ENTIRE NATION BACKS PRESIDENT WILSON IN U BOAT CRISIS

cate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on th epart of the Government of Germany;

The speech in full 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 first 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 designed areas of the high seas to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the Congress that on the eighteenth of April last, in view of the sinking on the twenty-fourth 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 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 German 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."

RECALLS THE GERMAN PLEDGE.

"In reply to this declaration the 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 insuring 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, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

"'But, it added, 'neutrals can not expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of the neutral interest, 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 whatver 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 to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible to 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 by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.'

"To this note of the eighth of May the Imperial German Government made no reply.

QUOTES THE GERMAN THREAT.

"On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contains the following statement:

"'The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States still further realizes that the now openly disclosed intentions of the Entente Allies give back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, &c., All ships met within the zone will be sunk.'

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurances given in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the eighteenth of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

GIVES WARNING OF DRASTIC ACTION.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress, to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends.

"We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!"

U. S. FORCED TO BREAK RELATIONS; ONLY COURSE OPEN WITH HONOR

(Continued from First Page.)

bassy attaches, consuls, consular agents and their staffs are to be brought out of Germany. This makes the severance of relations more complete than is usual in such cases. He was also instructed to help all Americans who wish to leave Germany. In latest estimates they number 3,000.

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."

Breaking off diplomatic relations brings the United States to the verge of war. Never in the history of the world have two first class powers severed their diplomatic relations without hostilities following. President Wilson, in taking the momentous step, has counted the consequences carefully, as have all his advisers.

The United States has formally demanded of Germany the immediate release of sixty-four Americans who were taken prisoners on prize ships by the raiders in the South Atlantic. This demand was sent several days ago.

The decision to break was reached after the President's conferences with the Cabinet and members of the Senate yesterday. The President, by those conferences, came to the conclusion that the country would stand solidly behind him in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

A similar course of action will be taken by the President toward other Central Powers should the same determination to wage relentless warfare be officially decided upon by them, and the decisions officially communicated to this Government.

LANSING CALLED BY WILSON.

The President called Secretary of State Lansing to the White House at 10.30 and informed him of his decision. Lansing refused to comment when he left the White House.

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

The Navy Department to-day issued orders to admit no one into any naval station of the United States but employees. This is taken as a precautionary measure. Guards have been trebled at all stations. The United States war fleet is now assembled at Guantanamo for target practice.

Secretary Daniels reiterated that the winter cruising orders of the Atlantic Fleet had not been changed. He met with a smile questions as to what orders were in contemplation. Bureau chiefs of the Navy Department have been instructed to give out no information in future without specific orders from the Secretary himself.

THREAT OF WAR BY CHAIRMAN FLOOD.

"If an American ship is sunk by a German submarine," said Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, "it will be followed immediately by a declaration of war by Congress."

The news of the break was received in the House as the Naval Bill was being considered.

Some of the pacifist element, headed by Representative Callaway of Texas, decried the possibilities of the United States being drawn into the war.

"I can't conceive that we should go into the war over a little zone around Great Britain," said Callaway.

Republican Leader Mann admonished the speakers to "keep cool" and hear what the President had to say.

LODGE HEARS THE NEWS.

One of the first to hear the news was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Can that be true," he fairly shouted. "I did not believe the President would do it. I thought there would be another note. I'm with him," the Senator emphatically declared, pounding his desk after a moment's hesitation. "Now we'd better see to it that our marines prevent the dismantling of any more German ships in our harbors."

"It is sincerely to be hoped that this necessary break will not drag the United States into the war," said Vice President Marshall. "There are limits to endurance beyond which no self-respecting nation can go. This Government cannot permit the defiance of all law of civilization by any nation to pass unchallenged."

Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said: "I'm mighty glad of it. I was in favor when I heard of the note first of telling Mr. Bernstorff to pack up his duds and go home to his barbarians. We will do the best we can, and I have no doubt that we will live up to our past record in taking care of ourselves. We don't take any passes from anybody to go anywhere we please on the seas. Congress ought to unanimously agree to back up the President to the limit, just like we did McKinley."

"It was the only thing that could be done," said Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

"I thought last night that this would happen," said Senator Fletcher.

WANTS SOME ACTION LIKE DEWEY'S.

"Now we must look out for something like Dewey at Manila," remarked Senator Sheppard of Texas.

"The President has done the only thing that any self-respecting nation could do," said Senator Reed of Missouri.

"I approve the President's action," said Senator Poindexter, Republican. "I think the country will unitedly support it. It was the only thing to do."

"We have to show our virility as a nation," asserted Senator Saulsbury, Democrat. "Any other course would merely be a postponement of what we are doing now."

Representative Butler, Republican, Pennsylvania, announced in the House that if he were a member of the Naval Committee he would move immediately to pass unanimously the Navy bill under consideration. He said Republicans had a resolution ready to offer to make the appropriation available and to open navy and ship yards to Government to rush work.

PRICE NO "GO-BETWEEN" FOR TUMULTY, HE SWEARS

Admits Sending Two Telegrams About Note After Lansing Saw the Reporters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—W. W. Price, a newspaper correspondent at the White House, named by Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, according to Thomas W. Lawson, as a "go-between" for Secretary Tumulty and others in alleged Wall Street operations connected with the neutrality note leak, categorically denied before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day that he had any knowledge of the President's note from the White House or any connection whatever with Secretary Tumulty in the matter.

It was not until thirty minutes after Secretary Lansing had announced that a note had been sent that Price, according to his statement, learned of its existence. Shortly before noon, he said, he sent two telegrams, one to Finley, Barrel & Co., Chicago brokers, and another to Frederick C. Aldrich, of Chicago, advising that a note was coming.

30 KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

344 Injured in Blow-Up on Russian Icebreaker.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3 (via London).—An explosion occurred on board the icebreaker Tscheliouskine while the vessel was unloading at Archangel, according to an official announcement issued to-day. It is feared that about thirty persons lost their lives. Three hundred and forty-four persons were injured, fifty-nine of them seriously. Fire spread to various parts of the wharf and damaged a number of buildings.

How New York Brokers View the Break With Germany.

There is no mistaking the feeling in banking circles over the news of a break with Germany. The President's action is strongly commended by many financiers.

Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Company, said:

"Although this does not mean necessarily war, it is almost sure to lead to it. The first overt act on the part of Germany would mean war. We cannot help the Allies now in men, but we might tell them how they can count on us for, say, 1,000,000 by next fall and perhaps 2,000,000 more men the year after if necessary.

"What we will undoubtedly do is to aid the Allies with shipments of munitions and let them have all the money they want.

"Our country can take care of itself come what will," was Henry Clew's comment. "We are better than any nation on earth in time of peace or in time of war, thanks to Almighty God for giving us a superabundance of everything for self support, even though we were walled in.

"The banking community views the situation with composure, confident in the wisdom and strength of our government, as well as in the resources and patriotism of the American people. I ask you to stand by our President and our country and all will be well."

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, said: "The President cannot be accused of lack of patience. He has certainly striven to avoid war, but war has come. The severance of relations means war.

"It must be assumed that Germany will carry out her declared purpose of warfare on all neutral commerce, and when she commits some overt act it can only be answered by army and navy. Correspondence has ceased. It is at he duty, as it will be the pride and pleasure of every one, to support the President."

Two Gunboats Guard Five Teuton Steamers at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Dock Board officials here to-day ordered the two German and three Austrian steamers which took refuge in this port at the beginning of the war to be removed into midstream just opposite the naval station. The United States gunboats Castine and the Smith, port officials understand, have been assigned to guard the five steamers.

GERMANS REPORTED CRIPPLING THEIR LINERS HELD IN THIS PORT

(Continued From First Page.)

ject only to such rules as are applicable to other ships in this harbor.

News of the break between Germany and the United States did not have any considerable effect in Hoboken, where the largest German ships have been since the beginning of the European war.

In case of a declaration of war by the United States against Germany, or by Germany against the United States, the Collector of the Port of New York, with the assistance of the Department of Justice, the Navy and the police departments of the different cities within the port, would immediately seize the German liners as prizes of war. Similar seizures would be made in other ports.

There appears to be no possibility that any of the big German vessels could make a dash for the open sea. They have been tied up at docks for thirty months, most of them resting on the bottom at low tide and are undoubtedly foul outside and in. To go to sea legally they would have to clear, and British warships are waiting outside Ambrose Channel. If they should attempt to leave port without clearing through the Custom House they would be stopped by the United States destroyers at the entrance to the harbor.

The officials of the Hamburg-American Line held a meeting at the offices, No. 45 Broadway, at noon today. Offices of the North German Lloyd were closed.

CARGO CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE GERMAN SHIPS HERE.

The following is the cargo carrying capacity of the German and Austrian vessels which are docked or anchored in New York City waters:

Vessel	Cargo Carrying Capacity	Location
President Grant	12,000	Hoboken
President Lincoln	12,000	Hoboken
Vaterland	2,000	Hoboken
Kaiserin	8,000	Hoboken
Amerika	4,000	Hoboken
Bremen	7,000	Hoboken
Rhein	3,000	Hoboken
Pennsylvania	5,000	Hoboken
Hamburg	5,000	Hoboken
Magdeburg	3,500	Hoboken
Adamastor	4,500	Hoboken
Metador (sailing)	1,500	Hoboken
George Washington	15,000	Hoboken
Kaiser Wilhelm II	12,000	Hoboken
Friedrich der Grosse	9,000	Hoboken
Prinzess Irene	9,000	Hoboken
Grosser Kurfurst	11,000	Hoboken
Barbarossa	8,000	Hoboken
Hamburg	5,000	15th st., N. R.
Koenig Wilhelm II	5,000	15th st., N. R.
Albania	5,000	15th st., N. R.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	3,500	15th st., N. R.
Prinz Joachim	3,500	35th st., N. R.
Indra (sailing)	1,500	Off Stapleton
Potomac	2,000	Off Stapleton
Mala	1,000	Off Stapleton
Clara Mennig	1,200	Off Stapleton
Martha Washington	1,000	Off Stapleton
Hindlala	4,500	Newark Bay
Dora	6,000	23d st., Brooklyn
Ida	3,500	28th st., Brooklyn

Total number of vessels, 31.
Total cargo tons, 184,500.

In other territorial waters of the United States are German and Austrian vessels the number of which totals nearly one hundred, and which in gross tonnage might amount to 750,000 tons or more—or possibly nearly one-fourth of the total alleged lost tonnage of the Allies.

Extra Police Guard on Armory at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—On request of C. W. S. Peirce, Commandant at the United States Armory here, and with the approval of Mayor P. D. Stacy, sixty-one police officers were to-day detailed to temporary night duty inside the armory grounds by Chief of Police Quilty. They will supplement the detachment of fifty-five regular army men.

NOTHING ELSE LEFT FOR THE U. S. TO DO, SAYS BERNSTORFF

Dismissed German Ambassador Not Surprised by Action of Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—"I am not surprised," said Count von Bernstorff when informed that relations with Germany had been broken off. "My Government will not be surprised either," he added. "The people in Berlin knew what was bound to happen if they took the action they have taken. However, I have simply been here to carry out the orders of my Government. I have had no official information either from my Government or from the United States since I presented the note which brought this about."

Mr. Woolsey of the State Department delivered to Mr. von Bernstorff at 1.57 P. M. to-day passports for the Ambassador, his wife, the Embassy staff and his suite, which comprised more than a hundred persons. A note, believed to be substantially the same as the President's address to Congress, was included.

Attaches of the Embassy were called to the Ambassador's library immediately after and told what had happened. Many began preparing to remove their personal effects. The Embassy itself quickly became silent. The clicking of typewriters ceased and clerks stopped working to talk of possibilities of war and how they were going to get back to Germany.

Count von Bernstorff apparently was much affected. When the information came to him his eyes moistened and he said to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I'm so sorry. However, I expected it. There was nothing else left for the United States to do. I wonder how I am to get home?"

The Ambassador and other officials of the Embassy seemed to feel this morning that the break was imminent, although they said they had no definite information that it was coming.

Germany's diplomatic interests in the United States will be assumed by the Swiss Legation, Count von Bernstorff announced.

After Count Bernstorff had called Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, on the telephone and asked him to take charge of the Embassy, Dr. Ritter hurried over to the German Embassy building and the two men held a conference. After that Count von Bernstorff declined to answer questions.

"Ask the Swiss Minister," said he. "I am only a private citizen now."

The details of the transfer of the Embassy effects will be arranged when the German Ambassador says goodby to Secretary Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff said he did not know the manner of his leaving the United States or what steps would have to be taken.

"This is my first experience of the kind," he said, "and I will have to inform myself."

It is thought doubtful by some that the Entente allies will grant any such safe passage as was granted to the Austrian Ambassador. In that event the German Ambassador might choose to go to South America or to Mexico.

MAN KILLED ON BROOKLYN 'L'

Jumps or Falls Before Train—His Head Drops to the Street.

An unidentified man either jumped or fell in front of an eastbound elevated railroad train at the Saratoga Avenue and Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The victim's head dropped to the street, while the rest of his body was so firmly wedged under the trucks of one of the cars that it took half an hour to extricate it, traffic being tied up in the meantime. The man was about fifty years old, weighed about 136 pounds and wore dark clothing.

Germans Fail in Counter Attacks on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3 (Via London). Heavy attacks have again been made by the Germans on the Russian lines east of Kalnzem in the Riga region, but without impairment of the Russian positions, the War Office announced today. A counter attack restored the line on the right flank at the only point where it had been broken.

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.—Advt.

PAIN, PAIN, PAIN, STOP NEURALGIA

Rub nerve torture, pain and misery right out with "St. Jacobs Oil."

You are to be pitied—but remember that neuralgia torture and pain is the easiest thing in the world to stop. Please don't continue to suffer; it's so needless. Get from your druggist the small trial bottle of "St. Jacobs Oil;" pour a little in your hand and gently rub the "tender nerve" or sore spot, and instantly—yes, immediately—all pain, ache and soreness is gone.

"St. Jacobs Oil" conquers pain—It is perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Nothing else gives relief so quickly. It never fails to stop neuralgia pain instantly whether in the face, head or any part of the body. Don't suffer!—Advt.

500 SPECIAL MEN PLACED ON GUARD AT NEW SUBWAYS

P. S. Board's Employes Put on Watch Till Monday for "Patriotic Reasons."

It was announced this afternoon that the Public Service Commission had detailed 500 of its 2,000 engineering employees to act as special patrolmen guarding the new subways from 3 o'clock to-day until Monday morning, when the regular forces of laborers and mechanics will return to work.

An official of the Public Service Commission said there had been no warnings received of any plot to damage the new subways, but that the precaution of guarding the work had been undertaken for patriotic reasons.

The order to patrol and guard the new subways was issued by Daniel Turner, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission. Presumably he received his instructions from the commission as a body or from some one of the Commissioners empowered with authority. None of the Commissioners was at the body's office in the Equitable Building this afternoon.

Extra police guards were placed on duty at the City Hall this afternoon, although there were no city officials in the building. A policeman patrolling the front entrance of the building asked all who sought to enter their names and business.

FIRE ON DEUTSCHLAND PIER

Blaze in New London Near Cargo for Submarine Liner.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3.—A tool shop on the State pier, a portion of which pier is leased by the Eastern Forwarding Company for storage and handling of cargo for the German submersible merchantman Deutschland, was burned to-day. The loss was small. In the shop was metal used in the pier construction work.

GAS, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION OR A SICK STOMACH

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends all stomach distress in five minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dissiness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.—Advt.

Where "Home" Is Real

Satisfaction no money can buy in the heart of the city—open air for your children, where they may grow straight, strong and healthy—and solid comfort for you.

Homes to Every Taste and Purse in the Suburbs Reached by the NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Low commutation fares, fast, frequent trains; unexcelled service, hard coal, no smoke. Write for Booklet L.

W. C. Hope, G. P. A., Room 803, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

"Paris in New York"
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
LOUIS BUSTANOBY, Sole Owner.

DIED.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 1, 1917, at Rockaway Beach, JULIA HOLLAND (nee Kane), beloved wife of James F. Holland, President of State Federation of Labor of New York State.

Funeral from her late residence, 384 Washington av., Rockaway Beach, Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Camillus's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for her soul. Interment Calvary.