

ANARCHISTS PLAN REIGN OF TERROR

Arrests Balk Plot to Kill Rockefeller, Carnegie and Other Wealthy Men.

THEN TO LOOT BANKS

Throwing of Bomb in St. Patrick's Signal for Beginning Campaign of Bloodshed.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The discovery of an anarchistic plot aiming at the assassination of Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller and his son, and other wealthy men, and the inauguration of a reign of terror and looting in New York City, was announced by the police today, after they had arrested a man as he placed two bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where several hundred persons were worshipping.

Today's sensational development was the culmination of months of work by detectives in uncovering a conspiracy, which, they declare, projected a campaign of violence and bloodshed without precedent in New York City.

So carefully had the police worked that the anarchist was allowed to light the fuse of one of the bombs which he carried into the cathedral. Scarcely had the bomb ignited when one of a half a hundred detectives stationed in and about the church crushed the sputtering fuse under his heel, and in another moment the plotter was taken in custody just as he was about to light the second destructive instrument.

Frank Abarno was the name given by the man. Later, Charles Carbone, an eighteen-year-old boy, was arrested at his home as the actual manufacturer of the explosives. More arrests are expected.

BOTH ADMIT THEIR PART IN GREAT CONSPIRACY

Both Abarno and Carbone late today, the police reported, admitted their part in the conspiracy. They assumed all responsibility, denying that any one else was involved. When arraigned late today, they were held without bail for examination on Thursday.

Abarno and Carbone are said to be members of the Bresci group of anarchists in this city, who take their name from Gaetano Bresci, assassin of King Humbert of Italy. According to the police, the plot was conceived early in February.

The plans of the conspirators miscarried, because a young policeman, Emelio Polignani, joined the plot several weeks kept the police informed of the movements of his companions. Polignani was arrested in the cathedral today with the men who placed the bomb, but this was only in accordance with the prearranged plan of his superiors.

The two men were taken to police headquarters, where shortly they were joined by Carbone, who had been arrested, meantime. Then the two plotters and Polignani were put through a searching examination. Through the clever replies of Polignani, who assumed the role of a surly prisoner, Abarno was led to a confession, according to the police, and later Carbone corroborated his partner's story.

**WANTED TO OPEN GRAVES
OF BUREAU ARCHBISHOPS**
Abarno's story to the police was told later by officers as follows:
"I was in this job, but never in any other. I put those bombs in there. I had been told that Archbishop Corrigan and Archbishop Hughes and other big men in the church were buried under the floor of which I put the bombs, and it was my hope that the explosion would open their graves."

"I am a priest. About five years ago I began to study anarchy. That, I decided, was the proper means of settling the wrongs of the poor. This was a terrible winter for the poor. Our group decided to open a campaign against the Catholic and Protestant Churches, then to terrorize and persecute the homes of the Rockefeller, Carnegie and some of the Vanderbilts, and finally, when we had the city terrorized, to invade the banks at the head of an army of the poor and help ourselves to the hoards of the rich."

"We fixed on St. Patrick's Cathedral as the place to start, because it is the biggest Catholic church, and our demonstration there would attract so much attention. Carbone was selected to make the bomb, and he bought the materials uptown."

"You helped him make it?" snarled Polignani.
"I helped some," admitted Abarno.

**HAD NO PART IN
PREVIOUS EXPLOSIONS**
Abarno insisted that he had no part in the bomb explosions of last fall in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in front of St. Alphonsus Church. He was after these occurred that Police Commissioner Woods decided to make a determined effort to run down those responsible for bomb outrages. He examined a number of Italian policemen, and finally selected Polignani to join the anarchist camp.

The police had decided that the Bresci group of anarchists was the most dangerous in the city, and Polignani joined the group.

So well did he act his part that he was considered one of its most trusted members. He picked Abarno and Carbone as the most dangerous spirits in the group.
Polignani had no chance to make extended reports to the police, for each one of his anarchistic companions was watching the others with suspicion. However, he did keep his chiefs informed of what was going on.
When it was decided to place bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Polignani became a part of every detail of the plot, even paying his share of the cost of the explosives.
Polignani was selected to accompany

RELIEF WORK THREATENED

Germany Will Not Grant Safe Conduct to Ships to Touch at English Ports.

THE HAGUE (via London), March 2.—The German government has determined to refuse to grant any more safe conducts for American relief ships to touch at English ports for coal on the homeward voyage, according to advices received here; and it is also reported on the same authority that a permit for the return voyage to the United States will be given only to vessels which take the course north of the Shetland Islands.

It is considered in influential circles in Holland that the forces of the American Commission for Relief of the civil population in Belgium are threatened with immediate danger, as Rotterdam is the only practicable port through which the Belgians can be fed. It is argued that the relief ships must be able to proceed to and from that port by the direct route with a safe conduct under the commission's flag, or the whole work of relief will become hopeless.

The American minister to the Netherlands, Henry van Dyke, on being apprised of this report, said:

"I am sorry for this. I have done my best to get a better answer from Berlin, but none comes. Surely ships engaged in this humane work ought to be sacred, but it seems not. Just now the case looks dark. God pity Belgium if the decision stands!"

CONDITIONS STILL SERIOUS

Executions Taking Place Every Day in Public Squares of Singapore.

MANILA, March 2.—Conditions are still serious at Singapore as the result of the mutiny among Indian troops early in February, according to steamship passengers arriving here from the west. Executions are taking place every day in the public squares of Singapore, they declare, while hundreds of mutineers still are at large. It is considered possible an entire regiment was involved in the revolt.

Latest reports are that fifteen Germans from the detention camp joined the mutineers. Ten of them have been recaptured, it is said, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Some quarters of Singapore still are considered unsafe, and residents have been ordered to concentrate in the central sections of the city. The French sailors who were landed from warships to help quell the mutiny have returned to their vessels, but Japanese bluejackets still are on duty.

LAUCK ANALYZES FIGURES

Testimony Tends to Show Concentration of Railroad Control into a Few Hands.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Testimony tending to show concentration of control of the railroads of the United States into a few hands as gathered by the Pujo and other congressional committees, was placed in evidence here today before the board of arbitration in the Western railroad wage arbitration.

W. J. Lauck, who compiled the evidence, analyzed his figures and quoted J. P. Morgan and other financiers who testified before the Pujo committee.
Mr. Lauck declared that operating officials of the railroads had been powerless against the financiers in controlling the revenues from operation, and that the really great earnings of the properties had been absorbed and concealed by stock manipulation. He introduced a separate exhibit dealing with the so-called scandals of the land grants made in the promotion of the Western roads in the early days.

BRILLIANT FEATS BY AIRMEN

French War Office Issues Note on Recent Activities.

PARIS, March 2.—French aviators during the past ten days have accomplished some brilliant feats, says a note issued by the War Office. One aviator on February 17 discovered the location of twenty-one German batteries, and the next day located a heavy battery which immediately was bombarded, causing an explosion of caissons. A night aerial bombardment of the barracks at Metz also is described in the note.

The note declares that during the period mentioned there has been little aerial activity on the part of Germans. The military value of the Zeppelin is declared to be slight. The note tells of the destruction of four dirigibles.

FOR RULE TO LIMIT DEBATE

Kern Appoints Committee Which Will Report at Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Forty-two Senate Democrats to-day petitioned Chairman Kern, of their caucus, to appoint a committee to work on a rule to limit debate, to be taken up as the first business in the new Congress. The Democrats count on the progressive Republicans for support.

Senator Kern appointed Senators Owen, Martin, Stone and Walsh to act with him as members of such a committee. All the Democratic Senators signed the petition except Senators Bankhead, Camden, Bryan, Gore, Harlow, Hitchcock, Overman, Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; Tillman and Thornton.

GREAT UNREST IN PORTUGAL

Clashes Between Troops and Citizens Becoming More Frequent.

PARIS, March 2.—Political unrest is increasing in Portugal, according to a dispatch from Madrid. The directorate of the Republican party is said to have decided to institute court proceedings against Cabinet ministers on charges of violating the Constitution. An appeal also was made to Republican committees urging them to issue manifestos against the dictatorship exercised by the government.
Royalist party agitators are reported to be increasing in importance, while clashes between troops and citizens are becoming more frequent.

OVERNIGHT SPECIAL FOR BALTIMORE

York River Chesapeake Bay. Delightful service. 8:40 P. M. \$2.00 one way.

PROBE BY COUNCIL APPEARS CERTAIN

Believed Now That Special Committee Will Investigate Police Administration.

GRAVE CHARGES INTIMATED

Vice Commission Will Submit Evidence of "Wrongdoing" on Part of Police Board.

The police administration, it was freely predicted last night in official and semi-official circles, will shortly be made the subject of a thoroughgoing inquiry by a special investigation committee of the City Council.

This outcome of the long-protracted agitation that followed the filing of the Vice Commission's first report on February 5, foreshadowed by the trend of discussion the past two weeks, became a practical certainty yesterday, with the filing with the Mayor of a supplementary report by the commission in which it virtually recommends that such an investigating body be appointed, and expresses its readiness to surrender to such a tribunal "all evidence in its possession tending to show official wrongdoing on the part of members of the Board of Police Commissioners."

The report was filed in compliance with a request made by the Mayor on February 25, asking that the commission file with him such evidence as it has in its possession that relates specifically to police administration in this city with regard to commercialized vice.

UNWILLING TO ASSUME ROLE OF PROSECUTOR

Declaring its unwillingness to assume the role of prosecutor, the commission respectfully informs the Mayor, in effect, that while it recognizes his right to request the evidence in question to be furnished to him, it prefers to lay the evidence before a properly constituted inquisitorial committee upon the demand of such body, particularly since the commission has been advised that it is not within the Mayor's power to conduct an investigation of the Police Board.

The content of report No. 2 was received with some surprise. It was commonly believed that the Mayor's request for specific evidence would be complied with literally. The failure to do so, however, has in no way complicated the situation. In the opinion of many it has even made it more clear.

The report was delivered to Mayor Ainslie by Chairman Ashton Starke, of the Vice Commission, shortly after 12 o'clock noon. The Mayor took the matter under advisement, declining to make a statement further than to give assurance that he would take appropriate action as soon as he had had an opportunity to give the report a little more consideration.

WILL SEND REPORTS TO BOARD OF ALDERMEN

It can be safely predicted that the Mayor will do just one thing. He will send both reports of the Vice Commission to the Council—most probably to the Board of Aldermen, which meets Tuesday night—with perhaps a simple recommendation that the Council take such action as seems necessary. It is possible that in submitting the papers he will recommend that a special investigating committee be appointed.

Whether he makes such a recommendation or not, however, the outcome will be the same. The commission's second report indicates in so many words that the body is in the possession of facts that point to grave delinquencies on the part of members of the Police Board, and the appointment of an investigating committee such as an investigation would virtually follow as a matter of course.

Unofficially, several members of the Council have expressed their readiness to introduce a resolution calling for the appointment of an investigating committee as soon as it appears that is good reason for such an investigation. There is abundant reason for a Council investigation of the Police Board is clearly indicated in the Vice Commission's second report.

PULLER SAYS MAYOR SHOULD DRAW RESOLUTION

"It appears to me," said Alderman Puller last night, "that the proper procedure would be for the Mayor to forward to the Board of Aldermen the actual draft of the necessary resolution making the appointment of a joint investigating committee. He regularly sends such prepared resolutions to both bodies in carrying out recommendations from the Administrative Board."

"The Mayor should not leave the members of the Board to take the initiative. For any single member of the body to introduce such a resolution would mean his probable appointment as chairman of the investigating committee. The chairmanship of such a committee would be an office requiring several weeks of trying work, during which time the incumbent would have little time to devote to his own business."

"If the Mayor sends a resolution to the Board of Aldermen, the situation will be considerably simplified. Such a measure would then either be referred to a committee or passed without a suspension of the rules, and there would be no particular patron in the body itself whom the other members would regard as particularly responsible, and who would be looked upon as the natural person for the chairmanship."

WOULD SHIFT BURDEN OF SELECTING CHAIRMAN

"The members of the joint committee, should such a resolution be ratified, would then elect a chairman from the membership at large. The burden would have been shifted from a particular patron to the full committee, a condition that, I think, is extremely

RAILROADS MUST OBEY GOVERNOR

Judge Scott Enters Restraining Order as to Movement of Cattle and Feed.

FIVE SHOW CLEAN RECORD

All Other Transportation Lines Included in Blanket Injunction of City Circuit Court.

Governor Stuart yesterday afternoon secured from Judge R. Carter Scott, of the City Circuit Court, an order restraining every railroad and steamship company except five entering Virginia from bringing into the State from quarantined areas cattle or other animals susceptible to the foot-and-mouth disease, and from bringing into the State stock feed unless it be accompanied by a sworn affidavit that it was harvested in a "modified" or "restricted" area.

The companies excepted from the restraining order are the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company; the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Southern Railway, and the Washington-Southern Railway.

Governor Stuart himself swore to the bill of complaint alleging that the railroad and steamship companies had violated the orders and his proclamations issued on February 5 and February 27 by hauling into the State cattle and stock feed on which an embargo had been placed. The Commonwealth was represented by Attorney-General John Garland Pollard and Assistant Attorney-General Christopher B. Garnett.

ORDER MAY BE ENLARGED OR MODIFIED BY COURT

The petition for the blanket injunction was heard by Judge Scott in chambers, and, after he had heard the plea of the State and the reply of the five railway companies excepted from the injunction, he issued the order. It will remain in effect until Friday, April 2, 1915, unless before that date the order shall be enlarged or modified by an order of the court.

William A. Aiken, Jr., chief clerk to the superintendent of transportation of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and of the Washington-Southern Railway Company, filed affidavits to show that he had personally handled all quarantine matters, and that both companies which he represented had complied with the rules laid down by Governor Stuart. He also produced an order signed and issued by C. W. Culp, superintendent of transportation, to show that the proclamations had been obeyed.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SHOWS CLEAN RECORD

E. P. Goodwin, superintendent of freight transportation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had advised all agents at junction points and at points of connection with other carriers of the embargoes set forth in the proclamations of February 5 and February 27, and that, upon complaint having been made against some of the railway companies, he had made inquiry, and found from all superintendents, except one, from whom he has not yet heard, that the embargoes had been strictly observed.

Like statements were made by representatives of other carriers excepted from the hearing were Eppa Hinton, Jr., representing the Southern Railway Company; Henry Taylor, representing the Chesapeake and Ohio; Colonel Henry M. Boykin, representing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and E. Randolph Williams.

MOST CONTAGIOUS MALADY AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS

In the bill of complaint it was set forth that "foot-and-mouth disease is the most contagious malady that affects domestic animals, and that in situations where each such animal can receive attention in the matter of food and water the death rate is high, amounting in some instances to 70 per cent, and while, where proper care and attention can be paid, the death rate is low, the financial loss resulting from the disease, even under the most favorable conditions, is much greater than from any other contagious disease."

"The contagion spreads with the greatest facility from place to place, usually attacking from one-fourth to one-half of the herds of the infected district, and when a stable becomes infected, no susceptible animal therein escapes the disease. If one attack could prevent further attacks, the history of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease shows that an animal may have three or four attacks in a month. The animals which are susceptible to the disease are cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, and even poultry. Man himself is not immune, and the frequency of his infection by coming into contact with the diseased animals is well established."

COST OF PAST EPIDEMICS HAS BEEN ENORMOUS

"The history of the ravages of this disease will show that it puts the dairyman out of business. No one buys milk while his herd is passing through the disease, and many of his best cows are rendered useless, and others are greatly injured. The whole cattle industry suffers a loss from the restrictions of the trade, due to the rigid quarantines that are necessary to suppress the malady."

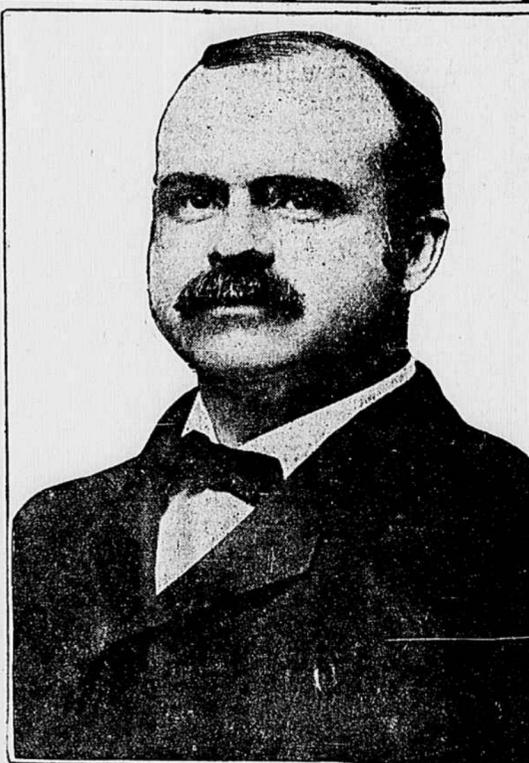
The bill also stated that at the close of 1892 the losses sustained in Germany from the disease reached the tremendous sum of \$25,000,000. In 1911 Germany suffered another outbreak, and it has been estimated that 14 per cent, or more, of the cattle and other susceptible farm animals were affected, or a total of 7,000,000 animals.

France has also suffered heavily from the disease.

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VIGOROUS PROTEST BY U. S. EXPECTED

Leader of Sunday School Work Dies



Rev. Dr. A. L. Phillips

REV. A. L. PHILLIPS DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Superintendent of Presbyterian Sunday-School Work Passes Away at Hospital.

FUNERAL SERVICE TO-DAY

Was Member of International Sunday-School Lesson Association and Widely-Known Leader of Church Work for Young People.

Rev. Alexander L. Phillips, D. D., general superintendent of Sunday schools and young people's societies for the Southern Presbyterian Church, and one of the best known and most influential Presbyterian ministers in the South, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for the past week. Dr. Phillips had not been in good health for several months, but his condition was not regarded as serious until a week ago. Up to that time he had been attending his duties in the offices of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

When carried to the hospital, Dr. Phillips underwent a slight operation, but shortly afterward he was obliged to undergo a second operation for a complication of troubles. He apparently improved until Monday, when a change came for the worse. Physicians, in a final effort to save his life, performed another operation, but the patient failed to respond to treatment, and gradually weakened until the end came.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN THAT HE HAD BEEN ILL

It was not generally known that Dr. Phillips was ill, and announcement of his death yesterday came as a great shock to his fellow-workers and friends.

Funeral services will be conducted at 10:30 o'clock this morning from Westminster Presbyterian Church, and interment will be in Hollywood Cemetery. The following ministers of the Presbyterian Church, with other church officials, will take part in conducting the funeral services: Rev. Russell Cecil, D. D., Second Church; Rev. Frank T. McFadden, D. D., First Church; Rev. James Y. Fair, D. D., Westminster Church; and Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., chairman of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

The following will be pallbearers: Active—W. C. Smith, Herbert W. Jackson, John Friend, P. T. Crump, John S. Muncie, James Merton, Robert W. Miles, George Bryan, W. B. Lorraine, Honorary—M. M. Gilliam, S. H. Hawes, N. Courtice Scott, J. T. Watts, George I. Christian, Edwin Pleasants, W. W. Moore.

SON OF NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

Dr. Phillips was a son of Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., and was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., September 20, 1859. Both his father and grandfather were instructors in the faculty of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Phillips attended that institution and received the degree of A. B. in 1880, and the degree of D. D. in 1885. He was ordained to the ministry of the Southern Presbyterian Church in 1881; and held important pastorates at Fayetteville, N. C.; Birmingham, Ala., and at Nashville, Tenn.

He was secretary of colored evangelists.

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RUSSIAN ARMIES ENGAGED ON WHOLE EASTERN FRONT

In North Poland Are Slowly Pushing Germans Back to East Prussian Frontier.

RESIST AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

For Moment Carpathians Is Scene of Heaviest Fighting—Regarded as Probable That Storm Stops Operations in Dardanelles.

LONDON, March 2 (10:50 P. M.)

The Russian armies are engaged in battles along virtually the whole eastern front. In North Poland they have resumed the offensive with large reinforcements, and are slowly pushing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier. In the Carpathians and in Eastern Galicia they are resisting fierce and repeated Austrian attacks.

Except in front of the fortress of Osowetz, which they are still bombarding, the Germans, according to the Russian official reports, have turned their backs on the Russian railways—their first objective when they emerged from East Prussia on the heels of the retreating Russians a short time ago. In some places, however, they are fighting stubborn rear guard actions.

At other points the Russian offensive extends across Poland to the lower Vistula, where Russian troops are holding back the Germans who threatened their lines south of the river. For the moment, however, the Carpathians is the scene of the heaviest fighting. The Austrians, who, despite repeated defeats and heavy losses, seem to have a never-ending source of supply, have returned to the offensive, and, with the aid of large artillery reinforcements, have delivered a vigorous attack between the Ondawa and San Rivers. This, according to the Russian account, was without any result, but Austrian headquarters say that it in time will have its effect.

SLOPES OF MOUNTAINS STREWN WITH DEAD

The battle continued all day Sunday, and when it was ended the slopes of the mountains and the ravines were strewn with dead.
At other points along the mountain ranges similar attacks were delivered, and most desperate fighting occurred. This was especially so on the hill near Kozioukwa, which the Austro-Germans have been trying for weeks to capture, as it stands in the way of their invasion of Eastern Galicia.

Still further to the east, near the town of Stanislau, which once again is reported to be in Russian hands, the armies have met, and the Russians declare the Austrians have been forced to retire.

Despite all this heavy fighting in the east, the Germans are reported to be sending strong reinforcements to the west for a new attempt to break the allies' lines in France and Flanders. People of the towns of Belgium have been warned to prepare to billet a large number of German soldiers, which means Germany is preparing for another great effort.
Troops in the trenches are not altogether inactive. The British have captured a German trench near La Bassée, the credit for this going to the men of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The French continue attacking in the west.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIRST STEP TO INQUIRY OF ALLIES AS TO PROCEEDINGS

President Wants to Know How Trade Embargo to Be Enforced.

NOTE USURPS ATTENTION OF OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

Action May Be Deferred Until Replies to American Protests Are Received.

OTHER NEUTRALS INTERESTED

British-French Edict Will Have Serious Effect on Southern Cotton Mills.

British Declaration Not Yet Effective

GERMANY'S reply to the American proposal concerning German naval war zone and the detention of British warships of noncontraband cargoes destined for Germany has been made public. Germany agrees to have her submarines examined by merchantmen in the war zone, if they carry contraband or are of hostile nationality, she will protest against them, according to international rules.

Germany also agrees to cease putting out drifting mines, but finds it impracticable to renounce the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes. She promises also to guarantee that foodstuffs permitted to reach her shores will be delivered exclusively to the civil population.

To make effective the British declaration of the allies' intention to stop commerce to and from Germany, an order by the Privy Council will be necessary. Up to the present, such an order in council has not been issued.

In a lengthy official communication, the Russian government says the Germans, though offering stubborn resistance, have fallen back northwest of Grodno and on Mlawa and Janow, near the East Prussian frontier.

The Austro-Germans also are reported by Petrograd to have been defeated in the Carpathians in a number of attacks, in which losses were heavy.

No further statements regarding the operations of the Anglo-French fleet in the Dardanelles have been issued officially, but news dispatches report that two torpedoes were fired from the Dardanelles have been bombarded, and that a third has been shelled by a landing division.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—When President Wilson indicated to-day that the United States would inquire of Great Britain and France as to whether they propose to carry out their announced determination to prohibit commercial intercourse with sea with Germany, such action, it was stated late probably would be deferred until replies were received from Great Britain and Germany to the American proposals looking to a cessation of all German submarine warfare and the contents of the communication.

It is pointed out that the notes merely had defined a policy to be pursued, without stating the means of its enforcement. To make this clear for the United States, the President added, might necessitate further correspondence with Great Britain and France.

The President made clear his belief that while the conditions of war might have changed, no nation had a right to change the rules of war. From this it was inferred that the American government would insist on a position frequently expressed by its officials: that whatever might be violations of the customs of war as between belligerents, this could not affect the status of neutrals and countries with which she is at peace.

Some high officials thought that if England proclaimed a blockade, and made it effective, there could be no legal objection from the United States.

OF OFFICIAL WASHINGTON
The Anglo-French note outlining the allies' intention to stop all commerce between Germany and neutral countries occupied the attention of official Washington to-day. President Wilson told inquirers he could not define the attitude of the American government because he had not been thoroughly briefed on the contents of the communication.

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