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TO SEVER RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH GERMANY IMMINENT

GERMAN ANSWER TO AMERICAN NOTE FALLS SHORT OF WILSON'S DEMAND

AMBASSADOR BERNSTORFF HURRIES TO WASHINGTON

AFTER HASTY CABINET MEETING ALL OFFICIALS BECOME DEEPLY RETICENT

KAISER REFUSES FLATLY TO GIVE UP U-BOAT WARFARE, BUT AGREES TO RETURN TO "CRUISER WARFARE"; RAPS AMERICA FOR ALLOWING BRITAIN TO CARRY ON STARVING CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY

"IMMEDIATELY," SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON.

I have deemed it my duty to say to the German imperial government that . . . . unless it should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to cover diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.—President Wilson's Message, April 19.

New York, May 5.—German Ambassador Von Bernstorff left for Washington at one o'clock this afternoon after having receivde by wireless telegraph the text of the German note. He declined to talk.

New York, May 5.—It is known that the German embassy view is that the note is all for which the United States asked, that it signalizes the return to what has been termed "cruiser warfare,"—that is, the operation of submarines as cruisers intercepting commerce with visit and search.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—While the final decision on the attitude of the American government waits on the official text, some cabinet members today indicated that German assurances probably would be accepted and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders was violated and American lives endangered.

At the state department it was stated that no "hasty" action would be taken on the German note and it is improbable that any decision will be reached before next week.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, D. C., May 5.—The German reply to the American note on submarine warfare is not all satisfactory and indications today point to a break of diplomatic relations.

President Wilson and his cabinet went carefully over the note as transmitted to the newspapers in cabinet meeting this morning.

When the meeting was closed Secretary Lansing said:

"I can not discuss the matter at this time."

The first feeling that the note was unsatisfactory was somewhat lessened by the text of the new German order to submarine commanders, although it was foreseen that the reference to immunity for "merchant ships recognized by international law" might admit of some dispute of interpretation.

So much depends upon words and their shades of meaning involved in the translation of the answer from German to English that no decision can be attempted until the official text is in the President's hands.

Ambassador Gerard cabled from Berlin that he had started the message on the cables last night. It should be in Washington tonight or early tomorrow.

The text of the note now comes as the formal diplomatic document on record.

GERMANY SAYS IT CAN NOT QUIT U-BOAT WARFARE

Berlin, May 5.—The German reply to the American note contains the following:

"As the German government has repeatedly declared, it can not dispense with the use of submarine conduct of warfare against the enemy trade. The German government, however, has decided to make further concessions, adapting methods of submarine war to interest all neutrals."

GERMANY IN NOTE MODIFIES ORDERS TO SUB COMMANDERS

London, May 5.—The German note says that new orders have been given to German submarine commanders that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning or without an attempt to save human lives.

But it declares that unless the United States can force Great Britain to observe the rules of international law and restore the freedom of the seas, Germany "must reserve to itself the complete liberty of decision."

The note admits that the steamer sunk by a submarine on April 29, last, possibly is "identical with the Sussex."

It repudiates President Wilson's assertion that the Sussex incident is an instance "of the deliberate disregard of or disdain for the life of citizens of neutral states by the commanders of German submarines."

The German people know that the government of the United States "can confine the war to armed forces," says the note, "but they are unable to understand why America permits Great Britain to carry on a campaign that might starve Germany, yet attempts to restrain the use by Germany of an effective weapon against the British."

The note further says:

"Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with war material from the United States. Nevertheless, Germany is for peace between the two nations, and has issued the following order to all naval forces:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law as such vessels, both within and without the area

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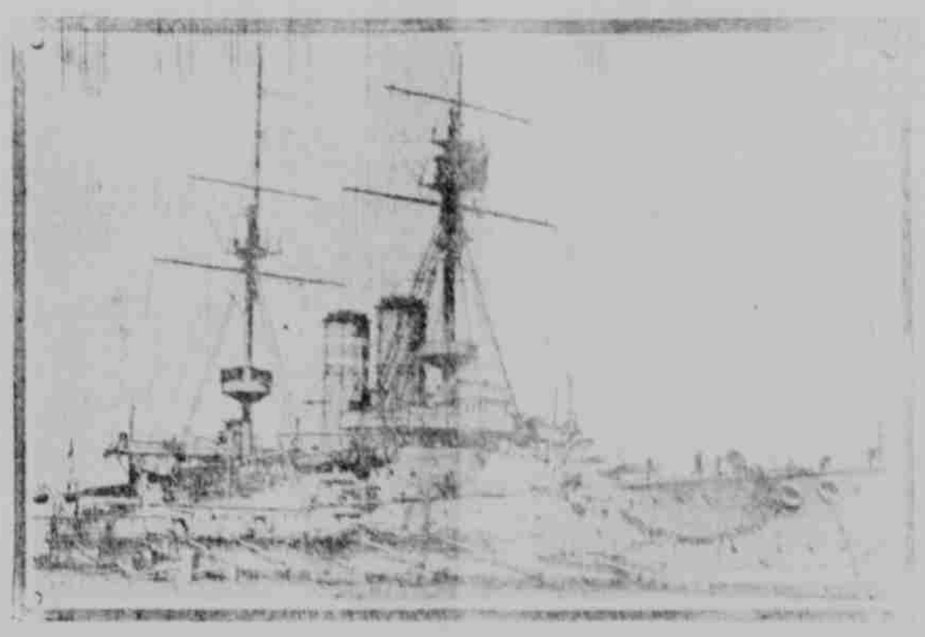
BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN



FORD PEACE PARTY NOW ON WORKING BASIS

PILGRIMS ARE GRACIOUSLY RECEIVED IN SWEDEN AND MAKE APPEALS

(By Associated Press)

Stockholm, Sweden, May 5.—The Ford peace party, reduced now to a working basis, with delegates present from the six neutral countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and the United States, has received very active aid and has enjoyed the official recognition of having been received by the foreign ministers of the three Scandinavian countries. To each of these men presented an address expressed in diplomatic French to the kings and the parliaments asking that the neutral governments organize an official neutral conference to offer its services in bringing about peace. The Ford party is now known as an "official peace conference of neutral nations."

The peace representatives were graciously received here at Copenhagen and at Christiania. No definite hope for consideration was held out to them, however, for the ministers declared their countries could act only when requested to do so by the belligerents.

The same appeal addressed to the President and to the Parliament of the United States, also was offered to the American minister, Mr. Morris. Mr. Morris said, however, that it did not come within his diplomatic province to accept an address addressed to the President and to Congress and he advised his visitors to present the matter direct to Washington.

The Ford Appeal.

The Ford appeal, which is to be sent forth to the world from the capitals of the neutral nations, is in the form of a letter addressed to the President of the United States, the President of the Congress of the United States, the President of the Congress of the United States, the President of the Congress