

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair; slowly rising temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 24; lowest, 9.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 10.

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GERMAN READY TO ACCEPT OPEN CLASH WITH U. S.; ZIMMERMANN SAYS ENGLAND'S GREEK ISLANDS GERARD AT SWISS FRONTIER

ALL PORK BILLS ARE SMOTHERED

Democratic Leaders in Senate Admit the Measures Are "Scrapped."

THE SUN'S FIGHT WON

More Than \$100,000,000 Saved by Collapse of Raid on Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The "pork barrel" in Congress has collapsed. The three principal "pork" measures—the omnibus public buildings, the flood control and the river and harbor bill—are sidetracked and will die with the present Congress.

These are the bills denounced by THE SUN. The Democratic leaders in the Senate admit that they are "scrapped." The omnibus public buildings bill rests peacefully in the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Flood control is on the Senate calendar, but Senator Martin and other majority leaders have agreed that it shall not come up. Efforts by Senator Newlands, Blandell and others to obtain consideration for it yesterday met with utter failure.

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Losses of Shipping Since February 1

Losses of shipping of the Allies and of neutrals since February 1, when the German unrestricted submarine warfare commenced, have been as follows:

Ships reported sunk yesterday	1
Total tonnage reported sunk yesterday	5,211
Total known tonnage previously sunk	168,874
Total known tonnage sunk since February 1	174,085
Ships sunk since February 1:	
American	1
Other neutrals	31
British	44
Other belligerents	7
Total ships sunk	83

ONLY TWO SHIPS SUNK, IS REPORT

U-Boats' Victims Are a British Steamer of 3,811 and a Greek of 1,400 Tons.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Only two ships, so far as known, fell victims to-day to Germany's ruthless submarine campaign. To-day's announced record, therefore, is far smaller than the average day before the new German policy took effect eleven days ago.

The two ships reported sunk to-day are the British steamer "Salonga," as announced by Lloyd's, but believed to be the Salonga, owned by British Government service, and the Greek steamer "Vasilissa Olga," of 1,400 tons. Her crew of twenty men were landed. The Salonga was of 3,811 tons. Her engineer was killed and two men wounded by gunfire.

Though it is quite possible that tomorrow's reports may tell a different story, it is clear that the steady decline in the toll of the submarines since early in the week may show that the Admiralty has even this great advantage in its campaign.

How, then, did the two ships come to be sunk? The British steamer "Salonga" was reported sunk last Tuesday, when the ruthless campaign against neutrals was in its third week. The ship was carrying a cargo of wheat and other supplies.

The ship was torpedoed entirely without warning, the dispatch says. The missile struck the ship amidships, and with passengers, also was sunk within a few minutes.

Several of the survivors were semiconscious from exposure in the boats and were taken to the hospital. Three of the passengers were members of the consular service. They were saved.

AQUEDUCT SENTRY FIRES AT PROWLERS

Militiamen Says Two Men Escaped in Motor Car With Mysterious Suit Case.

A member of the First Infantry Regiment, National Guard of New York, on sentry duty early yesterday morning on the aqueduct near the city of New York, reported that two men in an automobile made a mysterious visit to the aqueduct on Saturday night, that one of the men carried a package and carried a suit case toward one of the manholes.

KROONLAND IN; SAW SHIP SUNK

Passengers Watched U-Boat Shell Dutch Vessel on First Day Out.

"RAIDER" SIGHTED LATER

Near Collision in the Dark Left All on Board With Frayed Nerves.

The American liner Kroonland finished yesterday a stirring trip from Liverpool in which, besides tempestuous weather, she had experienced that gave her passengers a series of wartime thrills. The first day out of the Mersey, February 1, voyagers were started by viewing within nine miles the destruction of a big German submarine of an unidentified Holland freighter. The only reason the Kroonland did not bring the castaways here was because the benevolent commander of the U-boat took them in tow and left them within rowing distance of the Irish coast.

On Monday morning late the ship's company were again alarmed by the appearance of a big stacklike object, wide as a hoghead, which was taken by some of the officers to be the conning tower of a submarine, but which some passengers said looked huge enough to be the funnel of one of the German submarine cruisers that they had read about in the newspapers.

Capt. Barman admitted that it might have been the conning tower of a submarine. The general opinion was against this, but the fact that the vessel was a submarine cruiser, the existence of which the ship's officers were much inclined to doubt. The object, whatever it might have been, was within several miles of the liner before disappearing and never showing up again.

Another U-Boat Searched. On the afternoon of the same day, Monday, a steamship whose speed and peculiar conduct inspired some of the Kroonland's officers and passengers to suspect that she might be a German raider, appeared on the starboard quarter of the Kroonland, ran parallel to her course and swiftly overtook her.

The stranger displayed no signals and few no national or other flags. Naturally Capt. Barman and his officers wondered why she was almost in mid-Atlantic, taking an inventory, apparently, of a Yankee base of operations. She appeared to be a freighter for several miles the queerly acting craft headed to the south, at right angles with the liner's course, and soon sailed beyond the horizon.

The stranger was about 450 feet long, had two masts and one funnel and wore the black paint of an ordinary merchantman. There were two lookouts on her foremast, one in the crow's nest and another higher. She was equipped with three big cranes, one forward of the funnel and two aft. Cargo booms were at the base of the masts. She appeared to be well laden. Her speed probably was not less than sixteen knots.

The final thrill of the nerve vibrating trip came on Saturday morning, before daylight when everybody was out of tennerhooks over the break between the United States and Germany and when the lights of the liner had been seen. The news of an international rupture had arrived about by wireless from the American shore on Tuesday night, and many voyagers admitted that their nerves were a bit ragged.

Many Thrown From Berths. The sea was very rough and many passengers were awake. The liner gave a lurch as she rolled on her beam ends. M. C. Reicher, who has been four years in London as a representative of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of this city, said last night at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn that the lurch, according to rumor on the ship, was caused by the effort of the Kroonland to escape smashing into another vessel.

Passengers of the Kroonland had not heard of Germany's submarine note and therefore viewed the destruction of the Dutch freighter with a detached, impersonal interest. Later, on Tuesday night, when they learned of the diplomatic rupture and the beginning of relations with U-boat war, their spirits drooped a bit and those with children were inclined to view Germany's action with some heat.

At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night the Kroonland was originally in the Red Star service, which after the German occupation of Antwerp was suspended. Capt. Barman ran many years on the Antwerp-New York route and built a home in Belgium.

Among the Kroonland's passengers were Miss Maud Kohn, the daughter of Otto H. Kahn, who boarded the liner down the bay from a coast guard cutter; Mrs. M. S. Boyd, daughter of W. S. St. Louis, a Central Missouri newspaper man; Miss Rose Kansas and Texas Railroad, whose husband is in France with the Royal Flying Corps; Mrs. C. Hebbine, in charge of Dr. Coulter's hospital in London; Lady Fitz Clarence, who is on her way to relatives in Canada. Miss Kahn has been nursing and doing other relief work in France.

Some Sample Fair Postponed. PARIS, Feb. 11.—Opening of the Lyons sample fair has been postponed from March 10 to March 18 because of the transportation arrangements caused by the severely cold weather. The fair will be held from March 18 to April 1.

KAISER MISLED AS TO U.S. ACTS

Amazed That Ships Haven't Been Confiscated or Germans Interned.

BRITISH DECEIT CHARGED

Dr. Zimmermann Says Wireless Message of Feb. 5 Brought Truth on 10th.

BERLIN, by wireless, Feb. 11.—With reference to the present condition of German-American relations, the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, made the following statement yesterday to the Overseas News Agency, the official publicity bureau of the Government:

"We now have practically no speedy or reliable information about the United States. The best proof of this is furnished by the fact that no German ships in American ports, nor interned Germans residing in the United States, have been notified of the news of the German submarine campaign which was announced yesterday. The contents of these two short messages were astounding, even sensational for they told that the United States Government had not confiscated German ships in American ports, nor interned Germans residing in the United States.

"We had yesterday morning all we knew about these matters had passed through English channels, and the gist of these reports was that the United States Government actually had violated the property and liberty of German citizens. English agents by thus adulterating the truth did not intend, of course, to slander the United States. Their intention was to create public alarm in Germany and thus cause outbursts of popular indignation and perhaps even prompt the German Government to rash actions based on error. All this then would have been reported in exactly the same way that is incorrect—fashion to the United States by the same British agencies. If they had succeeded their British agents would have saddled Germany with the responsibility and fault in the eyes of every candid but misled observer.

"However, during two years and a half we have been practically cut off from reliable and speedy communication with the United States. The time we have learned to appreciate British reports at their true value. We have been misled by the British agents. We have been misled by the British agents. We have been misled by the British agents.

ACCUSE BRITISH CENSOR.

German Think U. S. Got No Notice of North Sea Mine.

BERLIN, by wireless, Feb. 11.—Among the tenor given today for the publication by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The German newspapers point out that the English declaration of a barred zone in the North Sea, which preceded by several days the parallel German announcement, apparently has not become known in the United States, as it has not been discussed by the American newspapers. The German newspapers consider it possible that the news concerning this English measure has been suppressed by the British censor.

Announcement was made by the State Department on January 27 and printed in the newspapers that it had been notified of the existence of the new mine field. The mines had been planted, it was said, so as to close the Strait of Heligoland and to extend practically from Danish territorial waters to Dutch territorial waters. The effect would be to hinder efforts of German raiders to get into the North Sea.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA ENDS.

Costly News Publicity Service Suspends With Break.

With the severance of German relations the newspaper propaganda conducted in this country at a cost of several million dollars for the formation of the German propaganda news wireline, it became known yesterday. The work was regarded by the Kaiser's Government as sufficiently important to engage the activities of Dr. Heinrich, an expert, for its direction. Dr. Albert left this country shortly after the scope of the propaganda was exposed. Since then the work has been in charge of Dr. Karl Fischer, who last night refused all information.

Simultaneously with the cessation of the propaganda here a cable message came from Shanghai last night which reported that the German news agency service from New York, which cost \$50,000 gold monthly, has been suspended.

BERLIN SPEEDS TRIP OF ENVOY

Ambassador and 120 Others Reach Zurich Without Incident.

GOES AT ONCE TO BERN

Welcomed by Minister Stovall and by Representatives of Federation.

ZURICH, Switzerland, via Paris, Feb. 11.—The American Ambassador to Berlin, James W. Gerard, arrived at the Swiss boundary at Schaffhausen at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by the American Minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall, and representatives of the Swiss army, including Col. Breueger and Capt. Rudolph Iselin. A Swiss military guard of honor was also in waiting and a big delegation of citizens greeted Mr. Gerard and party.

The trip from Berlin was made without noteworthy incident, although some curiosity was displayed by those who gathered along the route through Germany. Mr. Gerard disembarked at Zurich with about 120 other Americans, intending at first to remain there, but when he was assured of accommodations at Bern he left immediately for that city. He will remain in Bern for two or three days, arranging for his trip to Paris.

CORDIAL LEAVE TAKING.

Representatives of Foreign Office Bid Envoys Farewell.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 10 (by wireless Feb. 11).—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and his staff, left Berlin on Saturday morning. They were given a very cordial leave-taking. Attaches of the Foreign Office and members of the Diplomatic Corps said goodbye to the Ambassador and family and members of the embassy staff.

The train on which the Ambassador left Berlin consisted of ten coaches. The 200 Americans who are remaining in Berlin were on hand regretfully to take leave of their countrymen, who after a week of lenient detention, and whose preparations for leaving, were somewhat distraught.

"Auf Wiedersehen on Broadway." "Good-by, Judge," some one shouted as the train started, and Mr. Gerard, leaning far out of the window of his car, replied, "Auf wiedersehen on Broadway."

The Ambassador's face bore a smile as he waited for the train to depart and expressed himself optimistically with regard to further developments in the German-American situation.

At the station Count Montgelas, head of the American section of the Foreign Office, and Herr von Frittwitz, personal representative of Foreign Minister Zimmermann, were present to bid Mr. Gerard farewell. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by Senator Burnham, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Japanese Ambassador, and the diplomats of the South American republics. The military authorities and the Foreign Office assigned special officers to accompany the train to the Swiss frontier.

On the way to the frontier the train will pick up a score or more Americans attached to consular offices in southern Germany.

Farewell Calls Paid. Mr. Gerard paid his final respects in the afternoon to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and to the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, spending about an hour with each in friendly semi-political conversation, which he later characterized as particularly amiable. He then returned to the embassy and received the American correspondents, some of whom are staying here temporarily, and had a confidential chat with them. He announced only for publication that he had left with a committee of distinguished Germans named by him 400,000 marks, this money being the "Gerard fund" collected during his recent visit to the United States.

Many Makeshift Transports. All Americans going on the embassy train gathered at the Anhalt station between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning with their personal effects, more or less hastily encompassed in the form of one suit case to ten trunks. The examination of the baggage by the military and customs authorities was arranged for Berlin rather than at the Swiss border by special courtesy. It was supervised by officials of the Foreign Office, and was marked by the greatest courtesy and was concluded speedily.

The moving of personal belongings to the railway station was not without its humorous side. Taxicabs are rare nowadays, and Americans who had to transport their household property and personal effects were obliged to make use of makeshift methods—describable horse cabs and even street cars. Even then in many cases transportation was obtained only after a searching of the streets for vehicles, so early was the hour of inspection.

BRITAIN APPRECIATIVE. Expresses Gratitude for Gerard's Interest in Berlin. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Great Britain has formally indicated its gratitude for the effective manner in which Ambassador Gerard protected British interests in Germany after he took over the affairs of the British Embassy at the outbreak of the war. Ambassador Page in London notified the State Department to

Kaiser Calls Submarine Conference

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An important conference at headquarters has been called by Emperor William, presumably to discuss the submarine question, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent to-day.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and high army and navy officials will attend, and it is reported, adds the correspondent, that the possibility of negotiations with neutrals for modifying the terms of the recent German memorandum will be discussed.

POLICE TAKING A WAR CENSUS

Getting List of Citizens Willing to Volunteer for Service at Once.

A secret conference by Police Commissioner Woods, his deputies and all inspectors held last Saturday was followed yesterday by a police census of citizens willing to volunteer immediately for service in the United States army or navy.

Police officers in uniform were especially active in Brooklyn yesterday seeking the names of persons who would be willing to take up arms at short notice. The situation of the city is being taken to break the apparent deadlock that has prevailed since the severance of diplomatic relations.

Government officials, despite the apparent inaction and lack of decision since the new decree went into effect, have regarded the blockade of American ports as intolerable. The explanation offered of the lack of any counter move on the part of this government has been that the Administration wished to take no action which by any construction could be interpreted by Germany as an act of war.

To Assert American Rights. It was said to-day, however, that even this desire to avoid all offense to Germany and to put upon that country the responsibility for beginning the war if war should come would no longer prevent the Administration from asserting effectively the rights of American ships to travel on the high seas.

Now that this declaration of policy it became known that for several days Administration officials have been extending aid to the American Line in the case of the ship which is being held in the port of New York. It had been supposed in Washington that the American Line would be able to purchase them from private plans. Now that this declaration of policy it became known that for several days Administration officials have been extending aid to the American Line in the case of the ship which is being held in the port of New York. It had been supposed in Washington that the American Line would be able to purchase them from private plans.

JAPAN PREPARING AFTER WAR MOVES

Premier Tells Governors New Policy is Forming to Meet International Changes.

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, the Premier, addressing the Prefectural Governors to-day and justifying the recent dissolution by the Emperor of the House of Representatives, declared that the present grave world crisis demanded national unity instead of a party cabinet and party purposes. The Japanese Ministry is seeking to improve affairs of state, establishing a new policy, removing defects relating to important questions now pending between the empire and foreign countries, and especially endeavoring to establish friendly cooperation with China.

"Japan," said the Premier, "must prepare for the post-bellum period, which will bring a change in the international situation."

The Japanese Foreign Office, it is said, will interfere in no way with China's handling of the invitation from Washington to the League of Nations. The move is divided into two parts. One would be to eradicate German influence in China; other fear that it would unfavorably affect Japan's position in the Far East.

MAKES SELF-GUIDING TORPEDO.

Cyrus W. Field's Grandson Turns It Over to U. S. Government.

WILMINGTON, N. D., Feb. 11.—A self-guiding torpedo based on magnetic control has been invented by Charles J. Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first transatlantic cable.

Belin Officials Show No Sign of Willingness to Back Down.

FREE HAND GIVEN TO U-BOAT COMMANDERS

Treatment of Neutral Vessels Left Entirely to Their Judgment.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED WITH STRICT SECRECY

American Ambassador Had No Official Knowledge Until Jan. 31.

(The following despatch is from a correspondent of the Associated Press who left Berlin a few hours before Mr. Gerard and had a long talk with the Ambassador just prior to his departure.)

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 11.—Little hope or expectation prevails in Berlin that war with the United States is avoidable or that a modus vivendi reconciling the policies of the two Governments can be found.

There is now a desire on the part of the authorities and a great mass of the people to avoid actual hostilities in any way consistent with the general lines of the present submarine policy. Accordingly instructions were given to submarine commanders before they started on their February mission to take the safe side whenever possible when neutral vessels, particularly American, were in question. Merchantmen of the Entente nations, when recognized as such, were ordered to be sunk at sight, but neutral merchantmen were to be warned when such action in the judgment of the commanders was consistent with the object of the campaign and the safety of their own ships.

Clash is Expected. It was realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by President Wilson that these orders could only be a modus vivendi, and not an ultimate break, and that if President Wilson stood by his announcement that the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility a clash must come sooner or later—probably sooner—on account of the number of Americans on German ships and the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility a clash must come sooner or later—probably sooner—on account of the number of Americans on German ships.

It is considered that the only possibility of avoiding hostilities would result from a modification of its stand-point by the United States. Information so far as could be judged from the positive declarations of Herr Zimmermann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other officials before the correspondent's departure from Berlin, there was no probability that Germany would give way this time or abandon the ruthless course of its submarine campaign. American relations again and again have passed through crises apparently almost insupportable, but this time the situation is more difficult, and even the optimist can see no peaceful way out of the impasse.

Rigid Censorship Applied. From a neutral cable office it is now possible to tell the story of the development of the present crisis. The most rigid censorship has been applied in Germany.

To the observer in Berlin the approach of the crisis had been plainly and definitely evident since the rejection of Germany's proposals before the correspondent's departure from Berlin, there was no probability that Germany would give way this time or abandon the ruthless course of its submarine campaign. American relations again and again have passed through crises apparently almost insupportable, but this time the situation is more difficult, and even the optimist can see no peaceful way out of the impasse.

Wish to Hold Off Break. More importance was given to the ships, however, by dispatches from Amsterdam which said that the Kaiser had under consideration a conference of his military and naval leaders for the purpose of discussing whether there might not be some modification of the new submarine warfare which would make its operation less injurious to neutral shipping. In the opinion of many in Washington the Kaiser's proposal is a "propaganda" move, designed to start a possible moment an actual state of war between the United States and Germany.

How successful it would be, however, a plan were undertaken seriously was indicated by a State Department official who called attention to the fact that while it had been suggested that meetings might be agreed on to protect American ships, there had been no announcement by any one professing to speak for Germany that the so-called blockade would be abandoned.

The institution of the barred zone, with ruthless and indiscriminate sinking of ships, however, by dispatches from Amsterdam which said that the Kaiser had under consideration a conference of his military and naval leaders for the purpose of discussing whether there might not be some modification of the new submarine warfare which would make its operation less injurious to neutral shipping. In the opinion of many in Washington the Kaiser's proposal is a "propaganda" move, designed to start a possible moment an actual state of war between the United States and Germany.

Administration officials do not believe that the stories of a move to avert war have been inspired by persons high in the confidence of the German Government. They assume there will be further attempts along the same line, but they have said repeatedly that this government has determined to enter into no discussion until the cause of the break in relations has been completely removed by Germany.

Pacifists Welcome Report. The report that Germany is seeking to conciliate the United States has been taken up by the pacifists as a token that Germany has no wish to go to war with the United States, and that if hostilities result it will be the fault of this Government.

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