BERLIN BELIEVED WILSON FEARED TO BREAK RELATIONS

Expected Him to Hold Back to Avert Uprising by Germans in U. S.

OFFICIALS DOWNCAST.

Now Claim to Be Convinced That America Wants War.

(United Press Staff Correspondent with Ambassador Gerard's Party.)

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 13.—Berlin was astonished, officials and the public alike, when President Wilson broke relations with Germany. That astonishment came because officials had recently been assured by German-Americans in the United States that Wilson would not sever relations for fear of a German-American uprising. The same belief was held by the German public.

When the American Embassy train left Berlin the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, was admittedly downcast over the situation and believed America wanted war with Germany. It was noticeable also when Foreign Secretary Zimmermann received the American correspondents shortly before their departure he was plainly very nervous.

He likewise insisted "Wilson wants war" and denied that Germany made any irrevocable promises in the Sussex note.

The submarine policy which forced the break between the United States and Germany dates back to November.

Writing now fro mneutral Swiss soil, it is possible for the first time to tell the developments which led Germany to her decision of relentless sea war.

Determination to use the submarine in unlimited warfare dates back to November. It was then that Germany's internal affairs were at the greatest crisis of the war. The Socialists warned the Kaiser, unless he moved immediately for peace, Dr. Philip Scheidemann (Socialist leader in the Reichstag) and other Socialist leaders would head a militant movement to bring about peace. This move came at a time when the German people were destitute and despondent.

Simultaneously the powerful conservative land owners, controlling the food supply, and the equally powerful group of industrial leaders, controlling the munition manufactures, told the Government the only way to end the war was by unlimited submarine warfare. These interests have always been anti-American. They succeeded in convincing Quartermaster General von Ludendorff.

Meanwhile the National Liberals, who would welcome war with America, won over Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to the submarine policy.

Finally, the Kaiser's ...thday conference at German Great Headquarters, Jan. 27, did ... include in its conferees such officials as Minister of the Interior von Helfferich, Minister of Colonies Solf and the Imperial Treasurer, Count von Roedern, known to be opposed to inciting American intervention.

The speech made by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag early in December—where he announced peace overtures—won over the Socialists to the support of any course the Chancellor might advocate.

In the same way, the Kaiser's submarine blockade won over the food producers and the group of industrial leaders to a continuance of hostilities.

The Government's peace proposal united the German people. They believe firmly they must fight on in their own defense.

SAYS HOT WATER WASHES POISONS FROM THE LIVER

Everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it, before breakfast.

To feel as fine as the proverbial fiddle, we must keep the liver washed clean, almost every morning, to prevent its sponge-like pores from clogging with indigestible material, sour bile and poisonous toxins, says a noted physician.

If you get headaches, it's your liver. If you catch cold easily, it's your liver. If you wake up with a bad taste, furred tongue, nasty breath, or stomach becomes rancid, it's your liver. Sallow skin, muddy complexion, watery eyes all denote liver uncleanliness. Your liver is the most important, also the most abused and neglected, organ of the body. Few know its function or how to release the dammed-up body waste, bile and toxins. Most folks resort to violent calomel, which is a dangerous, salivating chemical which can only be used occasionally because it accumulates in the tissues, also attacks the bones.

Every man or woman, sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, to wash from the liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible material, the poisons, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Limestone phosphate does not restrict the diet like calomel, because it cannot salivate, for it is harmless and you can eat anything afterwards. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, and any pharmacist will sell you a quarter pound, which is sufficient for a demonstration of how hot water and limestone phosphate cleans, stimulates and freshens the liver, keeping you feeling fit day in and day out.—Advt.

POLICEMEN
LETTER CARRIERS
DRIVERS

and other workers who *must have* enduring strength, take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to build up and keep up their health. Surely it will do as much for you, but insist on SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-15

STRIKE OF COAL PASSERS AGAIN DELAYS ESPAGNE

Liner With 200 Passengers and Cargo of Munitions to Be Convoyed by British Warships.

A strike of coal passers caused another delay to-day in the sailing of the French liner Espagne, scheduled to start for Bordeaux at 10 o'clock this morning, following the postponement of Sunday.

Ordinarily the coal passers receive 40 cents an hour. Because of the intense cold yesterday the fifty men at work were given 60 cents an hour. They remained on duty until 10 o'clock last night, when, following an hour's rest, they failed to come back to the ship. It was not until early this morning that they were rounded up and induced to finish the job at the rate of a dollar an hour.

The Espagne, which is now scheduled to sail this afternoon, carries a 77-millimetre gun on her stern, takes with her 200 passengers, a cargo of munitions and a large consignment of mail. In shipping circles it is understood she is to join the Cedric of the White Star Line, which sailed yesterday, the two vessels to be convoyed to Europe by British warships.

AIRPLANES DROP BOMBS AT FOUR RUSSIAN POINTS

Alexandrov Railway and Station the Targets—Czar's Flyers Shell Airdrome.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.—"Our aviators dropped bombs on the enemy's airdrome in the village of Kobyinik, north of Narocz Lake," says to-day's War Office statement.

"Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on the Pogoreltsy Station, on the Alexandrov Railway, on Luci and in the region southeast of Galitch.

"Northeast of Fokshani one of the French aviators engaged in combat an enemy machine, which descended rapidly, apparently having been damaged."

Gold Braid and Brass Buttons Galore for Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There will be plenty of gold braid, brass buttons and flashing uniforms at President Wilson's second inaugural parade after all. Despite the fact that most of the army is on the Mexican border, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Grand Marshal, has ordered that all army and navy contingents present wear full dress uniforms.

Kaiser Visits Emperor Charles.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Emperor William has arrived here on a visit to Emperor Charles.

Modern Close-Embrace Dance Denounced By a Billy Sunday Advance Trail Blazer

REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP

Familiarities of Waltz and One-Step Make Them Morally Bad, Says Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, and as Exercise They Are Failures, Not Nearly So Good as Golf, Tennis or Even Croquet.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

The very last time I danced a one-step—and my partner tramped on my foot—my conscience began to hurt me, as it always does on such occasions, till I thought about Miriam, sister of Moses and Aaron, dancing on the banks of the Red Sea, and was reassured. If Miriam danced, I said to myself, you needn't worry. It must be quite all right.

But it was not, just the same. For the Reverend Joseph W. Kemp of Calvary Baptist Church, who preached last Sunday on "The Ethics of the Dance," declares that all modern dancing is sinful and that there is no use going to the Bible for justification of it, because though you search the good book from cover to cover you will not find in it a single instance in which both sexes united in dancing either for worship or for amusement.

Dr. Kemp, who is preaching a series of sermons on modern sins, is preparing the way of Billy Sunday in New York. A week ago he exhorted his congregation in the great gray church in West Fifty-seventh Street on "The Tragedy of the Theatre"—an institution of sin.

This week he devoted his powers of denunciation to the modern round dance, and next Sunday he will expound "The Curse of the Card Table." From which you may gather that if you are looking for a temple of good old-fashioned heavy theology you need not search further than Calvary Baptist Church.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE DANCE IN 150 YEARS.

Dr. Kemp was called to New York from a Scottish parish several years ago and no more God fearing, earnest dominie than he can be found in the pages of Stevenson or Walter Scott. He believes every word he preaches, and such is the force of his personality that few persons can listen to one of his sermons without agreeing with him.

"There are two kinds of dances," Dr. Kemp told me yesterday in his study. "In any discussion of this subject we must define. You ask the question, 'Do you consider dancing wrong?' I reply, 'What kind of dancing?' The dance of polite society of the years ago is no more like the dance of to-day than the old stage coach is like a 12-cylinder automobile. Dancing covers a wide range of moral conduct, as transportation covers various methods of locomotion, but there is a difference. There is no similarity as to social and physical privileges granted between the stately minuet of the seventeenth century and the embrace and intertwining of the bodies of the 'round' dance of to-day. The decline can easily be traced through recent years through the minuet, through the 'square' dance, through the waltz and now 'two-step,' which has been characterized recently as 'a hideous and rowdy shuffle.'

"Many people defend dancing from the Bible, but this betrays a degree of ignorance and stupidity bordering on sacrilege. No instances of dancing are found in the Bible in which two sexes unite in the exercises either in or out of worship or as an amusement.

"Little can be said for the value of dancing as an exercise," Dr. Kemp continued. "It is recognized on every hand that schools of physical culture far surpass the schottische and the waltz for this purpose, and the exercise of the gymnasium, the croquet green, tennis court and golf give physical development far surpassing the ballroom.

THE "OUTRAGEOUS LIBERTIES" PERMITTED.

"Dancing masters all over the country have denounced the license of present day dancing. It is contrary to the moral law. No man has any moral or social liberties granted to him with women on or off the dance floor, and surely there is something radically wrong with any amusement wherein ethical principles so rapidly disappear as is the case in the dance.

"We are told it is necessary for proper dancing that the gentleman should place his right arm gently and carefully about the lady's waist while he takes the lady's right hand in his left, his left arm should be extended and held in a graceful curve half way between the lady's waist and shoulder. The only excuse for such courageous liberties is music and motion, and this, forsooth, makes right and proper what under other circumstances would be indignantly resented except in close confidential family relations. Omit the music and motion and so called society would not condone the act for one moment. Surely what is ethically wrong off the dance floor cannot be ethically right on it."

Now, before we proceed further, if you have any doubt that what happens on the dance floor is wrong, ponder the description of the round dance as it appears to Dr. Kemp and then ask yourself, as I have asked myself, how we could possibly have been so foolish as to have all this iniquity going on around us without getting a single solitary thrill from it. Here I have been concentrating all my energies and thoughts on watching my step and keeping my elbow out of my neighbor's ribs and not letting my French heels skid on a newly waxed floor when all the time I might have revelled in Bacchanalian bliss. You, too. If you don't believe it hearken to Dr. Kemp's description of dancing, as he was once condemned to witness it on board an ocean liner when the only way to escape such iniquity was by leaping into the sea.

MODERN DANCE A SIGN OF DEGENERACY IN MAN.

"We have sometimes been compelled to witness on board ship the utter abandon of a young, beautiful woman to the gleaming eye of her partner. His breath breathing upon her and his lips well nigh touching her forehead, her arm almost around his neck, face to face they whirl, he pressing her to him; yet from this she does not shrink. And we are asked to believe that this shameless exhibition is necessary to deportment and good manners.

"A man must surely have degenerated in his morals when he can permit himself a dance in which the bodily movements of the dancers at a certain stage get as closely together as it is possible to get and move. The daring of the modern dance is perfectly alarming.

"We talk of 'the ascent of man,' but so long as these dances of the natives of the tropics, the Bowerles and the low-down places of Paris are danced by fashionable people in fashionable hotels and at private parties we can but say instead of elevation and ascent we have demoralization and deterioration leading to the debauchery of both sexes.

"Again, the modern dance stands condemned by the laws of health. The dance never was intended as a promoter of health, and viewed as an exercise it violates the soundest hygienic laws. It seeks the cover of the night and those hours when vitality is at its lowest.

"The foundation of much domestic misery and domestic crime is traceable to the ballroom. The track of the ballroom is strewn with wrecks of character and lives. Physical motions are engendered which give the dance its peculiar fascination and when heart beats against heart and hand is held in hand there is that lingering pleasure in which the eyes look words which lips dare not speak.

"The statistics from rescue homes tell use that seven-tenths of the women who go there have fallen through the dance and its influence. Let mothers and fathers be warned of the evil, peril and danger of sending their children to dancing schools and let our young people who are already in the meshes of this gigantic maw free themselves from the deadly danger."

AMERICANS JUST OUT OF GERMANY LOST WEIGHT

Describe Food Situation There as Acute—People Tired of the War but Loyal.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Two Americans have reached here since the break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. One came from Berlin, the other from Frankfort. Each had been in Germany a little more than a year, and in that time each lost thirty pounds in weight.

Theodore Wurslin, an engineer, of Jamaica, N. Y., said his experiences with workingmen in Berlin showed him that they were tired of the war but nevertheless determined to hold out.

The other American is a New York business man, who said the food situation was very bad in Frankfort. He told harrowing stories of the hardships undergone by the people, who, he said, were utterly weary of the war but entirely devoted to the military leaders.

Both these men asserted that the break between Germany and America had caused no excitement, that Americans in Germany were being well treated and that no apprehension need be felt for the welfare of those left behind.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN REGISTER INTENTION

Eight Decide to Remain in Germany—Three New Yorkers to Leave.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—These additional Americans have registered indicating their future plans:

John A. Eckhardt, Union Hill, N. J., remaining; Henry Hasper, his mother and sisters, Pittsburgh, remaining; John G. Dudley, Pittsburgh, remaining; Louis Bullock, Pittsburgh, remaining; Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, Pittsburgh, remaining; R. B. Norfolk, Pittsburgh, remaining; Georges Ehret and Mrs. Anna von Zedtitz (formerly Miss Ehret), New York, going to Switzerland; Fred Voogt, New York, returning to America, route unspecified.

Illinois Senate Passes Bill for Vote on Prohibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Illinois Senate to-day passed a bill providing for a referendum on Statewide prohibition in the general election of 1918.

GERMANS CAPTURE STRONG POINT ON ROUMANIAN FRONT

Machine Guns, Much Field Material and 168 Men Taken in Engagement.

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (by wireless to Sayville).—The capture of a strong point of support south of the Vale Putna road, on the northern end of the Roumanian front, is reported in to-day's statement from army headquarters, which follows:

"South of the Vale Putna road our troops took a strongly constructed point of support by storm, capturing 168 men, three machine guns and much field material. Between the Uzul and Putna Valleys there were lively artillery duels and field engagements at many places.

"In the Cerna bend yesterday," the statement says, "our troops after effective artillery preparation attacked the enemy's hill position east of Paralevo. They took it by storm, and also several camps behind the front. Our losses were small, two Italian officers and ninety men were made prisoners. We also captured five machine guns and two mine-throwers."

Dense fog limited fighting activity on the western front.

In the Somme sector an artillery duel revived during the evening and continued at night, especially active between St. Pierre Vaast Wood and Peronne.

Advances of hostile reconnoitring detachments between Ypres and Arras, the statement said, failed.

Two attacks were made by the Russians on the Upper Sereth River. Several battalions were employed. The statement says the assaults were repulsed.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—"The night was comparatively calm on the entire front," says to-day's War Office announcement. "A strong German patrol was dispersed with losses by our fire in the Anspach sector (Alsace)."

BRITISH HEM IN TURKS WEST OF KUT-EL-AMARA

Line Established Across the Tigris Bend, the London War Office Announces.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Official announcement was made to-day that the British forces on the Tigris front have established a line across the Tigris Bend, west of Kut-el-Amara, completely hemming in the Turks.

The announcement follows:

"On Saturday the enemy's bridge at Shumran was shelled. A direct hit was scored and some enemy shipping was sunk.

"On Sunday the advance on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed and the enemy was driven back to his last line of trenches in the Dahra Bend, west of Kut. By evening our line was established across the Bend, from bank to bank, on a frontage of 5,500 yards, and the enemy was completely hemmed in. The distance covered in the advance varied from 800 yards on our right to 2,000 yards on our left."

SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN GERMANY SENDS PRICES AWAY UP

Poultry Runs From $1.30 to $1.60 a Pound—Pork and Mutton 50 to 70 Cents.

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, Feb. 13.—Americans who arrived here from Germany with Ambassador Gerard are congratulating themselves on having escaped further wrestling with Germany's food problem. Butchers' windows, well stocked with assorted meats, such as are seen here, are an unwonted sight in Berlin. Meat is now so scarce in the German capital that it is never hung in windows to attract buyers, but is speedily distributed without advertising. Customers keep in close touch with the butcher so as to know when the next meagre supply will be on sale.

Practically all meat is sold on a card entitling each person to half a pound weekly, but dishes made of kidneys, lungs and other scraps can be bought in restaurants without a card. Game and poultry are exempt from the card system and command extraordinary prices. The maximum prices of pork and mutton range from 50 to 70 cents a pound, but $1 more is paid at back doors for, despite Germany's genius for organization, much surreptitious dealing prevails. Even German officials, usually models of the strictest obedience to the law, give hungry children the advantage of a loose interpretation and do not put awkward questions.

The rich of course suffer comparatively little. They are still able to buy high priced poultry or fish. Turkeys, geese and chickens are still displayed in poulterers' windows and bear labels announcing that they can be purchased at from $1.30 to $1.60 a pound. Cases have even been reported where a fat goose brought more than $30.

The poorer people, especially in Berlin, are undoubtedly suffering from hunger as their food is confined mainly to bread, potatoes, turnips and low grade marmalade. It is generally asserted that in the country districts the food problem is less pressing than in the big cities, producers retaining supplies for home consumption.

In spite, however, of the fact that food is very scarce one seldom sees any one visibly showing marks of underfeeding. Some elderly persons and some anxious mothers look emaciated and reduced weight is quite general. A common question asked when friends meet is: "How many pounds have you lost?" Physicians are writing in the medical journals that children are now evidently undernourished, particularly lacking fats, yet the merry sledding throngs in the parks during the last month never suggested lack of food.

The general verdict is that the health of the people is better than before the war when overeating had almost assumed the character of a national besetting sin. Shortcomings are borne cheerfully and the people are mostly disposed to jest over the matter where the pinch is not too keen. The big crowds at the variety shows laugh heartily at topical songs turning upon the shortage of food and the prevalent issue of substitutes. Men in authority, however, recognize that Germany is confronted with a problem of growing difficulty. The next four months are regarded as especially critical because the supply of vegetables, except potatoes and turnips, is practically exhausted. Even sauerkraut cannot be bought in shops but is doled out by the authorities at intervals. The Berlin Government posted placards last week announcing that a half pound of sauerkraut was assignable for the week on the section of the food card calling for general provisions.

Four Fires in Poughkeepsie Keep Volunteers Busy in Cold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Four fires, the most serious of which wiped out a large furniture house, occurred here to-day, calling into action the entire volunteer department. The mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero and scores of firemen suffered frozen feet, hands and faces. The water, filling the trolley rail grooves, froze rapidly and tied up the street car lines. The aggregate loss is about $25,000.

U. S. PUTS WATCH ON 500 AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

Many Capable of Receiving Messages From Germany, Says Federal Chief.

One element of the defensive campaign being prosecuted in army and navy bureaus in New York and in the Government's offices here is the rigid inspection of amateur wireless plants. Such commercial stations as those at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., are, of course, under special supervision, but it is the task of discovering and determining the efficiency of the amateur stations that comes to Chief L. R. Krumm of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce.

Within the last two weeks his inspectors have visited and examined at least twenty such stations. According to Mr. Krumm, there are at least 500 which can receive messages from Germany.

In practically every case the plants inspected were not equipped to send communications more than a hundred miles or so, but could be attuned to catch messages sent thousands of miles distant.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE

Quick Action Might Have Saved Many.

Serious thinkers tell us that war is not inevitable, and while we are awaiting developments it might be well to consider a grave and serious menace right here at home.

Health Department figures show that Grippe and Pneumonia have played havoc with human life throughout the country since the first of the year; to such an extent that thousands of deaths have been reported in one week. The following suggestion may save lives.

At the first warning of attack, which is usually the stubborn cough or cold on the chest that nothing seems to help, procure from your druggist the celebrated Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and take a liberal portion, preferably before retiring, heated to the steaming point and sweetened with sugar. For this purpose Hoff's "Plaih" Malt should be used instead of Hoff's Malt "with Iron."—Advt.

ARE YOUR
Nostrils Clogged?

FACTS ABOUT MY LOW FEES

When the first cut-rate drug store was opened the other druggists tried to convince the people that the cut-rate drug store sold inferior drugs, and warned them against dealing with such. The people soon found that the drugs were just as good in the cut-rate drug stores as in the drug stores that charged the high prices. It was not long before the cut-rate stores were doing the bulk of the business. The cut-rate drug stores sold on small profits and advertised. The other drug stores charged high prices and did not advertise.

When I placed my fees low and advertised the fact it became the custom of other doctors to say all the mean things they could about by my practice and warn people against being treated by me. The people quickly found that my results were as good as the other specialists, and that my fees were about one-third what the high-priced specialists charged.

The great number of people I treat makes it possible for me to make a small profit on my practice. I am perfectly satisfied with this small profit at this time, when it takes two dollars to serve the purpose of one dollar before the great war began.

ARE YOU
GOING DEAF?

My specialty is freeing obstructed nostrils, treating deafness and head noises and healing sore places in the breathing tubes. I have spent thirty years studying the best way to do this. I can usually free the nostrils without cutting away the bones of the nose, thus leaving the nostrils those important structures that were created by nature to strain dirt and germs out of the air. The case of Mr. Allen will demonstrate the value of my method.

Clogged Nostrils, Dropping in Throat, Deafness and Head Noises

Mr. Robert Allen resides at No. 534 Third Avenue, New York. When he first consulted me he said: "My nostrils have been clogged for twelve years. I got so bad I could not breathe through my nostrils at all. I could only sleep a little while at a time, for my clogged nostrils would scare me. Five years ago I lost my sense of smell. A lot of discharge would drop back into my throat. My hearing failed, and for two years I have been quite deaf. I have noises in my head like steam escaping. It was hard work for me to understand what people said to me."

Since treating Mr. Allen he reports that his nostrils are free and open, that he can sleep without waking. He no longer has pains across the front of his head. The dropping in his throat has gone. The noises have left the ears, he can hear well, and his smell is returning.

If you suffer from clogged nostrils or are going deaf, or have head noises, or a discharging ear, or have a bad throat, or if you have any other form of catarrhal disease, I will be pleased to have you visit my office. It will cost you nothing for an examination and advice.

DR. J. C. McCOY
Candler Building—220 West 42d St.
(A Few Doors West of Broadway.)
Hours—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

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