censored out of them, and the only recourse was to use again and again the word "blockade" in discussions of submarine possibilities.

Ambassador Gerard, of course, was also aware of the current gossip and probably was able to advise the State Department of the possible turn in events even while the echoes of his banquet speech were still resounding. But he received no intimation from official sources.

Zimmermann Silent

Foreign Office officials avoided the subject in conversations with him, and even at his interview with Foreign Minister Zimmermann the day before the Chancellor's official announcement in the Reichstag of a ruthless submarine campaign Herr Zimmermann gave him no definite statement on the morrow's proceedings, although the decision had been finally reached and the text of the note and the memorandum were ready and maps of the prohibited zone had been prepared for the use of the German newspapers.

The Ambassador and the American Government therefore were faced with the announcement of a fait accompli when on the afternoon of January 31, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, promulgated in the Reichstag committee the news that a relentless submarine campaign would begin immediately and read to the committee the text of the memorandum on the prohibited zone and the note to the United States—documents which reached the American Embassy several hours later.

There was therefore no opportunity or any occasion, as in the days of the Sussex trouble, for any negotiations to prevent the crisis or any attempt to stave off a break between the two countries. There was no chance this time for discussion with the Chancellor or an interview with the Emperor, such as served to save the day at the time of the Sussex note.

Embassy Despatches Belated.

Nothing could be done except to report to Washington the developments which appeared in the press of the world before the embassy despatches had started from Berlin and await the anticipated explosion.

This came in the shape of a rupture of relations earlier than even Americans had expected, and certainly with a promptness which astonished, and perhaps even dismayed, the German official world, prepared though it was for energetic American action by reason of the definite warnings in the Sussex correspondence.

Whether the new campaign should be launched as a formal blockade or receive some other name, the number of available submarines, the extent of the territory to be covered and the efficiency of the individual submarine, all had their bearing upon the selection of the name, since a blockade, if it were declared, would have to come up to the requirements of reasonable effectiveness, if inconvenient neutral protests were to be avoided.

Face Prospect With Regret.

How is Germany facing the existing rupture of relations with the United States and the prospect of an outbreak of actual hostilities?

Navy men have been urging and preaching the unleashing of the submarines for so long, even at the risk of war, that their attitude was a foregone conclusion. The Imperial Chancellor, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the leaders of the so-called Chancellor faction face the prospect of an outbreak of hostilities with the United States with keen regret. They would have been glad to continue the policy of good relations, even at a considerable cost to themselves, but yielded to the necessity of taking a step declared by experts as a short cut to ending the war, of which otherwise no end was in sight.

How much confidence they express or is inwardly felt cannot, of course, be told, but Secretary Zimmerman, for instance, declared the day before the news of President Wilson's rupture of relations came, with every outward evidence of conviction, that if the United States would abstain from interference and give Germany a free hand a few months would see the end of the conflict. Two or three months was his first phrase, which he afterward extended to "perhaps six months."

Did Not Expect Break.

Despite the plain terms of President Wilson's earlier communication, these officials evidently hoped against hope that an unrestricted submarine campaign might perhaps, after all, not bring about a breach with the United States, for in the days between Von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement and the news of President Wilson's step in breaking off relations they were awaiting word from America with interest and anxiety which they made no effort to conceal.

When this word did come it came as a crash, tumbling down any remaining illusions as to the American Government's attitude and barring the way completely to any negotiations the German officials had hoped to undertake upon the basis of the American reply.

From Sunday evening on none of them seemed to cherish much expectation that the status of a rupture of relations would last long and that a full breach was almost inevitable.

Failure of Peace Plans.

The German people would have been glad to see peace brought about from the German overtures. Once these failed, and the belief that the Entente intended to fight on for a complete victory becoming fixed, the average German declares for the use of any weapon which may compel peace even at the risk of bringing in the United States. The majority would undoubtedly have preferred to avoid a breach with the United States, but they are willing to accept it in trying the weapon in which they now see the only possible means of bringing the war to a quick end.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, too, they are informed, is for ruthless submarine war, and the Field Marshal's name still wields a spell upon German minds. His judgments inspire confidence in the hearts of the German masses.

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GERMANY'S TALK OF TREATY HID THREAT

Plan to Hold Correspondents as Hostages for Teutons Here Is Revealed.

BASED ON FALSE REPORTS

Receipt of Definite News From U. S. Caused Big Change in the Situation.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 10.—The German Government's attitude in endeavoring to induce Ambassador Gerard to sign a protocol reaffirming the old time treaties with the United States regarding mutual protection of nationals in case of hostilities was undoubtedly influenced by alarmist despatches from the United States regarding treatment of German citizens and property there, the Associated Press correspondent, who left Berlin Saturday morning and has reached Copenhagen, is able to state.

As soon as reassuring advices were received from the United States and as soon too as the German Government saw that the attempt to negotiate a protocol reratifying the treaty of 1799, with additions and expansions, had failed it receded from its position.

Important Additions.

The protocol, which Count Montgelas, head of the American department of the German Foreign Office, submitted on the part of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to Ambassador Gerard, contained besides a formal reratification of the treaty provisions of 1799 and 1828 regarding mutual treatment of nationals caught in a belligerent country in the case of war a number of important additions and expansions.

It provided that merchants should be allowed to continue their businesses and retain unmolested their residences until the end of the war; that no law affecting the validity of contracts should be applied to Germans in America or to Americans in Germany, and that all patents should be inviolate—a question of importance in view of the high value if not the indispensability of certain German patents in the manufacture of munitions and explosives.

Quite as trenchant in its bearing on the pending problems was the provision of an instrument which Ambassador Gerard was asked to sign specifying explicitly that not only enemy property as such should be exempt from seizure or restrictions in its use beyond those applying to all property, but that enemy ships in ports of the opponent should not be seized during the war nor forced to leave port unless to sail for a home port under safe conduct and guarantee of exemption from seizure by the allied belligerents.

Internment Forbidden.

Provision also was made for a safe conduct when it was necessary to move ships from one port to another in the same country. The protocol forbade explicitly any internment or restrictions upon the liberty or movement of enemy nationals within the limits of the opponent country and for confirmation of certain articles of the Hague conventions, particularly regarding the treatment of the personnel of enemy merchant ships captured or caught in an opposing country.

Ambassador Gerard's refusal to sign the treaty after he had ceased to perform his ambassadorial functions or to telegraph for instructions unless he was permitted to use code led Count Montgelas to hint that a refusal to sign the protocol might materially affect the status of Americans in Germany and the privilege of departure, mentioned specifically, of the American correspondents whom Ambassador Gerard desired to take out with him and whose fate was apparently thought to carry particular weight in American public opinion.

This intimation of the possibility of detaining Americans, even under the status of a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war, and the use of newspaper representatives as supposedly important pieces upon the diplomatic chess board caused Mr. Gerard to declare roundly that he could not be a party to "any such pressure," and that he doubted whether any of the newspaper men could be "sandbagged" or influenced in any way by considerations of personal safety or convenience, and that he must persist in his earlier expressed standpoint regarding these negotiations.

Proposal Is Dropped.

From that point nothing further was heard of the protocol or of the possibility of detaining Americans.

The German Government's attitude undoubtedly was influenced by the press despatches with which the German newspapers were then flooded, asserting that German ships had been seized and their crews interned in the United States. These despatches were virtually the only news which the Government was then receiving, no official communications from Count von Bernstorff having come since a time several days before the rupture of relations.

[Explicit denials that Count von Bernstorff had been prevented from communicating with Berlin have been made by Washington. The only restriction was that he could not send messages in code, this being diplomatic procedure when relations between two countries are broken off. It was stated that wireless messages from Count von Bernstorff had been sent to Berlin and that the German Government has been regularly advised of every step in the efforts made to arrange for his return and accord him every courtesy.]

As soon as authoritative information was received in direct despatches that the reports of the confiscation of ships and the internment of sailors were incorrect and that no obstacles were placed in the way of Count von Bernstorff's departure under a safe conduct, arrangements for the issuance of passports to the Ambassador and his suite proceeded with marked acceleration.

Silence Is Broken.

Foreign Office officials, who up to that time would speak only with vague indefiniteness of the probable date for the departure of the Ambassadorial train, now ventured on more and more definite commitments regarding the immediately pending completion of arrangements.

Had they been in possession of direct and authoritative information on the true status of affairs in America, officials declared, instead of being forced to depend upon alarmist press reports, the German Government would have been in a far different position—far less concerned about the necessity of protecting its own interests in a situation which, as it turned out, had been incorrectly reported.

Much of the telegraphed press reports received, they declare, they had not permitted the German press to republish, fearing the effect upon public opinion, and the first cabled advice received by an American correspondent, explaining and clearing up the situation and shown by him to the Foreign Office, was conveyed to the German newspaper offices with celerity, showing what importance the officials attached to it.

Americans in Berlin and, so far as known, throughout Germany, were treated without hostility and even in most cases with marked courtesy. There have been no outbreaks of anti-American feeling or mob spirit such as occurred occasionally at the outset of the war against the English and nationals of other hostile countries.

American residents of Germany are free to move about the country and to follow their customary pursuits and are subject to no causes of concern beyond delay in granting permission to depart from Germany. The issuance in the ordinary way of passport vises for departure through the local police has been suspended, however, and no American passport is good for passing the frontier unless specially stamped by the military authorities.

Though the official standpoint is that permission to leave will be granted in due course and that the Government has no present intention of departing from the provisions of the Treaty of 1799 or detaining or interning Americans in case of war, the delays in issuing these military authorizations have produced a feeling of apprehension among Americans who desire to leave Germany now or in case of an actual breaking out of hostilities.

The final attitude of the German Government on the subject of detention will undoubtedly be determined by that of the American Government on the same subject.

The first act of the German authorities after receiving news of the rupture of relations and the reports of the confiscation of ships and internment of civilians was to send orders to the frontier not to recognize the regular police vises upon American passports, but to require a special military vise and to instruct the police to turn over all decision to the military authorities.

Frontier Virtually Closed.

A few Americans who completed the formalities for going abroad before the police stopped issuing vises succeeded in getting across the frontier before the order was generally enforced. The others reaching the frontier with vised passports were turned back, and until to-day the German borders were virtually entirely closed to Americans.

With the departure of the embassy some of the non-official Americans began to trickle across across the boundaries, and if it develops that no detention will be enforced in America there seems every reason to expect that the bars will be lowered and permissions granted.

Many Germans are expressing their opinion of the action of the American Government to their American acquaintances or even to strangers, but for the greater part the people seem inclined rather to go out of their way to treat Americans with more than normal consideration, to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm or apprehension and even to offer any services they can to assist their American friends and acquaintances in arranging their affairs for departure. "We are not barbarians" is the phrase often repeated.

U. S. WILL ACT TO END MARINE DEADLOCK

(Continued From First Page.)

ernment. Telegrams are pouring in on officials urging them to accept the offer of Germany or to go at least half way in avoiding war.

The pacifists are invading Washington literally by the hundreds. Those who cannot come are sending letters and telegrams. They are to hold an "emergency" meeting here to-morrow night at which they propose to make it still more difficult for the Administration by suggesting as the "will of the people" a policy which is contrary to that on which the nation embarked when it severed relations with Germany.

The State Department to-night was still without direct advices from Ambassador Gerard. The cutting off of the American diplomat from all communication with his Government from the time he asked for his passports is an act which in itself would have provoked decisive action on the part of this Government in an Administration less anxious to avoid taking the first step toward war, according to comment in diplomatic circles. It has not yet been ascertained either why in all the time the State Department has been besieging the Spanish Embassy in Berlin with cablegrams not a reply nor even an acknowledgment has been allowed to come through.

Doubt on "Overt Act."

Reports of the sinking of two more steamers on which there were Americans were received to-day at the State Department, but they did not cause the excitement that attended similar announcements immediately following the break in relations with Germany, when it was thought the President might declare a state of war the instant he learned of the illegal sinking of ships with Americans on board. It is now very much a matter of doubt exactly what constitutes an "overt act" in the view of the Administration.

In the report of the sinking without warning of the Japanese Prince, it was stated that in the crew were twenty-five American muleteers, but no loss of life was reported. The stand of the State Department has been that American citizens earning a livelihood on the seas were if anything more entitled to the protection of this Government than tourists, who had no urgent reason to take passage on ships of belligerent nationality. The fact, however, that the muleteers were in a sense in the service of the Allied Governments, a contention always raised by Count von Bernstorff in similar incidents, may have weight in the consideration of the case.

REVOLUTION NEAR IN AUSTRIA, POPE HEARS

Food Riots Quelled With Bloodshed—Regiments Reported to Have Mutinied.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, via London, Feb. 11.—The Vatican has information from Austria that food riots have been repressed with bloodshed and that frequently soldiers have refused to fire upon the citizens. Several regiments have mutinied and the situation is very serious. Sensational developments, including a revolution, are feared.

Vatican clergymen and Cardinals have been asked to implore the Pope to stop the war in order to save Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, points out in an inspired article that a clash between the United States and Germany would establish a precedent for the right of the United States to influence European politics. It says that after the war Europe would be weakened and the United States could assume a preponderating position.

With the object of averting such an eventuality, the paper says, the Pope is striving to avert war between the United States and Germany and expects to succeed.

Three Berlin Banks Consolidate.

BERLIN (by Wireless), Feb. 11.—It is reported by the newspapers, says the Overseas News Agency, that the Deutsche Bank has amalgamated with the Schlesischer Bank Verein and the Norddeutsche Creditanstalt. The capital of the Deutsche Bank was therefore increased $6,250,000 to $68,750,000.

BRAZILIAN PRESS DIVIDED ON STAND

Several Newspapers Condemn Reply to Germany as Evasive in Tone.

IS GENERALLY APPROVED

Ruy Barbosa, However, Declares Note Does Nothing Beyond Fixing Responsibility.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 11.—The Brazilian reply to the German note announcing the new submarine campaign has not met with general approval by the press, but some newspapers say it should have been more decisive in tone. Of the morning newspapers one section applauds the reply without reserve, finding it firm and energetic and safeguarding the national honor and dignity. To this class belong the *Gazeta de Noticias*, the *Jornal do Brazil* and *O Paiz*.

The other section finds that the Brazilian note does not come up to expectations, does not meet the situation and leaves doubts as to the frankly illegal character of the violation of international conventions by the submarine blockade.

Finds Fault With Tone.

The *Correio de Manha*, which has the largest morning circulation, says:

"Brazil, in reserving the consideration of special cases affecting the interests of our citizens and specifying that in such cases it would be necessary to verify whether it was or was not a violation of the principles of international law and conventions between Brazil and Germany, seems to wish to avoid declaring itself clearly and positively upon the illegality of the blockade.

"Now the essential point at this moment is not so much to safeguard our future liberty of action as to address a solemn protest against the innovation of a submarine blockade and to register our firm determination not to consent by our silence to a violation of international law, which injures so profoundly the interests of all civilized peoples."

The *Correio de Manha* believes, in short, that it would have been preferable if the Brazilian Chancellery had followed the energetic course of the United States.

U. S. Stand Is Cited.

The newspaper *Razon* frankly attacks the note, likewise expressing belief that Brazil should have imitated the action of the United States.

The newspaper *A Noticia* is the only afternoon journal which applauds the terms of the note, declaring that the Brazilian Government, without wishing to depart from the principles of exemplary neutrality, does not hesitate to make a frank protest, without reserve, against the German blockade, setting forth its monstrous character and condemning it.

The *Rua* says the general impression caused by the reply cannot be a good one. It declares that more energy in the protest would have been more in accord with the diplomatic traditions of Brazil. The public impression would be different, it remarks, and would not continue to place upon Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister, "the terrible doubt of Brazilians as to the predominance of his Germanism over his nationality."

The newspaper *A Noite* carries an interview with Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Minister to Argentina, in which the reply is bitingly criticised. The Ambassador alludes to the note as simply a protest which amounts to notifying Germany that if she accomplishes what she threatens she will be responsible for her acts and adds that no declaration from Brazil was necessary for Germany to know that she is responsible for the acts of Germany. He concludes by saying that the note will produce laughter in Wilhelmstrasse.

Argentina Is Disappointed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 11.—The note of Argentina on the submarine issue has disappointed public opinion. The Argentines are convinced that the original and stronger draft of the reply was whittled down. The general feeling is that a splendid opportunity for establishing the value of solidarity of the A B C States was lost through an unworthy desire to administer a rebuff to the United States.

Despatches from Valparaiso say that the tone of the Chilean press is reflected in the *Mercurio*, which says that Chile's intention to sever diplomatic relations with Germany if a Chilean ship is sunk is the answer to the two years and a half of labored German propaganda in Chile.

A despatch from Montevideo says that the Government of Uruguay has protested vigorously against Germany's submarine policy, claiming the right of Uruguayan ships to enter the war zone and making Germany responsible for the first loss sustained.

ANSWER TO HOLLAND.

Germany to Give Satisfaction for Sinking the Gamma.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter despatch from The Hague says that in reply to the explanation asked by the Dutch Minister at Berlin regarding the destruction of the steamer Gamma by a German submarine the German Government declared that this must in no wise be considered a consequence of the intensified submarine warfare.

The Government promised a thorough investigation immediately the submarine concerned returned to port and added that it would not hesitate to give full satisfaction if Holland's complaint was justified.

The Dutch steamer Gamma was bound from New York for Amsterdam with a cargo of oil for the Dutch Government when she was sunk by a German submarine.

O'DONNELL NOT NATURALIZED.

His Two Children, Lost on the California, Not Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11. — Edward O'Donnell, whose wife and three children were on the liner California when she was sunk by a German submarine, was found to-day by the police. Two of his children lost their lives.

O'Donnell set at rest the conflicting stories as to whether he was naturalized. He said he went to the Federal Building in this city in March, 1890, a few weeks after he landed in America. He was then 17 years old. He was told that he could not obtain full citizenship papers because he was too young. After that he never made another attempt to become a naturalized citizen. The status of O'Donnell's children is important, in view of any action by the United States Government regarding the sinking of the California.

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Your Physician Prescribes It

(38a)

POLICE READY TO GUARD BERNSTORFF

Will Be Under Eyes of Several Squads Until Three Mile Limit Is Passed.

From the time the special train that is to bring Count von Bernstorff to New York Wednesday touches the city limits until the Frederik VIII. carries him beyond the three mile limit the envoy will be accorded the fullest protection the Police Department, the secret service, the agents of the Department of Justice and the neutrality squad can give. Several men of the secret service and the Department of Justice will ride into New York with the dismissed Ambassador.

Central Office men and men to be assigned by Collector Dudley Field Malone from his special squad will board the train at Manhattan Junction. At the Pennsylvania Station there will be a platoon of mounted policemen and a squad of motorcycle cops and a score or more of detectives will be scattered about the terminal.

If the Count halts at a hotel on his way to the station the same strict guard will be kept, and it will be extended as far as his boat pier. Beside the vessel will be the tugs and the speed boats of the Police Department and the neutrality squad's craft. These will follow the Scandinavian liner down the bay until the vessel passes beyond United States waters.

These precautions have been devised so that the German Ambassador may not be the victim of a crank or of some pro-ally who might strive to get this country into greater difficulties.

GERMANY SPEEDS ENVOY ON HIS WAY

(Continued From First Page.)

day that he was in receipt of a note from Foreign Secretary Balfour expressing appreciation for the "care and devotion" with which this Government had looked after British interests through the American Embassy in Berlin working in cooperation with the American Embassy in London.

Ambassador Gerard undertook an investigation into prison camp conditions in Germany and also through his embassy force handled an immense amount of routine having as its object the protection of British business interests in Germany.

STATEMENT BY GERARD.

Ambassador to Maintain Silence Until He Sees President.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Feb. 11.—"I have given no statement or interview on the submarine situation or on the present crisis to any newspaper man; I shall not do so after crossing the frontier and I intend to say nothing for publication regarding the situation until after reaching Washington and reporting to the President and the Secretary of State," James W. Gerard reiterated to the correspondent of the Associated Press at Berlin in the final conversation had with Mr. Gerard before the correspondent's departure from the German capital. The correspondent was requested to cable it immediately upon reaching an uncensored telegraph station, the Ambassador adding:

"Anything in the nature of a statement or interview purporting to come from me earlier during the crisis, now, during the journey or upon my arrival in America can therefore be regarded as a fabrication."

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BLOCKADE PROTEST MADE BY THE SWISS

Reply to German Note Reserves All Rights of Country as Neutral.

FOOD PERIL POINTED OUT

Danger of Shortage in Raw Materials Also Feared by Federal Council.

PARIS, Feb. 10 (delayed).—The Swiss Federal Council, in its reply to the German note on the new submarine campaign, enters an energetic protest against the announced blockade and reserves all the rights of Switzerland as a neutral, according to the Havas News Agency's Berne correspondent. It expresses confidence, however, that the German Government will take all necessary measures to assure the protection of Swiss interests.

After referring to the German Government's communication on the augmentation of maritime warfare, the Berne advices state, the council declares that "the Imperial Government cannot fail to recognize that the measures announced by this memoire constitute an attack on the right of peaceful commerce which in conformity with the principles of international law belongs to Switzerland, in its character as a neutral state. In fact the blockade of nearly all ports susceptible of being utilized by Switzerland presents a serious danger in the matter of our provisionment in food products and in raw materials, as well as with respect to our exportations over the sea.

"Even if by friendly agreement with the French Government the utilization of the port of Cette, exempted from the blockade, is made possible, maritime transport would be restrained to a degree which would cause sensible injury to our national economy.

"The maritime blockade by the Government of the German Empire follows a series of measures taken during the war by both parties of belligerents in opposition to the law of nations and international agreement, by which our liberty of action in economic matters is already restricted and against which we have vainly raised our voice.

"In such circumstances this blockade is all the more pressing and more weighty with consequences. The Federal Council sees itself, therefore, obliged to protest energetically and to make all reservations against the blockade announced by the Imperial Government and against its realization so far as it violates the rights of neutrals recognized by the general principles of international law, in particular where the effective application of the blockade appears incomplete.

"The Federal Council gives notice in advance of all legal reservations if it happens that the means put into effect by Germany and her allies are applied to the destruction of Swiss interests or property. The Federal Council, however, does not doubt that the Government of the empire will do all that is necessary to assure in the measure possible the security of Swiss interests and spare the painful consequences which could arise from the blockade for the economic life of the Swiss."

The same note, adds the correspondent, has been addressed to the Government of Austria-Hungary.

CHINA ISSUES PROTEST.

Note to Germany Threatens Severance of Relations.

PEKING, Feb. 9 (delayed).—The note handed to the German Minister by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to Germany's declaration of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare was made public to-day. The text of the note follows:

"The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany are imperilling the lives and property of Chinese citizens even more than the measures previously taken, which have already cost China many lives, and constitute a violation of international law. The toleration of their application would introduce into international law arbitrary principles incomparable with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and belligerents.

"China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on February 1 and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral States will be respected and that the said measures will not be carried out. If contrary to expectation this protest be ineffective China will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is dictated by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law."

Reluctant to Believe It.

A communication explanatory of China's action was also handed to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China. It follows:

"China, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually execute measure which imperil lives and property of the citizens of neutral States and jeopardize legitimate commerce and which tend, if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce new principles into international law. China, being in accord with the principles set forth in your Excellency's note and firmly associating itself with the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to Germany against the new blockade measures. China also proposes to take such other action in the future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principles of international law."

GREECE REPLIES TO U. S.

She Is Not in a Position to Take Concerted Action.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The reply of Greece to the invitation of the United States to join it in its attitude toward Germany has been handed to the American Minister at Athens, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at the Greek capital telegraphs.

The reply, he states, affirms the sympathy of Greece with every effort to accelerate peace and her approval of every effort to maintain freedom of navigation for the world's shipping, adding that Greece has already drawn Germany's attention to the grave consequences of the proposed submarine blockade.

In view of present conditions, however, the despatch states, Greece explains that she is not in a position to contemplate concerted action for the protection of international shipping.

The Athens newspapers assert that the Greek Government also transmitted a communication to the German Government with regard to Germany's declaration of a submarine blockade. In it Greece makes the fullest reservation concerning her ships.

SHIP BOARD WANTS IDLE TRANSPORTS

Sends Letter to Wilson Requesting the Transfer of Obsolete Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Federal Shipping Board has taken its first practical step toward rehabilitating American maritime commerce by asking President Wilson to turn over to it idle army transports for service in the coastwise trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports through the Panama Canal. In a letter to the President, made public to-day, Chairman Denman asks that available vessels that can be spared from military uses be transferred to the board at the earliest possible moment.

The board seeks particularly to get certain obsolete foreign built transports which the War Department has been authorized to sell. There are two such vessels, the Meade and Crook. The Crook, of 4,800 tons, is being used in connection with the Alaskan Railway, and the Meade, of 5,400 tons, is idle at Newport News, and recently was advertised for sale. A provision of the pending army appropriation bill would authorize the use of the ships on coastwise trade, but this authorization would be unnecessary if they were turned over to the shipping board.

Chairman Denman's letter to the President says:

"Nearly all of the American built tonnage, with its participation in the statutory monopoly of the coastwise trade, which has been serving the needs of producers and consumers on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts through the Panama Canal has been withdrawn for more profitable charters, much of it not serving any American commercial need, or sold to foreign flags.

"We understand that the War Department has several vessels capable of carrying these products and serving the urgent demands of these producers and consumers. Thousands of tons of products are awaiting the return of these facilities or have been subjected to higher rail rates. The concentration of car resources of the transcontinental railways on the munitions traffic has intensified this need.

"We beg of you that you will at the earliest date transfer to this board all such tonnage as can be properly spared from military uses.

"We purpose to charter at once to Americans such tonnage as we receive. We do not purpose to overwhelm this trade with tonnage nor do otherwise than make good at this time the diversion of vessels by those upon whom the Government has conferred benefits for which they should have continued to render this service. We do not contemplate entering any trades whatever which are now adequately served by water routes."

MINES DOT DUTCH COAST.

237 Washed Ashore During Month of January.

BERLIN, via wireless, Feb. 11.—During January, says the Overseas News Agency, 237 mines were washed ashore on the Dutch coast. Of these 230 were British, one German and six of unknown origin.

Since the commencement of the war 1,228 British, 64 French, 258 German and 326 mines of unknown origin were washed ashore on the coast of Holland.

MANTOLA SURVIVOR DESCRIBES SINKING

Dr. Earle M. Rice of Portland, Ore., American Surgeon, Reaches London.

U-BOAT FIRED 47 SHELLS

Helpless British India Liner's S O S Call Made It a Shrapnel Target.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Dr. Earle M. Rice of Portland, Ore., ship's surgeon of the British India liner Mantola, which was torpedoed without warning, and the only American on board her, was among the survivors of the steamer who arrived in London this afternoon. Seven Lascars of the crew were lost. The Mantola was sunk off the Irish coast, 135 miles southwest of Fastnet, on February 8. Dr. Rice gave the following account of the sinking:

"The first we knew was the sound of a violent explosion which shook the ship from end to end at 1:40 P. M. on Thursday. The sea was fairly rough, but the ship maintained an even keel and excellent order was preserved. Capt. Chave immediately ordered the boats launched. Seven Lascars were killed by the explosion. The remainder of those on board were unhurt. Everybody got safely into the boats with the exception of the captain, the chief engineer and the wireless operator, who were to follow us later.

"Nobody had yet seen the submarine and everybody in the boats was peering into the haze in a vain effort to catch a glimpse of the telltale periscope. An hour and a half after the torpedoing the captain, the engineer and the wireless man got the wireless working and began sending out S O S calls giving details of the position.

U-Boat Shells Helpless Ship.

"The reply came almost instantly, but from an unexpected quarter. The submarine, which evidently was lying off in the haze two miles or so away, picked up the wireless and began shelling the Mantola from 4,000 yards distance, meanwhile approaching at full speed so that the range rapidly decreased. Some of the shells were loaded with shrapnel, which burst about the Mantola and around the lifeboats. The latter had returned close to the Mantola, but the sailors now put all their muscle into the oars to increase their distance from the submarine's target. Fortunately nobody was hurt by the shells, although everybody was badly frightened.

"By this time the submarine was plainly visible to everybody, her guns emitting angry little flashes as they sent their missiles toward the Mantola. A cool headed passenger on my boat took out a pocket notebook and carefully marked down a cross every time the submarine fired. His record shows that forty-seven shells were fired.

Tiger of the Sea Vanishes.

"The submarine was within [illegible] yards of the Mantola when an unidentified vessel began to loom up on the horizon. The submarine's commander decided that discretion was the better part of valor, closed his hatches and submerged and disappeared, to the unspeakable relief of us all. The new arrival proved to be a British sloop, which gradually picked up the survivors.

"We were on our boat six hours. The Mantola sank in the evening."

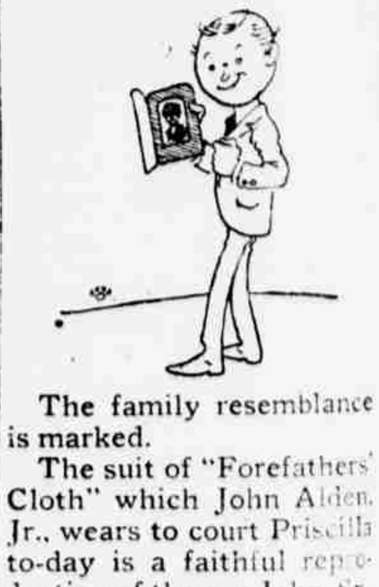
The survivors who reached London to-day showed plainly the effects of their experience in their pale, nervous [illegible] appearance. The one hundred [illegible] of the crew still clung without [illegible] to their lifebelts and the various [illegible] cal paraphernalia which made them an odd spectacle in the busy metropolitan station. Most of the survivors were [illegible] willing to talk, displaying a [illegible] tion to let their minds go back to the harrowing experience.

FIND NEW WAY TO POT U BOATS

British Steamer Has Steel Chamber and Gun.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A new [illegible] defence against the submarine was disclosed when the British steamer Bayeross arrived to-day from Havre. A [illegible] afterdeck house proved to be a steel structure concealing a 4 inch gun revolving on a platform so as to command a wide area astern without exposing the gun or its crew [illegible].

The Bayeross is one of a fleet of vessels built for the service of the [illegible] Bay Line in transporting grain and munitions to France. It is [illegible] that other steamers of the line have been similarly equipped.



The family resemblance is marked.

The suit of "Forefathers' Cloth" which John Alden, Jr., wears to court Priscilla to-day is a faithful reproduction of the one John, Sr., wore in 1620.

At least the cloth is.

Cut is 1917 right up to the last minute.

Colonial shades—butternut brown, olive green, gray. Also black.

Ideal business suits because so long on wear.

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