the vessels and other activities within.

Colonel Robert Montgomery, commandant of the Frankford Arsenal, was reported to have gone to Washington to confer with the heads of the Ordnance Department. Arsenal employees were admitted only by passes. Extra precautions are being taken to guard against interference with the turning out of munitions, following a conference at Washington between Assistant Attorney General Warren and Counselor Poik, of the State Department.

Director of Public Safety Wilson today announced that the United States Government would receive full co-operation from his department in case city policemen were needed for guard duty. Any number of policemen, he said, would be furnished at the request of Government officials to guard arsenals and other Government property and the river front.

The United States battleships Kansas and North Dakota will be moved today from alongside the interned German commerce-raiding auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which lie in the back channel. The German crews of 700 men will be transferred from their village beside the moored raiders to the old "Tipperary" barracks.

The barracks are near the isolation hospital.

GUN CREWS ROUSED

Before dawn today the portside guns of the North Dakota—those facing the interned German ships—were "broken" for action by the gun crews, which were roused from their bunks. When the sun arose the German ships found themselves "covered" by the batteries of the American warship. This, officials said, was a "precautionary measure." In addition, the United States gunboat Modoc resumed its patrol of the back channel.

The greatest activity is evident within the yard. The torpedoboat destroyer Joust, commanded by Lieutenant Jacobs, was ordered down the Delaware today to aid in patrolling the river to prevent the departure of any ships without clearance papers. Other torpedoboats and destroyers are expected to be ordered out at any moment. The torpedoboat Beale, commanded by Lieutenant Blackburn, has full steam up. The destroyer Jacob Jones is reported in the lower Chesapeake Bay. Some reports have it that the Jones is damaged, others that it is patrolling the bay to insure observation of neutrality laws.

A jam of vehicles bearing supplies and a crowd of visitors blocked the entrance to the navy yard today. None was admitted, however, except under the closest scrutiny. Every one was refused admittance except workmen and sailors. Fifteen marines, nearly four times the usual number, were on guard. The workmen were admitted only after they were identified by their foremen, and coming sailors were allowed to pass only after they had been identified by their mates.

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THE WEATHER

FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday, gradually rising temperature; coldest tomorrow about 12 degrees; strong west and north-west winds. LENGTH OF DAY Sun rises... 6:51 a.m. Moon sets... 6:51 p.m. DELAWARE RIVER TIDE TABLE CHESTNUT STREET Low water... 11:48 a.m. High water... 1:48 p.m. TEMPERATURE AT PHILADELPHIA