

U. S. BREAKS WITH KAISER; PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS CONGRESS AT 2 O'CLOCK

Continued from Page One The prayer of the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain in the House, was devoted entirely to the crisis. He said:

Our Father in heaven, we appeal to Thee with all the fervor of soul for wisdom and guidance in the present crisis, that we may be permitted as a neutral nation to maintain peace with all the world. Guard our President and all of his advisers and all who have the nation's welfare at hand to an amicable adjustment of all international questions that we may pursue our way with justice and equity to all in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Whether a diplomatic break would be followed by hostilities between the United States and Germany was something that no man could say. It was frankly declared in diplomatic circles that they hoped not. Singularly, this hope was very strong in Entente quarters. It was said that the moral effect of a break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States would be very great. There has been a general feeling here that in any action that the United States should take it would have the united support of all neutral nations, who also are affected by the new German attitude. It was admittedly too early to say how far this support would go. President Wilson, it is known, has been hopeful all along that if a diplomatic break should be necessary it would stop there, and that there would be no necessity for the United States going any further.

In official quarters generally the feeling was of the utmost gravity. There was just a slight ray of hope in one thing. It was learned that the last words of the President's address to Congress is a fervent prayer that God will grant that the United States even yet may be able to avoid being drawn into the world war.

The President called Secretary of State Lansing to the White House at 10:30 and informed him of his decision.

Lansing looked very grave and worn as he left the Executive Mansion and would make no comment.

LANSING REFUSES TO EXPLAIN Bundled up to his ears in a long, heavy overcoat and further protected with a long white muffler, Lansing stepped off the White House portico, lighted a cigarette and walked slowly over to the State Department.

Under his left arm, hugged tightly, was his historic brown-leather portfolio. He was flanked rear, front and sides by newspapermen, clamoring excitedly and entirely without the usual courtesy for official work.

As he reached the front of the White House executive offices, still en route to the department, he was joined by Presidential Secretary Tumulty, who had just returned from the Capitol to arrange with House and Senate leaders for the joint session this afternoon.

They stopped a moment and talked together, in the face of the bitterest wind that has swept Washington this winter, but neither would make any comment further than:

"The President is to address Congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Beyond that we can say absolutely nothing."

After Secretary Lansing left the White House, the President went over to the executive offices into the Cabinet room and sat alone at his work. He brought over a bundle of papers, covering routine business and walked briskly into the chamber where yesterday the Cabinet met with him in discussion of the historic step taken today.

An interesting question has arisen as to how Von Bernstorff will get back to Germany or whether he can get back there at all.

The United States is not under obligations, it is said by diplomats, to see that a dismissed Ambassador is landed on his home soil. There are no German boats sailing from the United States, and if he went aboard an English liner he would probably be turned over to a British warship before he was landed.

There is no means of transportation between the British ports and Germany, nor is it possible, since Italy went into the war, to get into Germany through Trieste.

Von Bernstorff might go to Cuba or, more likely, South America.

"GOOD-MORNING, BOYS," ENVOY'S GREETING "Good-morning, boys," was the smiling greeting the German Ambassador gave the score of newspaper men who called at the Embassy after the news of the break became known.

Bernstorff, always suave, always polite and apparently never worried, frisked himself into and out of sight before any questions—and there were hundreds ready—could be asked.

He sent word he might "see you boys later."

Bernstorff got into touch with Doctor Ritter, Swiss Minister, as soon as he received the news of the break through the press. At that time he had not yet been officially notified. He made provisional arrangements to cover all immediate details with Doctor Ritter in regard to the taking over of German interests in the United States by Switzerland.

Doctor Ritter will call upon Secretary of State Lansing as soon as notification of Bernstorff's recall has been given the Teuton envoy, to discuss with Lansing the details of his new interests.

To all questions this morning Bernstorff replied: "Please ask the Swiss Minister. I am only a private citizen. I have no right to talk for my Government now. As a private citizen I have never desired to talk."

When asked respecting the details of his coming journey and of the transfer of Germany's interests to Switzerland's Minister, Bernstorff said:

"I don't know. This is the first experience of this kind in my life, and the method of procedure is, therefore, new to me."

He joyfully suggested that "perhaps with so many ships kept in American ports" he would be sure to have some boat to take him home.

As soon as Doctor Ritter learned that Bernstorff had been inquiring for him at the Swiss Legation, he immediately called at the German Embassy and the two diplomats talked over the question of transference.

Whether Switzerland will take over German interests in England and Russia, now represented by the United States, Bernstorff was not prepared to say.

If Austria-Hungary should send a note identical with the German note, Count Tarnowski, will also be handed his passports.

But if the dual monarchy should pursue a different policy, more in accord with international law, there would be room for negotiation, and diplomatic relations with the United States might remain unbroken.

At the Austrian Embassy it was said that no intimation had yet been received in regard to the course which Vienna intended to pursue. But in high official Austro-Hungarian circles it is certainly hoped that the Austrian note will not be so flatly uncompromising as the German note. There is a distinct disposition in these circles to recognize the fact that it would be the part of wisdom for the dual monarchy to conduct its small part of the submarine blockade in accordance with the principles of international law, and thereby to gain the United States as a friend instead of as an enemy in the peace conference which will end the war.

It is pointed out that Austria-Hungary does not live by the German creed of "Anything which serves the interests of our State is right"; but, on the contrary, is governed by a clique of gentlemen whose principle is: "There are certain things that a gentleman cannot do."

AUSTRIA NOT EXPECTED TO BE INCLUDED

It is not yet known in Washington what promises Vienna has made to Berlin in regard to the "unrestricted" submarine warfare, and it is hoped that the strong disinclination of the Austrians and the Hungarians to place themselves before the world as the moral brethren of the German junkers has impelled them to pursue a more decent course of their own.

Count Tarnowski will present his credentials to Secretary Lansing tomorrow morning. And there is sincere hope, both in the State Department and the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, that his first visit will not also be his last.

No communications of any sort have been received from Turkey and Bulgaria. It is emphasized that even if the United States should break diplomatic relations with Germany and later become involved in war with her there is no reason why friendly relations with these allies of Germany should not be preserved.

The interest of official circles has turned also to the course of action which the other neutrals, European and American, will pursue.

It is believed that Denmark and Holland will not dare to break relations with their powerful neighbor; but it is strongly intimated that Argentina and possibly Spain and Norway will follow the expected action of the United States and hand passports to the Kaiser's representatives.

"WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?" MORE VITAL TO BRITAIN THAN BLOCKADE ITSELF

LONDON, Feb. 3.—England's intense interest in "What America is going to do about it" was manifest today in the fact that the Foreign Office was keeping constantly in touch with American Ambassador Page.

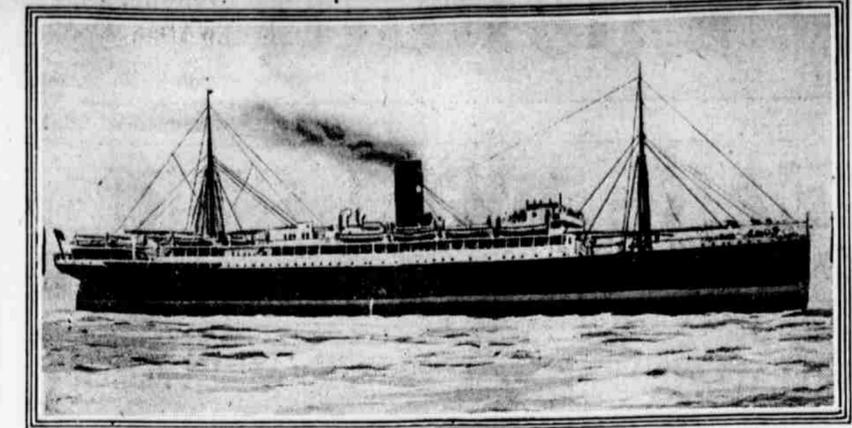
No longer is it apparent in British news that the action in subsidizing even the Catholic Center in an editorial says: "We await the American attitude with a good conscience. If the American reply proves different from what we have a right to expect, as much as we regret it, we cannot be deflected by it. We shall still be inspired by the same loyalty toward the United States, but we cannot go so far as to refrain from wishes at the point of sacrificing ourselves."

"It is a step with momentous consequences," says the Tagliche Rundschau. "We don't know how neutrals, and especially America, will take it, but by their position what it may, it cannot deflect us from our determination after today's declaration of a war with the Kaiser to do what we can."

The London Daily Mail issued an expression of frightfulness" to copious cables dispatched from America.

Press and public both continued their attitude of restraining from suggestion to what America should do in her present crisis. There was the most intense anxiety, but the average man in the street believed that there was "only one course open to America, and that President Wilson would ultimately reach that same conclusion."

STEAMSHIP APPAM TAKEN OVER BY THE U. S.



The former British steamship was brought into Norfolk a year ago by a German prize crew after having been captured by the Moeve. The status of the Appam is now being established in the courts.

early today carrying a cable from Washington that German Ambassador Bernstorff was to receive his passports today.

BRITAIN UNAPPROVED Germany's announcement of unbridled submarine warfare, followed by the average Britisher, that such a step had been anticipated for months. It has been prepared for by the Government. Detailed measures to combat it have been long prepared. Press and public alike tend to believe these unannounced measures will effectively nullify the German scheme.

Aside from the German-American situation interest here today centers about three developments. First was the suspension of traffic from Scandinavia.

In view of this an appeal from Lord Devonport for economy in food and conservation of present supplies assumed a new importance. Lastly, the whole empire was keyed to attention to hear what Premier Lloyd George would say this afternoon in a speech he was scheduled to make at Carnarvon on his first visit to his home town since he became Prime Minister of England.

Lord Devonport's appeal as food controller was followed by the frank declaration that if his plea was not successful in establishing better conditions, a compulsory rationing scheme would have to be adopted. He declared that Britons must eat less and he suggested a limit of four pounds of bread, two and a half pounds of meat and three-quarters of a pound of sugar weekly for each individual.

Lloyd George was expected to seize the opportunity in his speech this afternoon for some new and important declarations. Disbalance in the Empire had been taken to guard the Premier, in view of the poison plot against him last week. Admission to them had, however, he speaks with by card and only a very few women specially credited were admitted.

On arriving in his home town Lloyd George said: "The burden on my shoulders is overwhelming, but I am confident that with the united efforts of us all and with the justice of our cause we shall conquer the devices of the wicked one."

BOND BILL BEFORE SENATE CALLS FOR \$500,000,000 WAR FUND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Thomas, of Colorado, introduced an amendment to the revenue bill authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds to enable the Government to meet the state of military and naval preparedness.

White Senate leaders denied they were ready to authorize huge expenditures at this time unless the President asked for them. The amendment was not taken to the floor today.

Discussion of the naval appropriation bill in the House quickly turned to the war situation, as news of the break with Germany circulated among the members on the floor today.

Representative Callaway, of Texas, one of the leading "big navy" men, presided over the discussion when he declared that the United States should immediately turn all its efforts to construction of submarines and destroyers in unlimited quantity.

"The enemies of Germany already control the surface of the seas. We can add nothing to their power by continuance of our present policy of appropriating for construction of more battleships and battle cruisers. These great ships take three or four years at best."

"What we need is submarines and other small craft, and the shipbuilders have told the naval committee that they can turn out submarines very rapidly," said Callaway. "How long would it take to complete a submarine started now?" asked Representative Kearns.

"I can't say as to that, but the Fore River Shipbuilding Company constructed twenty submarines for England and delivered them in ten months," said Callaway. "I remember the testimony of President Grant, that the battleship USS Oregon, at that point," said Representative Kelley, of Michigan. "Mr. Grant said it would take from five to six months to complete the first boat, but after that they could turn them out at the rate of several each week."

Mr. Callaway criticized the short-sightedness of the "big navy" men in insisting on centering effort on battleship construction. He was adamant that the most useful craft, in event of a break with Germany, would be small torpedoboots.

"Why do we face the present crisis?" asked Callaway. "It is because all England's wonderful fleet on the surface of the seas cannot protect British commerce from German submarines. All England's great battleships and battle cruisers fly from the presence of one hostile submarine."

"They say they can sink the submarines, but they know better. They say they sink them by shooting off the little periscopes no bigger than a man's hand, but experience has shown that the submarine generally gets the surface ship before it loses its periscopes. The whole British fleet at the moment fled before one German submarine."

Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania, sprang to the defense of the big ship advocates. "We are no better prepared today than we were for the war of 1812," he said. "Several years ago Admiral Dewey and the other members of the General Board laid down a naval program. If we had followed that program we would have forty-eight first-class dreadnoughts instead of the twelve we have in actual service."

Representative Kelley, of Michigan, another Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, in the discussion of the \$351,000,000 naval appropriation bill, said that if he had his way in the present emergency, he would have the bill passed without a rollcall, without further debate.

Representative Kelley, of Michigan, another Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, recommended that all employees of the navy yards be put to work in three shifts a day on the war vessels now under construction. He said that the yards have three battleships, Mississippi, Idaho and New Mexico, now only half completed, could be finished in six months, if action were taken.

BERLIN SURPRISED AT U. S. WRATH OVER BREACH OF SUSSEX PLEDGE

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says: "Political circles in Berlin are surprised by the reports of the indignation aroused in America by the announcement of Germany's submarine blockade, it having been believed that the United States, at that point," said Representative Kelley, of Michigan. "Mr. Grant said it would take from five to six months to complete the first boat, but after that they could turn them out at the rate of several each week."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette declares that an adverse American reply to Germany's submarine notification will not change Germany's intention. "We cannot for a second time," says the newspaper, "have any consideration for alien interests. Our honor and existence are to be greatly imperiled by the new war declared by the Entente."

The Boersen Zeitung, which has been consistently moderate on the submarine and similar issues, summarizes its own acquiescence in the decision of the Government in these words: "He would be a poor German who would not now say: 'Right or wrong, the only thing that counts now is the hands of the victors.'"

The Kreuz Zeitung takes the standpoint that Germany's decision in regard to naval warfare is in the interest of neutrals, saying: "The blockade of considerable territory demands sacrifices from neutrals, but sacrifices are made in their behalf. Germany is fighting for them, as for itself, in seeking to break the British sea tyranny. Freedom of the seas remains a beautiful dream of Utopia, impossible so long as one Power has absolute control of the seas."

"Neutrals, each and every one, have felt the hardships of this control. If it is broken it is hardly likely that any power will be able in a time which may be estimated to assert control, as has been pointed out by Great Britain with the two-Power standard. No land Power would ever possess the means. Only by destruction of limitless superpower can real freedom of the seas be attained."

"This is no step of desperation that we are taking. Quiet and careful deliberation has led to it. We are prepared for every possible consequence."

LACKS ENTHUSIASM The Frankfurter Zeitung is one of the few to discuss the submarine program without enthusiasm. It says the few men in high places, who have taken the decision, are answerable before their own people and before history.

"Only the most cogent and compelling reasons," says the newspaper, "can have induced the Emperor and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to sanction the measure. Doubtless there have been negotiations between Berlin and Washington, but we are ignorant of their results. It cannot be imagined, however, that there can be any yielding to American protestations, and it, therefore, must be assumed that the Imperial authorities are firmly convinced that German strength will be able to hold its own against an onset by the whole world. Whatever America may decide, the German people confront the future fearlessly."

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BRITAIN URGED ON BY LLOYD GEORGE

Victory Certain, He Tells Constituents in Wales, but Not Easy TO HELP SMALL NATIONS

CARNARVON, Wales, Feb. 3.—"We have no doubt of the ultimate victory; but there are many broad and turbulent rivers we must cross to that end, which the nation must help bridge," declared Premier Lloyd George here today. He spoke to an enthusiastically cheering crowd of 5,000 of his former constituents in his home town.

"Besides the rights of small nations, we are fighting for the doctrine that the United Kingdom has the greatest number of men capable of governing any race justly—even his own," he continued.

Plotting to kill Lloyd George at a hotel and driving poisoned nails into his boots.

DERBY, England, Feb. 3.—The three women and the expert man chemist the Government charges plotted to kill Premier Lloyd George and Minister Arthur Henderson, as well as Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, told a Scotland Yard agent their scheme was:

To catch Lloyd George at a hotel and kill him by driving poisoned nails in his boots.

To catch McKenna unawares and drive a poisoned needle into his skull.

Such testimony was offered at the trial of the quartet, Mrs. Alice Wheldon, Miss Hettie Wheldon, Mrs. Alfred Mason and Alfred Mason, today by Crown witnesses. The Attorney General declared the conspirators in the plot had Crown agents they also proposed to shoot poisoned arrows at Lloyd George.

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY TALKS WITH LANSING

Count Tarnowski Makes First Call at State Department—No Reason Given

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Count Tarnowski, newly arrived Austrian Ambassador, called at the State Department today for the first time. He saw Secretary Lansing and other high State Department officials.

Tarnowski refused to divulge the object of his mission, if he had any particular one. It is presumed he will present his credentials to President Wilson by Monday.

WOMAN DEAD AT 101 YEARS

Mrs. Catharine Woodland a Native of Gap, Lancaster County

Mrs. Catharine Woodland, 101 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Pinkerton, 5029 Westminster avenue.

Mrs. Woodland was born in Gap, Lancaster County, coming to Philadelphia thirty years ago. Her husband, Christopher Woodland, whom she married in 1841, died about forty years ago. She is survived by three children, Mrs. Sallie Pinkerton, with whom she lived; Miss Sallie Woodland and Sylvester Woodland. She is also survived by seven grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

The body will be kept at her daughter's home until tomorrow, when it will be taken to Parkersburg. Funeral services will be held in Our Lady of Consolation Catholic Church, and interment will be in the Parkersburg burying ground.

COURT BARS GARAGE

Enjoins Defendant From Building Structure on Complaint of Property Owners

On the ground that a garage would cause annoyance and inconvenience to residents in a neighborhood which is exclusively residential, Judge Ferguson, in Common Pleas court No. 3, today filed an adjudication in the suit of property owners in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood, enjoining the defendant, Joseph B. Hoffman, from constructing a garage at 4317-19 Walnut street.

Judge Ferguson in his decision directs that notice of his findings be served upon the defendant and that unless exceptions are filed within ten days, a decree be entered enjoining the defendant from maintaining the building as a public garage.

Marine Risks Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—War risk insurance rates today are holding firm at nine to ten per cent established Thursday after the announcement of Germany's new sea policy. Underwriters report large increases in the amount of business. Risks on ships bound for Genoa are quoted at twelve and thirteen per cent.

TEUTONIC ALIENS IN U. S. NUMBER 1,425,000

1,075,000 Are Austrians and Hungarians and 350,000 Are Germans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—There are in the United States today approximately 350,000 unnaturalized Germans and 1,075,000 Austrians and Hungarians who still are aliens. These are the residents of the country who would be subjected to the rules of war in the event of developments more serious than a break in diplomatic relations. But the treaty with Prussia would exempt the German citizens from mobilization for nine months after war is declared, and German merchants may depart during the same period. The same applies to Americans in Prussia.

The foregoing figures are based upon the number of unaturalized immigrants from the Central Powers in the United States at the time of the last official census and emigration from those countries up to January.

A combination of the records of the Census and the Immigration Bureau shows there are in this country 2,895,538 persons of German birth. 1,763,747 of Austrian birth and 1,061,922 of Hungarian birth. The total for the dual monarchy being 2,825,669. The immigration from Germany since 1910 was 392,205; in the six months ending December 31, 1917, the immigration from Austria during the same period was 588,764 and from Hungary, 555,243.

In the statistics of the last official census the number of foreign born males over twenty-one years of age invariably equalled one-third of the total foreign-born population. Assuming that the number obtaining naturalization papers in the period since the last census gave official statistics is twenty-six per cent, the number of German males will be between 225,000 and 250,000 and the number of Austro-Hungarian males slightly in excess of 1,000,000. The residents giving Austria or Hungary as their place of birth include a variety of races, mostly Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks and some Germans. The percentage of Germans who have become naturalized or have taken their first papers at the time of the last census is between 25 and 30 per cent of Germany's chief ally in the war.

According to the last census, the greatest number of persons of German birth reside in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana and Michigan. New York had the greatest number, followed by Ohio and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania led all the other States in the number of Austrians and Hungarians. New York also had the greatest number of other States being small in comparison.

The treaty of 1785 and 1828 with Prussia provides that German citizens in the United States cannot be placed in prison camps within nine months.

P. R. R. MAN DIES

Foreman of Engineers Took First Train Through Gallitzin Tunnel

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—James B. Wells, aged eighty-two years, retired, Pennsylvania Railroad middle division road foreman of engines, died here today.

Mr. Wells ran the first engine from Pittsburgh to Altoona through the Gallitzin tunnel. He started with the Pennsylvania on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore branch in 1852, being transferred to the main line four years later. He was retired in 1903 after fifty-one years of service. Harry C. Wells, a county commissioner and ex-sheriff of Dauphin, is a son.

DEUTSCHLAND'S CARGO SAFE

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3.—Fire destroyed a small shed in which some oil and other materials were stored on the State pier near the plant of the Eastern Forwarding Company. The fire broke out before 10 o'clock today. The firemen were called and extinguished the blaze without great damage.

The fire caused great excitement here owing to its proximity to the United States customhouse and the plant of the Eastern Forwarding Company was damaged.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

DEATHS

QUINN—Feb. 2, 1917. MARY A., daughter of Catherine Quinn (nee Dever) and the late Anthony Quinn. Relatives and friends, who members of R. C. M. Sodalis and Rosary Society, will hold a Requiem Mass at St. Ann's Church, 10th and Locust streets, at 8:30 p. m., Monday, February 5, 1917. Burial at Holy Sepulchre Church, 10th and Locust streets.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK AND DOWNSTAIRS WORK—White, capable, experienced, reliable, before 10 o'clock in suburbs. Phone Oak Lane 108.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MEN WANTED to deliver advertising matter; must be sober and industrious; average \$1.75 weekly. Apply to Mr. Horace Adams, 200 N. 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, single, reformed, Protestant, well educated, age 28 years, 3 years' experience in chauffeur and driving; make offer, desire position, can furnish best references. Address: Box 19, Lansdowne, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Has calls for office, technical and commercial men. The Bureau maintains a complete list of men and women, and is in touch with all schools and colleges. Applicants must be reformed, sober, and have a minimum of \$2 per year entries one to all social and general positions.

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