

Fair and continued cold to-day. Tomorrow fair, with slowly rising temperature. Strong northwest winds, diminishing by to-night. Full Report on Page 8



# Break Certain, U.S. to Act by Monday; Wilson Sounds Senate on Last Move

## LLOYD GEORGE MAY ANSWER KAISER TO-DAY

Premier Is Expected to Take Up U-Boat Challenge

## BRITISH ASKING WHAT U. S. WILL DO

European Neutrals Ready to Follow Wilson in Fighting Menace

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER (By Cable to The Tribune)

London, Feb. 2.—"What will America do?" The answer is awaited here with the keenest interest, an interest equalled only during the days immediately preceding Britain's entrance into the war.

Premier Lloyd George is likely to make an address at Carnarvon, Wales, tomorrow. The occasion may be seized to make a direct reply to Germany, expressing Britain's feeling regarding the Kaiser's challenge to the world and Germany's determination to see the war through to a victorious peace.

## Neutrals Will Follow United States

The speech of the Premier is expected to be one of the most important utterances of the war, but it will depend somewhat on the developments between now and to-morrow afternoon.

In a speech to-day responding to a municipal welcome in Criccieth, Wales, his home, the Premier 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 confound the devices of the wicked one."

The official view is that the matter remains entirely the problem of the neutrals. They need no advice or guidance, as the facts speak plainly. However the United States decides, the Allied cause should be helped. Wherever the President leads, many European neutrals will follow.

There is a growing feeling that the war will be greatly shortened, for Germany's campaign of ruthlessness must prove ultimately a deadly boomerang. If the European neutrals simply sit tight as a measure of self-preservation, that would mean the absolute curtailment of Germany's present meagre imports, and without them starvation would soon face the Kaiser and his band of desperadoes, who seek to make the seas another Belgium to maim and murder neutrals and enemies alike.

There are some thousands of Americans at sea and in European countries affected by the present situation. Many here and in France have decided to await further developments before taking passage. The Cunard liner scheduled to sail for America to-morrow will get away later with a heavy passenger list. The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam has not cancelled, but has postponed her sailing. Minister Henry van Dyke is due to sail from here Tuesday, but he is in Paris at the present moment. An unusual number of Americans visited the embassy and consulted today, but all were informed that no instructions had been received from Washington and were advised to await developments.

American bankers are not worried because of the enormous balances here exposed. The immediate effect will be the stopping of all shipment of gold from America. Because of the restrictions on shipping American business interests here are receiving few goods lately, except those classed as war munitions.

## Disorders Expected in Spain

Spain, with a large pro-German population, may see serious disorders if the government takes action, as seems inevitable. King Alfonso has strong Allied leanings, but even greater independence. He would be the last one to expect to adopt drastic measures. Undoubtedly Britain would gladly take over these 600 ships and arm them for the use of all Germany's enemies.

What is Germany going to do for her campaign against the world? Bernstorff talks of 600 submarines, and Howeg quotes Admiral Capelle as saying Germany is well provided. But there

## GERMANY TO REPLY IN YARROWDALE CASE

Agrees to Inform U. S. if Any Americans Are Prisoners

Washington, Feb. 2.—As a result of three inquiries Germany has agreed to inform the United States at once what, if any, Americans were among the sailors brought in as prisoners of war on the prize ship Yarrowdale for having taken pay on board armed British merchant vessels.

The State Department has expressed impatience at the long delay in receiving a reply from Germany, as the Yarrowdale was taken into port nearly a month ago. Several Americans are reported to have been released and to have found their way to neutral countries.

## MANY REPORTED DEAD IN IOWA TRAIN CRASH

Passenger Accommodation Is Wrecked by Open Switch

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 2.—Forty are reported dead or injured in a wreck that occurred to-night on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, near Cromwell, Iowa. It is said that the train, which was an accommodation passenger, ran into an open switch.

## BRYAN WORKS TO AVOID SPLIT

Starts for Capital After Indorsing Wilson's Address

William Jennings Bryan addressed a peace demonstration here last night and then started for Washington. He will use his influence in the capital, it is predicted, to prevent a break between the United States and Germany.

"If the President should see fit to send a message to the Congress recommending a declaration of war would you oppose Congress making that declaration?" he was asked.

"I never answer hypothetical questions," he replied. "I find that it does not pay. I can conceive of no situation that might arise that could not await settlement until after the end of the war in Europe. In Washington I shall meet many of my friends who are members of Congress. I shall not have to tell them I am for peace."

Mr. Bryan's view of the present crisis was set forth in his speech at a peace meeting in Madison Square Garden, when he said:

"If, in the crisis which is upon us, any war-crazed madman of a European monarch should challenge the United States to war I feel that this land of ours will fling back the answer: 'No! We have the ideals of the world to uphold—a page in deathless history to keep unsullied—and we will not go down and wallow with you in the blood of humanity!'"

## 5,000 People Cheer

This statement brought 5,000 men and women cheering to their feet. The crowd had gathered to indorse President Wilson's recent peace address to the United States Senate and listen to Mr. Bryan's views on "what the United States should do in this great crisis."

"To keep out of war, he told them, was its first duty, one which the President was determined to fulfill and had already begun to fulfill by presenting to the world a platform upon which it can build its hope of permanent peace."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Neutral Conference Committee. George Foster Peabody presided and presented resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in his efforts for peace. These were carried by acclamation, with only a few dissenting voices.

Surprise was expressed by Mr. Bryan that so large an audience had turned out to hear "peace talk." Only seats in the center sections of the great hall were occupied.

"The President is the servant of the nation," he said, "and he desires as much as any President ever did to act as the people wish him to act. The only way he can know their desires is through their representatives and the press. Both are at times inadequate. It is important that meetings like this

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## ASKS 100 MORE SUBMARINES

Pointexter Introduces a Bill in the Senate for Their Construction

Washington, Feb. 2.—Immediate construction of 100 submarines, eighty for coast defense and twenty for fleet operations, was proposed in a special bill introduced to-day by Senator Pointexter, of Washington. These would be in addition to the eighteen submarines proposed in the regular naval bill now pending in the House.

The bill would direct that at least six of the fleet submarines and twenty-five of the coast submarines be built on the Pacific Coast. It would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to spend \$4,000,000 to equip government navy yards for constructing the vessels.

## BERLIN READY TO LIFT LIMIT ON U. S. SHIPS

Bernstorff Authorized to Make Proposal to Wilson

## BREAK AND WAR NOT UNEXPECTED

Plea Made, However, That New U-Boat Order Is Not Pledge Violation

Washington, Feb. 2.—Count von Bernstorff has been authorized by his government to arrange for the passage of any American passenger ship, without contraband, through the lane of safety to Falmouth prescribed for one ship a week of the American Line in Germany's new orders to her submarine commanders. All vessels would be placed under the same restrictions as the ships of the American Line.

The German Embassy has not yet taken the matter up with any ship owners, but it is not improbable, should diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany continue, that steps along this line will be taken. The American Line itself, it was said at the embassy, may increase the number of ships on the New York-Falmouth route.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Feb. 2.—The German attitude in the present crisis was outlined to-night by a German qualified to speak for the Berlin government. According to this personage, the German government's pledges to the United States are not violated by the new submarine pronouncement.

A break in relations is not unexpected. The German government took its new decision in the full knowledge that it might mean a break with the United States, or even war. If a break comes, however, Germany washes her hands. She has not sought it. If war follows, that also is not of Germany's doing.

## Left Loophole in Pledge

"We are not breaking faith with the United States—that cannot be stated too emphatically," it was declared. "Look back to the Sussex case and our note. We promised that submarines would not attack without warning, but we added that if Britain continued her illegal blockade we might be forced to reconsider."

"The time has come to take that alternative. It is true that Secretary Lansing sent a note pointing out that our reservation could not be recognized, as our responsibility was 'absolute, not relative.' Germany never answered that note, because she meant what she said and had nothing to add or subtract.

"The present measures mean simply this: We ask the United States to refrain from trade with the Allies. For two years they have refrained from trade with Germany at the request of Great Britain. Now we ask only neutrality in this matter. There is no reason why any American ship should be sunk or any American passenger killed. They have only to stay away from the zone.

## Not Limited to One Ship

"The German government is ready to permit full passenger traffic between the United States and Falmouth. One ship a week may be sufficient, as suggested in the note, but that limitation is not final. It was made merely because the American Line has only four ships and could not arrange for more frequent sailings. If it wants to buy more ships, however, and have three or four sailings a week, it can be arranged for. The German Embassy has received positive assurances on that point, and the offer will be made to the United States government at the appropriate time.

"In my opinion this is an excellent opportunity for the American Line to take all the business away from the English companies.

"I am sure nobody supposes the German government is seeking a break with the United States. Still less does it want war. If the American government waits for us to declare war it will wait till doom's day."

DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS. Not a medicine but a most healthful drink.—Adv.

THE DOG MAY NOT UNDERSTAND THAT KIND OF FRIENDSHIP



## FRANCE TO MOBILIZE BOTH SEXES FOR WAR

Paris, Feb. 2.—The government has decided to mobilize for purposes contributing to the national defence the entire civilian population of France, of both sexes, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. This plan is now under study by the various ministries concerned.

## GERMAN SHIPS BAR INQUIRY

Below Decks Inspection Refused—1,200 Guards Out

The veil of a rigid censorship was thrown around the German liners docked on the Hudson yesterday.

Commanding officers of the Teuton vessels refused to allow the United States neutrality patrol to go below decks. This order lent color to the rumor that many of the important parts of the machinery had been removed, and, possibly, the necessary engine diagrams discovered.

During the last inspection of the German liners, neutrality guards discovered a sack containing all the necessary data for operating the complicated mechanism concealed in one of the unused furnaces. The data had been collected so that at a moment's notice it might be immediately burned should the occasion arise.

## Say Plot Was Discovered

"The Providence Journal" attributes the activity of the neutrality squad to the discovery of a plot, details of which, it is asserted, were sent to the Treasury Department on Tuesday. Five of the biggest German vessels, including the Vaterland and the President Grant, according to the story published this morning by "The Journal," were to sail out to sea laden with oil, gasoline and other supplies; two more were to be sunk after the channel of

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## Huge Diving Cruisers Lead U-Boat Armada

5,000-Ton Armored Submarines, Speed 26 Knots, Travel 24,000 Miles, Carry 30 Torpedo Tubes and 22 Disappearing Guns

By Louis Durant Edwards

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Germany plays her trump. Three hundred, or more, submarines have plunged into the waters of the North Sea to make the final effort against Great Britain. They mobilized from Kiel, Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven, where, for months, picked crews have trained with anxious thoroughness. They go in confidence; for they are the deadliest of all the brood of sea monsters. They form the world's first diving battle fleet, a navy equally prepared to fight above or beneath the waves. The pride of this strange fleet is a powerful fighting craft, a thorough-going cruiser designed to make its prowess felt upon the surface as well as in the lower ocean.

It is plain fact: the magnificent submarine fleet that the Germans finally have unleashed is the supreme labor of Central Europe to write victory from the hand of a reluctant Fortune. The leaders in Berlin have long since admitted to themselves that this war cannot be won in the clash of armies millions strong. They have striven fiercely for stalemate; and the people have been heartened again and again by predictions in the press that one or another of Germany's enemies was wearying of paying the fearful price. However, since the Battle of the Marne, the Germans have been feverishly preparing for the desperate solution by submarine.

They were quick to see that, in the end, the continuation of an unshaken English command of the seas spelled ruin. It would be a common ruin for all Europe, likely, but, not the less, their ruin. A slow but sure, long-drawn-out strangulation of the enemy was the task assigned to the British fleet, and all indications are that England is determined to carry out the task cost what it may. "Only over a prostrate England can Germany hope to win survival," has been the almost daily warning of Count von Reventlow in the columns of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung."

## Armored Diving Cruisers

With the new Tauchkruizer (diving cruisers), go the German hopes for victory. There are two types of these new boats now in commission, one of 2400 tons and one of 5000 tons displacement. Both types are dangerous, speedy, mobile antagonists. They dive beneath the water in a fraction of the time that it took the older types to submerge. They mount powerful guns; are capable of great surface speeds, and are protected by a heavy armor of tough steel plate. It is these remarkable boats that are now rene-

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## UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IS PLEDGED TO PRESIDENT

Senators Called Into Night Conference to Exchange Views on Nation's Next Step

## CABINET MEMBER PREDICTS SWIFT, "SERIOUS" DECISION

Another Adviser of Executive, After Conference, Hints Wilson May Wait for Sinking of American Ship

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, Feb. 2.—There will be a rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, and many well informed men here believe war will be the outcome. But no one in Washington, not even the President, knows exactly when that break will come. There is just a faint shadow of a hope that Germany will back down and rescind its declaration of ruthless submarine warfare.

President Wilson went to the Capitol this afternoon. He visited the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Stone, of Missouri, in the latter's office. Afterward he saw sixteen members of the Democratic majority in the President's room, adjoining the Senate lobby.

## Stands on Sussex Ultimatum

He told the men that the United States would "stand pat" on the position taken in the now famous Sussex note sent to Germany on April 18, 1916. Description of or comment upon the concluding paragraph of that note could not possibly be as strong as the words of communication. They follow:

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German 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 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. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

## Washington Asking "When?"

The unanswered question—unanswered apparently even in the mind of President Wilson—is, When will the United States "stand pat"? Will this government take the note of the German government at its face value, that it intends to sink American merchantmen venturing into that area of the high seas which the Kaiser arbitrarily has staked out, or will this government wait until some overt act has been committed, wait until some tragedy as that of the Lusitania actually has taken place before it "severs diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether"?

It goes without saying, even among those who are urging that the President continue watchfully to wait, that the first overt act will result in the instant recall of Ambassador Gerard and the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff.

But in German quarters it was made clear to-night that even a break in diplomatic relations, which is being pondered by the United States as a crushing rejoinder to the impudent German threat of frightfulness against neutrals, has no great terrors for Germany.

## Break Will "Mean Nothing"

"What is a break in relations?" a very prominent German here asked. "It means nothing. It is at worst only an emphatic sort of protest."

Speaking not as a diplomat, but as a student of history, the same distinguished German admitted that whenever first class powers had broken diplomatic negotiations war inevitably had followed.

At the conclusion of the second day since the receipt of the hostile note from Germany, in which the imperial government declared its desperate policy, the government of the United States stands apparently undecided. But men high in Administration circles declare that "the suspense will be over to-morrow, or next day, at the latest." Apparently the President has spent the day oscillating between two plans—shall