



U.S. BREAKS WITH BERLIN

Washington Feb. 3—Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken.

Count Von Bernstorff has been handed his passport and Ambassador Gerard has been ordered from Berlin

Notice of the breaking will be outlined in detail in an address President Wilson will deliver to a joint session of Congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WILSON SPEAKS BEFORE CONGRESS THIS AFTERNOON

Decision to Sever Diplomatic Relations Reached After Conference With the Cabinet and Members of the Senate; President Believes Whole Country Will Stand Solidly Behind Him

SIMILAR BREAK WITH AUSTRIA IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SOON

History Shows War Always Follows Breaking of Relations Between Two First Class Powers; Gerard Told to Ask For Passports; Von Bernstorff Already Given His

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 3.—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY HAVE BEEN BROKEN.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF HAS BEEN HANDED HIS PASSPORT AND AMBASSADOR GERARD HAS BEEN ORDERED FROM BERLIN.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THIS BECAME KNOWN DEFINITELY, OFFICIALS AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT DISCUSS THE SITUATION IN ANY FORM.

THE PRESIDENT COMPLETED HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS EARLY THIS MORNING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS APPEARANCE WERE IMMEDIATELY MADE.

EXPECTS COUNTRY TO STAND SOLID

WHETHER THE BREAK WITH GERMANY WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SIMILAR BREAK WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY COULD NOT BE LEARNED DEFINITELY. INASMUCH AS AUSTRIA IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ENDORSED THE ACTION OF GERMANY, HOWEVER, THIS ACTION IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW IF IT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN TAKEN.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED AMBASSADOR GERARD TO ASK FOR HIS PASSPORTS.

THE DECISION TO BREAK WAS REACHED AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE WITH THE CABINET AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. THE PRESIDENT BY THESE CONFERENCES CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE COUNTRY WOULD STAND SOLIDLY BEHIND HIM IN BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

NOTICE OF THE BREAKING WILL BE OUTLINED IN DETAIL IN AN ADDRESS PRESIDENT WILSON WILL DELIVER TO A JOINT SESSION OF

Diplomatic Relations Are Severed With Germany



The severance of diplomatic relations with the German government came as a result of the resumption of ruthless warfare by the Central Powers. Secretary of State Lansing, the man who handed Bernstorff, his passports. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, will be recalled.

CONGRESS AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

No Other Course Than Break

No one other than officials and employes of naval yards and stations is to be admitted to such government reservations. Orders to this effect, Secretary Daniels announced to-day had been issued and would be effective immediately.

The President's address to Congress while guarded closely, reviews the negotiations with Germany, climaxed by the note giving warning that the Berlin government had removed restrictions on submarine warfare.

The decision to break was taken for granted by many Senators, with whom he talked late yesterday and by members of his cabinet. Although he did not give his decision in those conferences his outline of the situation gave such a serious picture that it was generally believed that he had come to the conclusion that he could follow no course but break relations with Germany.

Wilson in Seclusion

Mr. Wilson remained in his study in the White House throughout the morning and saw no callers. It was learned he began the preparation of his address to Congress shortly after his return from the Capital last night.

While the steps leading up to the break were being taken apparent calm prevailed at the White House and State Department.

May Lead to War

Breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany does not mean war but easily may lead to war. It is accentuated by the diplomatic history of an act of protest characterized in the usage of nations as a "measure short of war."

The danger that war may follow is accentuated by the diplomatic history of the world. Modern times show

instance of a diplomatic break between two first-class powers that has not been followed by hostilities.

The rights of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany are practically unaffected by the severance of diplomatic relations. No treaties are terminated or suspended, but remain in full force and effect unless either government later decides to denounce them, which under international practice generally calls for a notice of one year.

German consuls in the United States and American consuls in Germany holding their places by virtue of treaties continue to perform their usual functions, but they no longer work under supervision of diplomatic officers.

1,425,000 Teutonic Aliens in America; Protected For Nine Months by Treaty

Washington, Feb. 3. — There are in the United States approximately 350,000 unaturalized 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 hostilities for nine months after war is declared, and German merchants may depart without restriction. The same applies to America 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 on immigration from those countries up to January 1.

Note Makes Germany Outlaw, Hall Caine Says

London, Feb. 3. — "Such a combination of cant and criminality as is contained in the German note to neutral nations and the German Chancellor's exposition of it, is not to be found elsewhere in printed words. Germany is the Urial Hoop of nations, but she has out-Hoped herself. To talk about attaining peace by methods of murder is like trying to force the gates of heaven with skeleton keys that have been forged in hell."

These were the phrases in which Hall Caine described the German threat to America in a speech delivered to an audience of American businessmen in London at their weekly luncheon at the Savoy.

Asserts U. S. Knew It Was Coming Hall Caine said Englishmen had not been surprised by the latest German threat, except by its barefaced barbarity. The United States also knew it was coming, and its imminence was the true cause of President Wilson's latest note and speeches.

Experts Warn Against Motors in Warships

New York, Feb. 3. — Installation of electric drives on the four great battle cruisers proposed in the naval bill now before Congress is being opposed vigorously by prominent electrical engineers who have written to Secretary Daniels, Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and others in authority, asking that the Navy Department refrain from committing itself to this form of drive until its merits have been passed upon by a board of experts.

CITY GUARDSMEN MAY NOT RETURN AT NEW CRISIS

May Stay Indefinitely at Border, Quell Disorder, or Be Used in Fighting

"PENNSYLVANIA'S NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WILL BE READY FOR WHATEVER CALL MAY COME FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT," SAID ADJUTANT GENERAL STEWART TO-DAY WHEN INFORMED OF THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. "THE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE BORDER ARE EQUIPPED AND TRAINED AND IN SPLENDID SHAPE AND THE OTHERS IN A STATE OF ACTIVE SERVICE. WE ARE READY FOR WHAT MAY BE ASKED OF US," HE CONTINUED. Harrisburg's guardsmen may not come back to Pennsylvania from the Mexican border, as under present orders, in view of the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government.

Orders have been issued from the War Department at Washington under which the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry would have started home within several weeks, probably arriving in Harrisburg early in March.

Now that war with Germany is a grave likelihood, it is pointed out by local military men that the Pennsylvania troops may receive new orders within the next few days.

There are a number of possibilities relating to the possible disposition of the local troops. They may be kept at the Mexican border indefinitely to guard against any Mexican trouble that may arise in view of the trouble with Germany; they may be used to prevent any possible German-American movement; and they might possibly be used by the War Department for any possible fighting against the Germans themselves.

News of the breaking of diplomatic relations caused excitement through the city such as has not been seen since the stirring days of the Spanish-American war. Newspaper telephones kept ringing throughout the morning. Hundreds of people wanting to know the latest developments; bulletin boards were the scene of scores of pedestrians who stood despite the bitter weather to learn the news hot off the wire; mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men at the border waited anxiously to learn if the orders of the homecoming of the troops had been changed; and already talk of possible raising of volunteers was heard on all sides.

TO TAKE OFF PRIZE CREWS

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., FEB. 3. — THE COAST GUARD CUTTER YAMACRAW HAS GONE ALONG SIDE THE GERMAN PRIZE SHIP APPAM, AND IT IS THOUGHT THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW WILL BE TAKEN OFF IMMEDIATELY. TWO TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS JOINED THE SUPERDREAD-NOUGHT ARKANSAS OFF THE VIRGINIA CAPES ON EMERGENCY DUTY.

ST. LOUIS' SAILING POSTPONED

New York, Feb. 3.—The International Mercantile Marine announced to-day that postponement of the sailing of the American Line steamship St. Louis from noon to-day until Sunday on account of a "shortage of steam coal."

WHEAT PRICES FALL

Chicago, Feb. 3. — News of the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany was flashed on the Board of Trade a few minutes after the opening and wheat prices immediately fell six cents to \$1.55 for May. Within ten minutes the quotations had worked upward to \$1.59. Other grains were not greatly disturbed.

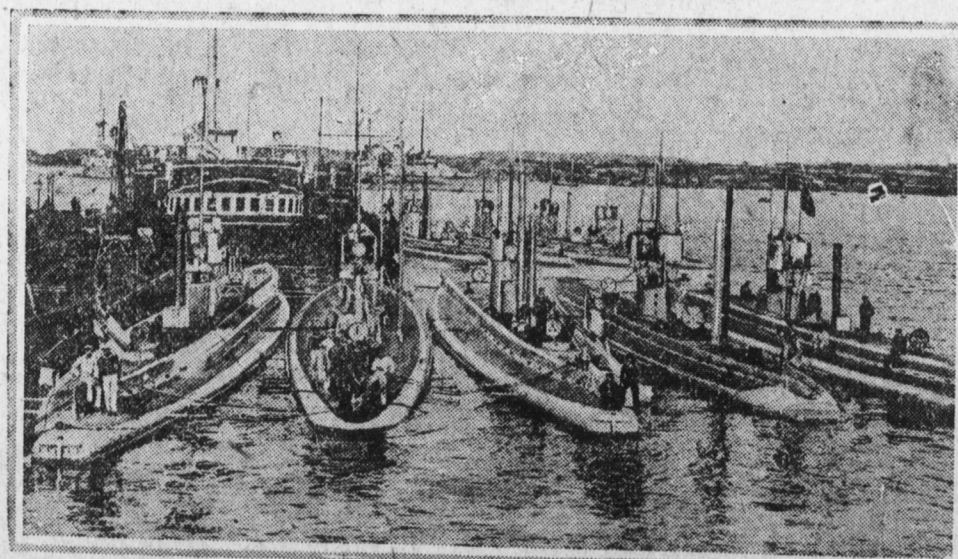
DEMAND RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Washington, Feb. 3. — The United States has formally demanded of Germany the immediate release of the Americans who were taken prisoners on prize ships by the raiders in the South Atlantic.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Christopher Lawler and Catherine Mullen, Williamstown. Charles Casper Hart and Hattie Blanche Campbell, Harrisburg.

A NEST OF GERMAN SUBMARINES



GERMAN SUBMARINES.

According to report, the Germans are prepared for the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare with several hundred super-submersibles. This picture shows a German submarine base near Kiel. These probably are only a few of the vast number of U-boats which the Germans now have ready for their war on allied shipping.