

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY ARE BROKEN

Kaiser Warned That Ruthless Sacrifice of American Lives and Rights Means War.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDS RELEASE OF 64 AMERICANS

Every Agency of the American Government Has Been Set in Motion to Protect the Country.

Washington.—President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and warned the Kaiser that ruthless sacrifice of American lives and rights means war.

Similar action is waiting for Austria when she notifies this Government that she joins in the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The President made formal announcement of his action to the country and to the world Saturday at a joint session of Congress.

Passports have been handed to Count von Bernstorff; Ambassador Garard with all his staff and all American consuls have been ordered out of Germany. All German consuls in the United States are expected to withdraw, that the severance of relations may be complete. American diplomatic interests in Berlin have been turned over to Spain; German diplomatic interests in the United States have been taken over by Switzerland. Foreign diplomatic interests which the United States had in charge in Germany have been turned over to various neutrals.

Two years of diplomatic negotiations, marked with frequent crises, and attended with the loss of more than 200 American lives on the high seas, have culminated with an act which in all the history of all the world has always led to war. Every agency of the American Government has been set in motion to protect the country against acts of German sympathizers. These moves are of necessity being kept secret.

With the notice of severance of relations the United States sent to Berlin a demand for the immediate release of 64 Americans taken from ships captured by German raiders in the South Atlantic.

At the request of the President, Congress immediately after hearing his address began work on new laws framed by the Department of Justice to check conspiracies and plots against the United States which cannot now be reached under existing statutes.

The question of conveying American merchant ships through the submarine blockade has been taken up and is being considered as one of the next moves by this Government.

Neutral governments have been notified of the action of the United States and have openly been invited to follow its action if the new submarine campaign violates their rights.

The breaking off of relations came with a crash, despite the fact that it had been discounted and practically determined upon Friday night. The President returned from his night conference with the Senators determined that a break in relations was the only act "consistent with the dignity and the honor of the United States."

Count von Bernstorff while apparently deeply moved, was not surprised. His first act was to ask Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, to come to the German Embassy and prepare to take over its affairs. Then he informed his wife, an American-born woman, of the development and likewise told the embassy staff. His passports were not actually delivered until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. While the President was addressing Congress one of Secretary Lansing's confidential assistants called at the embassy and delivered the passports and a note in reply to the German declaration.

President Wilson kept himself in seclusion during the morning, except for a brief conference with Secretary Lansing, until he left the White House for the Capitol. In preparation for the history-making event, the Senate and House had assembled in the hall of the latter body, justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the floor, the Cabinet sat in a reserved space. Ambassador Jusserand, of France, occupied his reserved seat in the diplomatic gallery, which was packed, principally with neutrals, who came to hear words of far-reaching importance affecting their own governments.

As usual, a committee of Congressmen met the President and escorted him to the Speaker's dais. The whole body rose and cheered as the President, acknowledging their greeting without his usual smile, but gruff and solemn, took his place at the clerk's desk and began reading his address.

When he told how the German proclamation left nothing for the honor and dignity of the United States but a break in relations and that he had ordered passports sent to Von Bernstorff and a recall to Mr. Gerard, the assemblage broke into a cheer, in which Republicans and Democrats alike joined. More applause greeted his declaration that only an overt act could convince him that Germany intended to violate American lives and rights, and there was prolonged applause and cheering when he concluded

by announcing that should American ships and lives sacrificed "in need of reasonable contravention of the just and reasonable understanding of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity" he would again appear before Congress to ask authority to "use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people."

Guard For Bernstorff and Suite.

Soon after Count von Bernstorff's passports arrived United States Secret Service men threw a guard about the Ambassador and his suite to make certain that the hospitality of the United States is not violated while he remains on American soil. The status of Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, was undecided, although he called at the State Department to arrange for presenting his credentials to President Wilson.

For months, ever since relations with Germany became acute, there have been ominous signs of threatened activities of German sympathizers and disloyal Americans if diplomatic relations were broken off. The Administration has not been unmindful of these. Various branches of the Government have informed themselves on the subject far more completely than might be thought. Officials express themselves as satisfied that they will be able to cope with the situation. In the army and navy, and in the citizenship generally, officials realize that the composite character of American nationality makes it difficult not to find some persons who will express sympathy with the land of their birth.

Senator Thomas introduced an amendment to the House Revenue bill proposing an issue of \$500,000,000 non-interest-bearing Treasury notes to put the nation in a "state of naval and military preparedness."

The amendment was read, but not discussed. The notes would be payable to persons from whom the Government purchased munitions, could be used to pay taxes and would be redeemable in 1935.

GUARD NAVAL ACADEMY.

Captain Eberle Bars All Visitors From Government Reservation.

Annapolis, Md.—Immediately upon the receipt of information from the Navy Department at Washington of the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued an order barring all visitors from the grounds of the Government reservation.

In accordance with the order of Superintendent Eberle, a cordon of guards was thrown about every entrance to the Government grounds, and strict vigilance will be maintained in every respect. The order also affects the naval experiment station and the marine barracks.

Absolutely no one outside of the midshipmen, residents of the academy, or employees about the Government reservation is admitted.

NEW YORK GUARD CALLED OUT.

Every Arsenal, Armory and Water Shed Will Be Protected.

New York.—The entire National Guard of New York State and the naval militia were ordered out by Governor Whitman after a conference with Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

General O'Ryan was directed to have every arsenal, armory and water shed adequately guarded by the militia men, and Commodore Forsberg, of the naval militia, was ordered to protect all bridges.

A strict military censorship was established at National Guard headquarters immediately after the Governor's order was issued. "I think it is the patriotic duty of newspapers not to seek or publish any information concerning the use of troops at this time," said General O'Ryan.

MAY ABANDON INAUGURATION.

Sentiment Growing For Doing Away With Public Ceremonies.

Washington.—While no decision has been reached officially, there is a very decided sentiment in all official quarters to abandon the public ceremonies of inauguration on March 5 and simply have the President take the oath of office in the White House on Sunday, March 4. The army and navy reception at the White House probably will be abandoned.

Those officials who favor abandoning the public ceremonies feel that with the President facing such critical international affairs the need of the country demands that he shall not be called upon to participate in public functions.

MORE GUARDS FOR WHITE HOUSE

Gates To Grounds Closed and Extra Police Bar Entrance.

Washington.—Additional guards were thrown about the White House soon after the President delivered his speech to Congress. The gates to the White House grounds were promptly closed and extra police were stationed to keep anyone from entering. Newspaper men and others with business at the Executive offices were passed through a special gate, after they had

satisfied the policemen of their identity.

In spite of the unusual situation the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, announced that its "picketing" outside of the White House grounds would be continued to show that the women thought they should have a part in reaching momentous decisions possibly involving the nation in war.

Secretary Daniels asked the right to commander all private shipbuilding and munitions plants with Government contracts and to operate them.

GERMANY DECLARES RUTHLESS SEA WAR

Gives Notice to Sink Ships Without Warning.

TO STARVE THE ALLIES

United States Is Notified To Warn American Ships Against Entering Barred Zones and To Warn Its Citizens Against Taking Passage Or Confiding Goods To Ships Destined For the Allied Ports.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville).—The German Government announced its decision to adopt a policy of unrestricted naval warfare, to take effect February 1.

An official statement issued by the German Government announces that neutral ships plying within certain new "barred zones" will do so at their own risk. Precautions will be taken to protect neutral ships which sailed for these zones prior to February 1.

The new order amounts practically to an absolute proscription of shipping to or from ports of the Entente nations. A clause in the decree provides that, under certain restrictions, one vessel a week shall be allowed to pass between the United States and England.

Neutrals are urgently advised to warn their vessels on the way to ports in the barred zones and direct them away from these areas. Neutral ships in port within barred zones will be given until February 5 to sail, and must take the shortest route out of the restricted areas.

Notification of this new submarine warfare is given and the "barred zones" are defined in an annex to a note to the United States Government, referring to President Wilson's recent address to the Senate, which the German Government has transmitted to Washington.

Text Of German Note.

The note which was handed to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, reads:

"Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on the 22nd of this month the message which the President of the United States on the same day addressed to the American Senate. The Imperial Government took knowledge of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming to the explanations of the President, inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords her great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. To these belong in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would gladly welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of an independent state, should now obtain liberty."

Would Prevent Future Wars.

"Alliances which drive nations into competition for hegemony and incline them towards any selfish intrigues are likewise refused by the German people. On the other hand, it is enthusiastic for co-operation in all endeavors which aim at the prevention of future wars. The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for free and peaceful intercourse between nations, as well as the open door for trade, always have been guiding principles of German policy.

"The Imperial Government all the more regrets that the attitude of the adversaries, being hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to work out the situation along these lines. Germany and her allies were ready to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated a guarantee of existence, honor and liberty as a basis. Their plans were for evolution, as was expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, and were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of their adversaries, and in their conviction were compatible with the rights of other nations. As to Belgium, which is the subject of warm-hearted sympathy in the United States, the Chancellor a few weeks beforehand announced that the annexation of Belgium had never formed part of Germany's intentions.

"Germany in the peace to be concluded with Belgium merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that that country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good, neighborly relations, could not be exploited by adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts. Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed, since hostile persons in power in repeated speeches, and especially in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, declared their unyielding intention, even after the restoration of peace (not?) to recognize Germany as of equal right, but rather continue to fight in systematic fashion.

"Says Allies Have Forced Move.

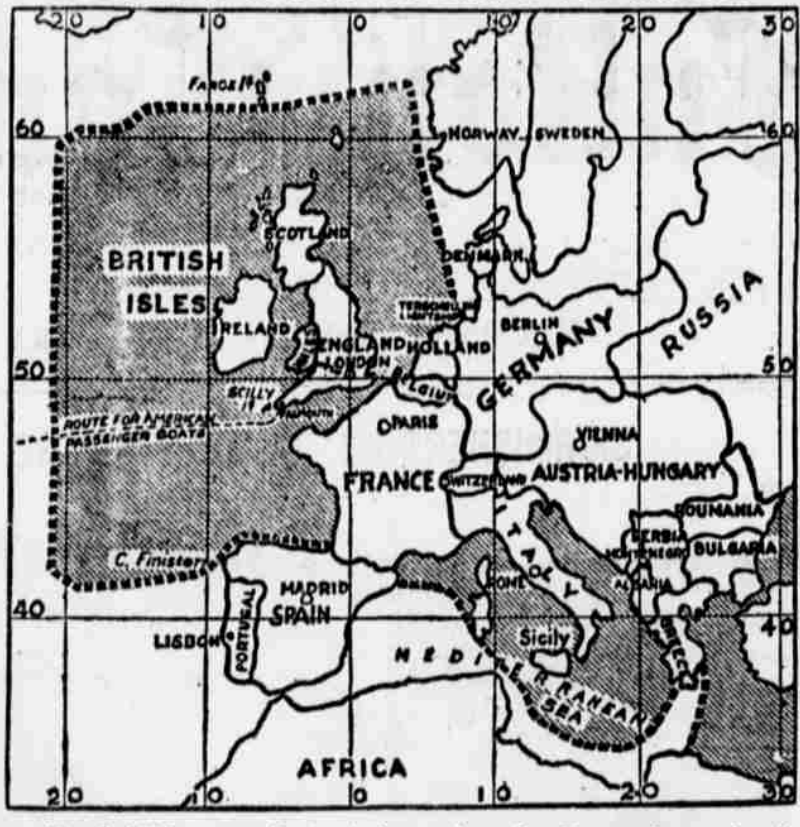
"The attempt of the four Allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust for conquest of their adversaries who (do not?) want peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled their war aims opposition to and dishonor for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire

1,200 MEN GUARD DOCKS.

Police Boats and Tugs Also Held Ready in New York Harbor.

New York.—Upon the receipt of special instructions from Washington, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, conferred with representatives of the Department of Justice and the New York police. None of those who attended the conference would discuss what was considered, beyond saying that questions relating to a possible emergency were talked over. Mr. Malone has increased his force of dock guards and special inspectors until he now has more than 1,200 men under his command.

BLOCKADE ZONES DECLARED BY KAISER



The forbidden area for neutral vessels under Germany's warning is bounded by a line running from practically the center of the Netherlands coast northward, blocking all Denmark and the entrance to the Baltic, to the outside point of Norway, thence due west, skirting the southern part of the Faroe Islands; then west and then south in a grand square 300 or 400 miles to sea off the British Isles, to the junction of Spain and Portugal, apparently leaving the latter country open and affording a 20-mile safety zone along the northern Spanish coast to France. Practically the whole Mediterranean is declared dangerous except a narrow strip almost paralleling the African coast to a point directly south of Greece, from which a 20-mile path to Greek territorial waters is declared open.

for reconciliation they opposed their will. They want to fight to the last.

"Thus a new situation has sprung up which forces Germany also to new decisions. For two years and a half England adopted political and naval measures in a critical attempt to force Germany and Austria-Hungary to submission. Brutally, despite the laws of nations, the group of powers marshaled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of its adversaries. By reckless pressure even on neutral states, it stops all trade relations agreeable to it, or forces them to limit their trade according to its orders.

"The American nation knows the means taken in order to move England and her allies to return to the laws of nations and to respect the law of freedom of the seas. The British Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength of its adversary, but which forces women and children, the sick and aged persons to undergo painful privations for their country's sake, which are harming the national vitality.

Gives Warning To Americans.

"The attempt to establish an understanding between the adversaries having been answered by the announcement of intensified warfare, the Imperial Government must now continue the war for existence once more forced upon it by using its weapons. The Imperial Government therefore is obliged to do away with the restrictions which until now it has imposed upon the use of its fighting means on the sea.

"Trusting that the American people and its Government will be alive to these reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of the Imperial (Government?) and on its part will also co-operate in order to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

"Referring as to details of the planned war measures at sea to the annexed, the Government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annex and also will warn its citizens against taking passage on or confiding goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zone."

GERMANY'S WARNING TO SHIPS.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville).—Following is the annex referred to in the German note sent to the United States:

"From February 1, 1917, within barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

"In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling light ship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling light ship to Udir; a line from there across the point 62 degrees north latitude, 5 longitude, westward along 62 degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farover (Faroe Islands?); from there across the point 62 degrees north—degrees west, to 61 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west; to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then on degree latitude 43 degrees north to the point 29 nautical miles from Cape Finisterre, and 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the South, in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt de Les Paquet to 38

ASKS ALLIES TO END BLOCKADE.

Greece Urges That Demands Have Been Complied With.

London.—A request has been made for the raising of the Greek blockade, on the grounds that the demands of the Entente Allies, including in great measure the transfer of troops to the South, have been complied with. No reply has been sent, but some arrangements may be made to relieve the immediate necessities of the poorer classes without actually raising the blockade.

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS WHY WE HAVE BROKEN WITH GERMANY

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress, told his reasons for breaking off diplomatic negotiations with Germany. He said:

"To the congress, February 3, 1917. 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 passenger steamer 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 declarations:

"If it still be 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 and 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 the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also assuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States."

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"But," it added, "neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated."

"To this the government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend it to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and other belligerent governments, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect for German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants.

Torpedo Boat Coals.

Charlotte, N. C.—The torpedo boat Bagley, being used as a mine layer, unexpectedly appeared at Morehead City, N. C., and took on a full supply of coal. Her officers refused to discuss a report that the harbor was to be mined.

Patrol San Francisco Harbor.

San Francisco.—Collector of the Port J. O. Davis has put the Golden Gate and the lower bay under torpedo boat patrol to insure neutrality.

Chilean Journal Supports U. S.

Valparaiso, Chile.—Commenting on the German unrestricted naval warfare announcement, the influential Mercurio says:

"Germany retained the friendship of the United States solely by means of promises never fulfilled. The interests of neutrals have been more and more prejudiced."

The newspaper expresses admiration for the policy of the United States government, "which demands from Germany the right of neutral states to have their commerce free."

Swiss Facing Famine Peril.

Geneva.—The Swiss government held two extraordinary sessions to discuss the German and Austrian blockade regarding the submarine blockade.

The new situation is considered serious from an economic point, especially regarding the supply of food, the price of which have increased nearly 50 per cent since the war began. The federal council announces it is forced to take special measures to cope with the situation and food cards are expected to be issued.

German Public Opinion Firm.

Berlin.—The outstanding feature in the situation here is the unifying of public opinion by the submarine decision. The German press, too, shows the same complete unity. Public opinion of all shades approves the submarine decision as being Germany's only logical reply to the rejection of the peace proposal. And this decision occasioned no surprise.

After the entente's answer to the peace proposal it was known that the limited submarine war would continue sooner or later.