

PEOPLE TO BACK WILSON TO END, TAFT DECLARES

Responsibility Resting on Executive and Congress Very Heavy, He Says

GERMANY AGGRESSOR, IF WAR SHOULD COME

Began with Belgium, Now Includes Neutrals, Asserts Ex-President

Washington, Feb. 2.—William H. Taft, in an address to-night before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that if the United States were drawn into war Germany would force it by "her defiance of plain principles of justice and humanity, which should obtain between civilized nations."

"The responsibility which now rests on the President and Congress is very heavy," said Mr. Taft. "They should know, and do know, that the American people will back the President and Congress. May God give them good deliberation."

Mr. Taft had prepared a speech on the League to Enforce Peace. He prefaced it, however, with a reference to the German crisis.

"I had prepared this address before Germany started this country and all neutrals by her last note," said Mr. Taft. "The actual danger which we face is not what I have been discussing theoretically, tame and inappropriate. The truth is, however, that this great crisis only emphasizes the importance of the League to Enforce Peace."

Must Face the Facts "Of all things we would avoid war. We are not prepared for it. The awful consequences we know from Europe's suffering. Our prayer is for some escape from it in this critical hour."

"In her campaign against her enemies Germany proposes to wage war upon the liberties and lives of other peoples and to violate their rights. She began with Belgium. She now includes them all. Our national conscience is void of offense against her. Her cruel and indefensible 'drowning' without warning of more than a hundred innocent Americans on the Lusitania we condoned in view of her pledge against a repetition. That pledge is now withdrawn and she avows her purpose to resume her shocking course."

"If war is to come between us, she will be the unprovoked aggressor. We would avoid being drawn into the European vortex by every honorable concession. If she forces us into it, she will do so by her defiance of plain principles of justice and humanity which should obtain between civilized nations."

"In spite of her great strength and marvellous efficiency, Germany's manifest weakness has been in failure to understand other peoples and to appreciate the moral forces working in them. She may not know the spirit of the good-natured, tolerant, war-hating giant she would challenge."

Germany May Overestimate "She may overestimate, as she has done before, the influence of sordid motives, the inertia of comfort and of dissident elements among us, which she may expect to paralyze our action. She may stir up a nationalism in our people which she does not suspect. She may shock us into a real preparation for war and the sacrifice it involves as nothing else can."

"She may push us once into a League to Enforce Peace. She may force us into an organization of our potential military strength on the one hand, and into a moral leadership in the maintenance of justice on the other. Therefore our isolation from the wars and welfare of the rest of the world would be at an end. When peace would come, the eyes of our people, in spite of warnings, would be opened, not only to the wisdom, but to the necessity, of our leading the nations into a permanent League to Enforce Peace."

Taft Defends Peace League Idea "Mr. Taft in his address further defined the idea of a league to enforce peace from criticism which it has received at the hands of Theodore Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, Senator Borah, of Idaho, and others. The National Chamber of Commerce has given its support to the proposals of the league, a fact, Mr. Taft said, which had carried much influence in this country and abroad."

"The League, instead of being an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, will aid in its maintenance, because violation of the Monroe Doctrine, beginning with threatened hostilities by a European or Asiatic power against one of the American republics, would be halted by the league, with an examination of the ground of quarrel by a court or commission."

"The success of the Monroe Doctrine for now ninety-three years without our firing a shot shows the effect of a threat of force upon the conduct of the world without the necessity for its exercise. The great power of the league would afford for the maintenance of its policies a far greater sanction."

"Then it is said that the league is unconstitutional in that it will turn over to a council of representatives of all the world the power to plunge us into war, whereas the Constitution vests Congress alone with the power to declare war. This is a misconception. We enter into the treaty through the treaty-making power of the President and Senate. The treaty binds us in a certain event to contribute our share to a world police force, thus help to restrain or suppress the beginning of war in violation of the terms of the league. Our nation must perform this obligation in the way enjoined by the Constitution."

OHOIANS SUPPORT WILSON Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2.—By a unanimous vote of the house of the Legislature this morning adopted a resolution introduced by Representative John Chester, Republican, calling upon citizens of Ohio to stand behind President Wilson during the present international crisis. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the President.

Procedure to Be Enforced "The procedure to be enforced is the submission of questions of legal nature, the decision of which must be guided by rules of law, to an international court for its judgment, and the submission of all other questions to an impartial commission to hear and decide. Its decision will take the form of a recommendation of compromise. The judgment of the legal question of the court will be legally and in honor binding on the parties. That is implied in a submission to a court. The recommendation of compromise, however, is not in law or in honor binding unless the parties accept it. The league does not propose to enforce either."

"Sometimes, if the league comes into successful operation, it may be enforced well to enforce judgment, just thought to arbitration and judgment or recommendation of compromise, it will

compel deliberation by those who think of war, it will enable the quarrelling peoples to understand what it is they are to fight about and what the attitude of their opponents is. The decision of impartial tribunals cannot but have great influence and will form the public opinion of the world. The period of delay itself will abate heat and induce calmer views.

"It is the successful practice of arbitration which leads to its adoption. The first half century of our peace with England, after the Treaty of Ghent, was full of strains upon our peaceful relations, culminating in those of the Civil War. Then, through the Joint High Commission of 1871, we had two arbitrations, one of the Alabama Claims, in which England was ruled for \$15,000,000, and the other of the Fisheries claims, in which we were penalized to the extent of \$5,000,000."

Learned Value of Arbitration "These gave us to know the real utility of arbitration. We did not like the Geneva award. We did not like the Halifax award. But we both played the game according to rule and paid the money."

"Since that we have had arbitrations with Canada over many questions, and now we have a permanent tribunal for settling disputes over boundary waters and another for money claims. The world of arbitration has created a habit between the two countries. No one imagines a war between the United States and Canada. If an issue defies negotiation one looks to a peaceful settlement. This is because it has been tried so often and because we have grown used to winning and losing."

"A willingness to arbitrate only when one is sure of winning is not the spirit which makes arbitration a useful means of settling disputes. To make arbitration useful the state of mind of nations in regard to the strict and just should be that of the strict and just Puritans—that one must be willing to be damned if he would be saved. Practice in arbitrations produces this state of mind and this confidence in the method. The league enforces this practice, the educational force of which upon nations in showing the possibility of such peaceful settlement of disputes will be invaluable. The procedure will become a habit of course and the habit of such settlement will be formed."

"But the pacifists ask, Why use force at all? Why not a general agreement by all the nations to arbitrate? This is the habit of intelligent nations which regard mere promises an adequate guarantee. They will insist on adding as a sanction the fear of international police. Every domestic community, however law-abiding it becomes, provides a police force to suppress disturbers of the peace. Many people would never create disturbances, but others would do so unless they knew that police, representing the full power of all nations, is looking on. How any pacifist who believes in a police force in a domestic community can object to the application of the same principle in a community of nations, Nations are not more moral or peaceable than the average citizen, and the necessity for restraint of them to avoid war certainly is not less."

"A second reason why the agreement to contribute to an international police force is a great improvement over a mere general treaty to arbitrate all differences between all nations is that where no force is behind a treaty, as a sanction, no one is especially interested in the performance of the treaty except the two nations who have a difference."

"Objection is made that the United States in joining such a league will violate the advice and example of Washington and Jefferson as to entangling alliances. Neither had a concept of the present conditions making it wise and necessary. I agree that the league will be a change of policy heretofore maintained by us, but it will be a change to enlargement and growth to meet new exigencies, and not a departure in principle."

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U. S. CHAMBER IS WITH WILSON

"Sentiment of Business Men of Every State" Voiced in Resolution

AID PLEDGED IN ANY EVENTUALITY

Preparation for Trade Conditions After the War Urged by Delegates

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in session here to-day, "voicing the sentiment of the business men of every state in the Union," adopted a resolution expressing to the President of the United States a profound appreciation of the gravity of the international difficulties which now confront the nation and solemnly pledging them to "stand as one behind him in patriotic purpose whatever the eventuality."

The convention devoted part of the day to discussion of "Preparations for Conditions After the War," important addresses being delivered on the subject of foreign trade.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, secretary general of the International High Commission, spoke on the work of the commission, which grew out of the Pan-American Financial Conference held in Washington two years ago.

Warns American Business Men Mr. Rowe warned American business men against taking advantage of South American countries, saying: "We are constantly speaking of the European war as laying the foundation of America's industrial and financial leadership. If we deal with facts rather than with fancy it will not take us long to see that the progress that has been made in our Latin-American trade does not represent by any means a permanent part of our commercial expansion."

"Let us not delude ourselves with reference to what is going to happen immediately at the close of the European war. I found the Latin-American merchant longing to resume his relations with the European manufacturers, and particularly with the German manufacturers. In fact, he was looking forward to the close of the European war as a promise of emancipation from the coactions of the American producer."

"I make this statement not in much with the view of casting any reflection on our American merchants, but to point out that if we are concerned with the establishment of a permanent and leading place in South American trade, we must be ready to meet the competition which they are at present and of a character upon which the goodwill of the South American merchants can be developed."

Competition to Be Keen Richard H. Waldo, secretary of The New York Tribune, spoke on "Business in Print," during which he said: "Germans, English, French and Italians—three untrained men of every nation, 'will soon give us Americans competition beyond everything we have ever known.' He urged the development of the business literature section of public libraries and reading as a means of developing personal efficiency in business."

"I want to emphasize again the importance of having the younger people read continuously along business lines," continued Mr. Waldo. "Our blended peoples have given us a nation of workers whose brain capacities are as yet untapped."

"Following the war, there will be a decade during which it will be determined for generations to come whether or not the United States can hold the world's leadership which is offered now. As the young people are trained to-day, and as we develop ourselves in training them, so shall the world be prepared for our children's children, and beyond."

"The Chambers of Commerce of the United States have in four years developed the cooperative spirit among business men among an amazing extent. Leaders, nationally and locally, can direct this cooperation to the acquisition of knowledge, through our excellent public libraries, of what aid is available to them through business in print. We shall have less to fear from the war fostered cooperative spirit which, out of the two armed camps, will dominate the Old World for many a year to come."

Wallace D. Simmons, of St. Louis, spoke on "Education for Foreign Trade." He said that by reason of direct vital interest, this local chamber should be the center of local chambers of commerce and organizations of like character throughout the entire country.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield said that a same view has been expressed in the past by the Secretary of the United States. The Secretary told the delegates that "the period of transition from war conditions to peace conditions in our industries has just begun. He urged three conditions: first, that our finished munitions orders are being supplanted by demands for products which compose normal exports in peace times."

"The change has come almost unnoticed," said the Secretary. "To say it could only come with a shock. The drift on this side of the sea has been toward placing munition orders in our hands, rather than in the hands of our finished munitions to demands for the materials out of which munitions can be made. These materials are in chief part our normal product in times of peace."

Furthermore, a sner view has come of what we may call future war conditions. It is now well understood that belligerent nations are looking rather toward pouring forth upon our feeble and unprotected heads a vast volume of finished products, accumulated with fell intent."

"Predicting that the spirit of co-operation will replace competition in business dealings, Mr. Redfield said: "We recognize that America must face the world with her commercial and financial interests, not her individual ability, but yet no longer a one whole, working for the common good."

He urged business men to adopt better cost and accounting methods and advocated establishment of a metric system of weights and measures, chiefly to assist foreign trade.

Declares Again for Preparedness The chamber by resolution reaffirmed its deep conviction in the program of preparedness, which it has approved, and further pledged its support to any just and reasonable measure of taxation we must lay the foundation for the adoption. "But the resolution states, 'it is felt compelled to protest against the inequitable and discriminatory methods of taxation proposed in the bill now in the House of Representatives, providing for a tax on the profits of corporations and partnerships. The chamber suggested that any bill passed by Congress should pay their just share of the tax."

The chamber endorsed the proposal for a "slight saving" and recommended appropriate legislation by Congress. The necessity for the improvement of inland and coastal waterways, the chamber resolved, should be determined by their present usefulness as carriers of commerce."

Huge Diving Cruisers Lead U-Boat Armada measure 260 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth and 19 feet in depth. They drive the boats over the surface at a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. These smaller cruisers carry a crew of from sixty to eighty men. They are equipped with torpedoes, guns of small and middle calibre, wireless telegraph and telegraph, with intricate devices for the transmission and receiving of messages, and with other objects of attack.

The speed of submarines of this type enables them to keep up with ships-of-war in the surface, and under certain conditions, they are able, when submerged, to follow the surface battleships, as their submerged speed of fourteen knots about equals the middle speed of the dreadnought. In other words, they are in position to pay a visit to our eastern coast, to cruise for a time in our coastal waters and to return unobserved to their bases, needing to replenish fuel or provisions. Sufficient supplies are taken for eight weeks' time. There is another means besides their own storage, however, which enables them to subsist some for considerably longer periods.

armor. Their powerful engines develop 15,000 horsepower and give them a surface speed of twenty-six knots. They have remarkable independence of supporting bases, enjoying a radius of action of from 18,000 to 24,000 miles for surface cruising. Thus, they are in position to make a voyage from the Baltic Sea to Japan without finding it necessary to take new stores of fuel or provisions on the way.

The scope for destructive effort of the submarine has been increased in these boats in many ways. They fight from ten to twenty-two guns. They are fitted with thirty torpedo tubes, and carry three torpedoes for each tube. Thus, the value alone of the torpedoes which they carry equals about \$700,000. Moreover, these boats have the high submerged speed of seventeen knots an hour. The rapidity with which they can pursue along the lower levels will bring them upon many victims that formerly were able to elude the U-boat.

When called upon to stand their ground upon the surface against armed merchant ships, torpedo-boat destroyers, light cruisers or protected cruisers of the enemy, they can defend their guns. The heavier of these guns are mounted in an armored turret, which can be lowered into the body of the ship and raised at will. The conning-tower can, also, be raised and lowered.

Overcome Mosquito Fleet The U-boats were all against the venturesome little U-boats which began the hunt in motor boats, converted tugs and gun-mounting yachts. It was not long after the appearance of these boats that half of the small craft of England took up the chase, an invulnerable host carrying a light, immoveable armament. As the submarines grew in power, these small craft took to hunting in packs; and there was little hope for the submarine run down by a squadron of the mosquito fleet. The valiant efforts of the mosquito fleet, however, are passing now.

The new submarine is easily the first of the wonders forged in the intense heat of the world struggle. It is Germany's trump card. The English have known all along that it must be played, and they, too, have been quietly getting ready. Development of fighting power and defence under the sea has been the stressed feature of naval warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The most interesting and important naval deeds in this war have been those that go to make up the history of the persistent duel between the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon along the lower ocean levels.

Little of the story has been told, but the conditions of the new warfare and of its swelling pages of adventure next to the sea have been held firmly upon the operations by land. To-day, Germany and Great Britain, fully conscious of the serious character of the battle before them and the import of the real struggle between them in the new realm of naval war.

Churches of Christ Wire Loyalty to President Constituency of 18,000,000 Represented in Message to White House Washington, Feb. 2.—Among many messages on the U-boat situation received by the President to-day was a telegram from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing a constituency of thirty departments with a total membership of 18,000,000. It read:

"Realizing the burden that rests upon you in making so momentous a decision as you are now being called upon to make, the administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has instructed us to send you an expression of loyalty, the deepest sympathy and the earnest and constant prayers of the churches constituting the council."

Germany in Grip of Coldest Wave in Many Years Coal Scarcity Increases as Temperature Falls—Government Denies Breadstuff Monopoly By ERNST KAHN (By Wireless to The Tribune) Berlin, Feb. 2.—A cold wave unparalleled in years has Germany in its grip. In one respect it is most opportune. The heavy frost is killing off all noxious insects and the snow is protecting the young crops. On the other hand, the low temperature is increasing the scarcity of coal, as inland navigation and transport are handicapped.

Rumors of a coming breadstuff monopoly have been categorically denied by the government. To protect German exchanges, further steps are impending besides the radical increase of the import and forbidding of the export of mark notes.

Sixteen sugar factories have averaged a dividend during the two years of the war of 33 and 27 per cent, as compared with 16 per cent in the last peace year. Thirteen shipyards have averaged a dividend of 5.6 and 7.8, as against 3.9 per cent during the last peace year.

The Prussian government has again brought before the Diet a bill to amend the "Fideikos" entailment act, left undecided by the outbreak of the war. As the bill permits of the extension of entailed properties, and as its passage would give industrial and commercial capitalists an opportunity to invest their huge war profits in landed property, all liberal and radical parties announce their sharp opposition to it.

End Blockade, Greece Asks Allies to Continue Embargo, but Will Pass Supplies for Poor London, Feb. 2.—A request has been made for the raising of the Greek blockade on the ground 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 arrangement may be made to relieve the immediate necessities of the poorer classes without actually raising the blockade.

COLD HAMPERS WAR OPERATIONS

Fighting on All Fronts Is Confined to Raids and Air Battles

London, Feb. 2.—Fighting on the battle lines of Europe was confined to small scale operations yesterday, the intense cold hampering troops movements on many fronts.

On the West front patrols and raiding detachments of both sides were active. On the road from Guudecourt to Beaulencourt, north of the Somme, British troops penetrated the enemy's positions, but were unable to cling to them in the face of a strong counter attack. They returned with fifty-eight prisoners. Raids by the Germans near Miraumont and Le Sars, in the Vosges were successful, the attackers returning to their lines with prisoners and booty. A German surprise assault in the St. Georges sector of the Belgian front broke down before the defenders' batteries.

In aerial engagements on this front seven Allied machines were brought down, according to Berlin. The British lost four planes. One German plane dropped five bombs on Dunkirk, but inflicted little damage.

Only on the Zlota Lipa was there any activity along the Russian front. In this sector, to the west of Solovyna, detachments of Germans, dressed in white overalls, broke through the Russian first line, but were swept back. Italian patrols destroyed enemy outposts in the Astico Valley.

Elsewhere the fighting was confined to artillery bombardments and reconnaissances.

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Young Man Wanted Keen, methodical, of good birth, to learn the advertising business in a growing Advertising Agency. Write fully of career and reasons for belief in your ability in this direction. Exceptional opportunity for a young man of character and force. Address A. C., Box 287 Tribune.

Is "Peace Without Victory" A Dream, or a Prophecy? Two unprecedented incidents have been recorded in the cable dispatches since President Wilson outlined before the United States Senate the kind of peace that "the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing." On the day following his speech a great conference of the British Labor Party in England rose to its feet and applauded for five minutes at the casual mention of President Wilson's name—and then enthusiastically voted its unqualified support to the British Government in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion!

The other incident was the sending to President Wilson from the Allies' trenches in France of a number of circular letters each signed by three hundred soldiers, thanking him for his generous intervention, but asking him to "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 3d, the feature-article shows what the rulers and the newspapers of the world think of President Wilson's attitude. Since it is not possible to know immediately what the common people think of it, it will give considerable satisfaction to read this comprehensive survey.

Among other articles of more than ordinary interest in this number are: The Teuton Raider in the South Atlantic The Activities of This Boat Have Again Revived the Armed-Ship Controversy With Germany Where Germany Lost Her Victory Our Year's Naval Disasters What Patients Think of the Doctors American Shell-Makers Under Fire The Oldest Tree in the World Big Steel Year in the United States Defending "Repertory" Against Mrs. Fiske A Catholic View of the New Yucatan Many Striking and Educational Illustrations

Are You Going To Build? If you are, whether it be a private residence, a building for industrial or manufacturing purposes, a skyscraper or any sort of a building, you will be interested in reading the announcements of the building material manufacturers appearing in this week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

February 3d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous New Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

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Germany in Grip of Coldest Wave in Many Years Coal Scarcity Increases as Temperature Falls—Government Denies Breadstuff Monopoly By ERNST KAHN (By Wireless to The Tribune) Berlin, Feb. 2.—A cold wave unparalleled in years has Germany in its grip. In one respect it is most opportune. The heavy frost is killing off all noxious insects and the snow is protecting the young crops. On the other hand, the low temperature is increasing the scarcity of coal, as inland navigation and transport are handicapped.

Rumors of a coming breadstuff monopoly have been categorically denied by the government. To protect German exchanges, further steps are impending besides the radical increase of the import and forbidding of the export of mark notes.

Sixteen sugar factories have averaged a dividend during the two years of the war of 33 and 27 per cent, as compared with 16 per cent in the last peace year. Thirteen shipyards have averaged a dividend of 5.6 and 7.8, as against 3.9 per cent during the last peace year.

The Prussian government has again brought before the Diet a bill to amend the "Fideikos" entailment act, left undecided by the outbreak of the war. As the bill permits of the extension of entailed properties, and as its passage would give industrial and commercial capitalists an opportunity to invest their huge war profits in landed property, all liberal and radical parties announce their sharp opposition to it.

End Blockade, Greece Asks Allies to Continue Embargo, but Will Pass Supplies for Poor London, Feb. 2.—A request has been made for the raising of the Greek blockade on the ground 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 arrangement may be made to relieve the immediate necessities of the poorer classes without actually raising the blockade.

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Is "Peace Without Victory" A Dream, or a Prophecy? Two unprecedented incidents have been recorded in the cable dispatches since President Wilson outlined before the United States Senate the kind of peace that "the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing." On the day following his speech a great conference of the British Labor Party in England rose to its feet and applauded for five minutes at the casual mention of President Wilson's name—and then enthusiastically voted its unqualified support to the British Government in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion!

The other incident was the sending to President Wilson from the Allies' trenches in France of a number of circular letters each signed by three hundred soldiers, thanking him for his generous intervention, but asking him to "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 3d, the feature-article shows what the rulers and the newspapers of the world think of President Wilson's attitude. Since it is not possible to know immediately what the common people think of it, it will give considerable satisfaction to read this comprehensive survey.

Among other articles of more than ordinary interest in this number are: The Teuton Raider in the South Atlantic The Activities of This Boat Have Again Revived