

U. S. Break Uncounted In New Terrorism Plans

Germans Rely on Subsea Monsters to Level Britain by
Starvation and Still Conserve Their Friendship
with This Country

By LOUIS DURANT EDWARDS

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This is an analysis of the German attitude. The Germans launched their submarine blockade in the firm conviction that it would not force a break between their country and our own. That its announcement would cause a severe strain in German-American relations through a short period of crisis, they believed; but they never would have declared for their starting programme in the face of a certain contest with this country. Should the United States forsake the path of neutrality, and adopt the cause of the Entente, the German people would be crushed in spirit. This is not a statement made in chauvinistic spirit. The value of the neutrality of this country has, for Germany, a vital aspect.

Just as the Germans put their faith in their wonderful new U-boats to effect an unprecedented blockade, so they have faith that these boats will keep the peace between their country and America. They believe that the new submarine cruisers will alter the whole nature of their war upon merchant shipping. There exists no more reason for the heavily armed and armored submersible cruiser of the new fleet to sink a merchantman without warning than there exists in the case of the ordinary light cruiser for committing an offence of this sort. Briefly, the Germans think that their new weapon is powerful enough to fight at its highest efficiency, and still keep those humanitarian laws of the sea upon the observance of which this country has made unqualified insistence.

Technique is the new god of war. The largest problems of war to-day yield their solutions in the laboratories and drafting rooms. The man back home burning the midnight electric current over retorts, the drafting board and over a chaos of calculations is the man who, in the end, moves the armies, millions strong, and the battle fleets to defeat or victory. The war has been largely a progress of inventive genius, from the technique of trench construction to the ungainly wallowing forts that crawl through everything that they cannot go over.

The technical problems connected with the projected blockade of England were among the stiffest that the Germans have grappled with and among those most pressing for solution. With the issue of each new type of a ration card, the people increased their clamor for an unrestricted retaliation by submarine. The problem was that of establishing a vigorous, telling blockade, yet conducted in such a way as to meet America's demands that the lives of civilian travellers must be respected on the seas. The attitude of the American government, moreover, played no unimportant part in the final invention of the sub-surface warfare.

Reports that reached the Germans convinced their leaders that America would not endure in the role of friendly neutrality any resumption of the so-called ruthless submarine campaign. The early type of submarines, however, were at the mercy of the guns carried by merchantmen for their own defense. Living up to the requirements of "visit and search" and for allowing sufficient time for the escape of passengers and crew often involved the question of life or death for the merchantman's crew. One hit from the merchantman's guns meant destruction. These small boats were also exposed to the menace of a sudden maneuver on the part of the intended victim to ram them. For this type of boats, the only effective campaign against England must necessarily have been a more, or less, ruthless one.

Merchant Ships Helpless
The new submersible cruiser, on the other hand, is a powerful armored ship, armed with heavy guns. It is mad as hell for a dedicated armed merchant ship to engage one of these craft in combat. It is far removed from the easily-punctured under-water fighter of yesterday. It is built to stand its ground on the surface against a cruiser of the middle class. Armed merchantmen and patrol boats are no match for it. The new submersible was built to carry on an intensified war against merchant shipping, within the limits of American limitations. It is felt that the new boat should be able to live up strictly to the requirements of international law. It should be guilty of no sinkings of merchant vessels without warning, and without giving adequate opportunity to a dedicated armed merchant ship to escape. There still remains, however, the question of illegal destruction of property.

Agitation for the renewal of the attempt to blockade England by submarine broke out bitterly in Germany in the spring of last year. It came with the pinch of shortage in most of the staple foods. This demand increased in volume and vigor all through the lean months of summer and early autumn. It formed the foundation of all criticism of the Chancellor; in fact, this question was somehow mixed up with every political controversy.

Felt Blockade Keenly
The British blockade was grinding hard upon the comforts, the endurance of the German people. It had made life in Germany a drab, despondent routine of "getting along without," without butter, milk, eggs, meat, clothes, shoes, soap and innumerable other things. The men grumbled over their beer and skat cards, in the streets and in the places of business. Many of the leading newspapers fostered the agitation. Pamphlets attacking the Chancellor for indecision and weakness were printed and circulated from hand to hand. The Agrarians and National Liberals, two of the strongest German parties, with the submarine question as a background, expressed dissatisfaction with

the Chancellor for his neglect to state suitable war goals for Germany as a counterpoise to those already enunciated by the Entente. The principal motive behind their heckling, however, was to move the Chancellor to unleash the submarines. The demand rapidly grew to very forceful proportions.

America a Deterrent
The government held firm. Its leaders were animated by a sincere, an anxious desire not to antagonize the United States. Besides, the German yards were turning out the new type boats, with which it was hoped to be able to carry out a great counter-blockade without lightly risking America's friendship. Why? America is the only neutral with prestige sufficient to exercise a persuasive pressure for peace. If America abandons her neutrality, there are other neutral nations very likely to follow her into the Entente camp. A military and naval power, America stands matchless in her economic strength. America is the last neutral friend in the world worth the responsible leaders of the empire were governed by the strongest desire to keep the friendship of America. And they were ably upheld by some important elements in the country.

The powerful German financiers were inflexibly opposed to the thoughtless placing in jeopardy of America's good will. Their organ, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," opposed "cutting a submarine warfare in season and out. The Socialists and Catholic parties were other strong factors in the Chancellor's support.

Want No War with U. S.
The memory of conversations with many of Germany's leaders convinces me, as also does the memory of much that was printed in the newspapers, in pamphlets and in books last spring, summer and autumn in the stormy submarine controversy, that it is a mistaken belief to hold that Germany has suddenly discovered America's good will worthless and something to be recklessly despised. As one German put it: "The announcement of a declaration of war against Germany by the United States would be the most disheartening blow struck against the morale of our people of any yet delivered."

It also seems to me a mistaken belief that the declaration of the second blockade against the Entente was the outcome of reckless despair. Germany is overcoming very slowly, it is true—but nevertheless, overcoming her serious food shortages. Notwithstanding the poor potato crop there is no threat of starvation. Plenty of money is being made; plenty of food is seen in civilian clothes on the streets of German cities and towns last fall. Human material still seems to be holding out in supply. Of course, many of these men have been passed over by the army that the business of the empire may be safely carried on.

Obedient to Emperor
There are no indications of a dangerous social unrest. There is grumbling, here and there, at the war, at the government, at life overburdened with military red-tape, and at all the stunning hardships that war with half the world has entailed. But, nevertheless, prompt and orderly obedience is manifested everywhere. The general tone of the press is highly patriotic. Although the poorer people are weary and sickened of war, they have expressed no idea of revolt, either by demonstration or by means of the surface, general economic conditions seem to be good. There is plenty of work at good wages; new undertakings are readily financed; stores still do a prosperous business; and the people are all decently clothed and of well-nourished appearance.

Of course, the misery of the war has settled over the land like a leaden atmosphere. It is hard to express the peculiar privation that the iron-ringed blockade has brought upon Central Europe. It has not destroyed a sufficient amount of life, but it has taken away that margin without which, in the end, life hardly remains worth the living. There is a dull, oppressive monotony in just sufficient every day, with means of comfort and luxuries steadily melting away. It would be analogous if the standard of

living of the United States were steadily reduced to the standard of living of China. And this monotony is only varied by the announcements of the loss of husbands and sons, or by cold spells of fear for the safety of husbands and sons in the field.

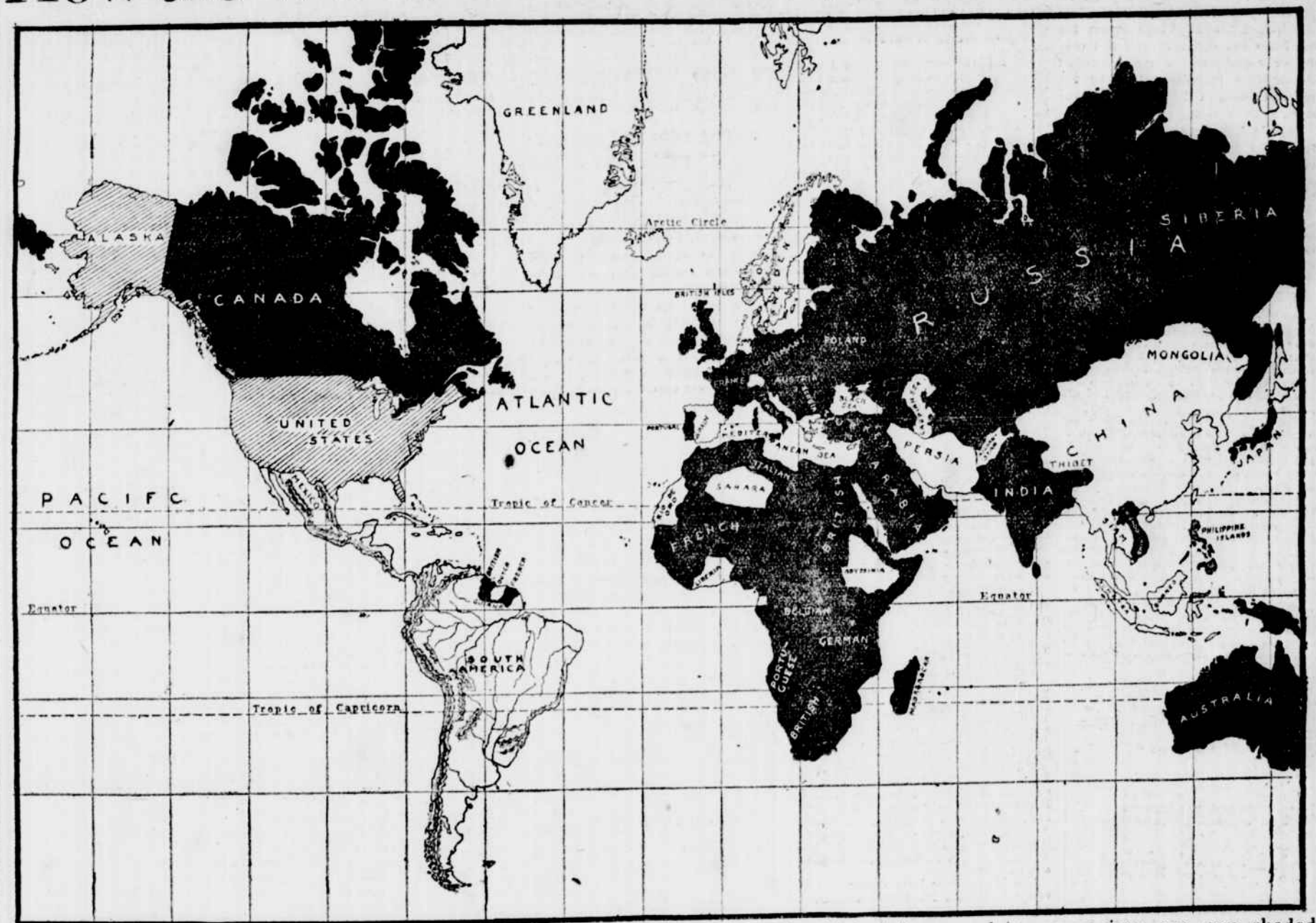
Public Opinion Drives Leaders
An overwhelming demand that the war be brought to an end, that this condition should not be allowed to go on and on indefinitely, is the mental state of the people that will force the German leaders to make utmost use of every weapon at their command. Despite voluminous German comment to the contrary, the Entente leaders are in firm control of the course of the war. The Germans have no plan of action for forcing the war to a conclusion. Each successful campaign that they undertake is followed by a lengthening of the Entente ring, with no appreciable progress toward definite victory. For Germany the war has resolved itself into the most tedious of all exertions, that of "holding on." Indefinite endurance is a test that wears down all but the stoutest hearts in time, even though there remain ample strength and energy to go on.

There remained to Germany one campaign with the definite goal of victory at its end. That was the submarine campaign. Its plan is as simple and as conclusive as was the plan of the German army when it first marched against France. England is to be starved into submission; France is to be deprived of iron ores, and Italy is to be shut off from coal. If this can be accomplished, the power of the En-

tente is broken; German husbands will come home; German tables will again be spread. So runs the plan in the minds of the people, and they have an unbounded faith in its execution. In this temper they would not be denied their effort by submarine. Finally, the German leaders believe (however justified or unjustified this belief may be) that their new and powerful sub-surface warships will be able to accomplish their ambitious, stupendous task without so offending the determined, well-defined policy of the United States as to bring our country in against them.

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How the World Is Scarified by the War Disease



Black areas are belligerent. The white are neutral and liable to contagion. The United States and its possessions are now shaded. This area a few hours ago was white. It now is threatened with turning black

	United States and Possessions.	Allies.	Central Powers.	Neutrals.
Population	113,000,000	770,000,000	161,000,000	647,000,000
Area in sq. m.	3,742,000	28,947,000	2,248,000	22,318,000
National Wealth	\$230,000,000,000	\$311,250,000,000	\$133,750,000,000	†
Gold Money	\$2,900,000,000	\$4,095,000,000	\$1,321,000,000	†
Merchant Marine				
Gross Tons	8,470,000	28,928,000	5,677,000	9,200,000
Iron Production				
Gross Tons	39,000,000	19,000,000	15,700,000	1,500,000
Copper Production				
Metric Tons	960,000	225,000	40,000	175,000

†Inadequate statistics.

more pig iron than all the other countries of the world combined. The Central Powers' pig iron production is equivalent to three-eighths of this country's production. Great Britain, France and Russia combined produce only a little more than half of the amount produced by America. The United States also holds the commanding position in regard to copper production. In 1916 the United States produced twice as much copper as the rest of the world. The proportion of the Central Powers' production of copper to that of the United States is about one-twelfth. Great Britain, with all her colonies, produces only about one-twelfth of this country's amount of copper.

The man power of the United States forms to-day the greatest and finest reservoir of human resources on earth. While in armed forces this country cannot compare favorably with any of the big European nations, it still has a big advantage over any of the latter. This advantage lies in the fact that America's vast man power is made up of the hardest fibre on earth, while the human resources of Europe, especially of the Central Powers, have been severely taxed during the last thirty months. On the high seas the United States' navy stands third. Its tonnage to-day is probably as large as Germany's, in view of the latter's losses in the war. The navy of this nation is three times as large as Austria-Hungary's, more than two times as large as Italy's and nearly one and a half times as large as Japan's. The combined navies of the United States and the other non-belligerent nations surpass the combined navies of the Central Powers by a considerable margin. The navies of the world rank in tonnage as follows:

1.....Great Britain	2,714,000
2.....Germany	1,305,000

TONNAGE.

VALZAH, DEAN F. WINN and CYRUS B. WOOD.

Capt. JOHN B. H. WARRING, Medical Corps, to Lettman General Hospital, Franklin of San Francisco.

Capt. GORDON JOHNSTON, cavalry, detached list, to Ft. Crockett.

First Lt. LEE S. POUNTAIN, Dental Corps, to San Juan, P. R., for duty.

First Lt. HEARST V. WEHRHAUCH, M. R. C., from Southern Department, to home March 22 and relieved from active duty upon expiration of 24 days' leave.

First Lt. ARTHUR M. ALDEN, GEORGE C. BEACH, JR., ARTHUR CARROLL, GEORGE C. DENHAM and WILLIAM E. KILGUSMITH, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, Washington, to Canal Zone.

First Lt. JOHN F. CORRY, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

First Lt. ANA M. LIGHMAN and SAMUEL R. NORRIS, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, Washington, to Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits en route to Southern Department.

Leaves of absence 1 month upon arrival in U. S. granted Capt. LLOYD R. FREDSON, 28th Infantry, detached list.

First Lt. THOMAS C. SPENCER, infantry, detached list.

First Lt. STEPHEN M. WALMSLEY, Signal Corps, report to commanding general Southern Department for assignment.

Lt. Col. CHARLES F. SUMMERS, First Artillery, detached list from present duties to Douglas, Ariz., to be shut off from coal. If this can be accomplished, the power of the En-

entente is broken; German husbands will come home; German tables will again be spread. So runs the plan in the minds of the people, and they have an unbounded faith in its execution. In this temper they would not be denied their effort by submarine. Finally, the German leaders believe (however justified or unjustified this belief may be) that their new and powerful sub-surface warships will be able to accomplish their ambitious, stupendous task without so offending the determined, well-defined policy of the United States as to bring our country in against them.

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BERLIN HOPEFUL TO LAST MINUTE

Hollweg and Reichstag
Trusted U. S. Would
"Appreciate" Reasons

By ERNST KAHN
(By Wire to The Tribune)

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German note to the United States and the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare are approved in Germany generally as an expression of the utmost resolution and the greatest sternness.

The Chancellor's argument—that the German government, after vainly attempting to end the war by agreement, regards the most rigorous employment of her arms as the means of bringing peace most speedily—is acknowledged as true.

Circles which formerly declined to agree with the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare now are in favor of it. The confidence in the government and military leaders, whose conscientiousness is always respected, is unbounded.

Wants America's Friendship

The rejection of the German peace proposals and the American peace note by the Entente is regarded as undoubtedly proof that the Entente does not wish peace until the Central Powers are crushed and mutilated. The submarine war, therefore, is regarded as the last and bitterest part of Germany's struggle for life against the brutal ambitions of the enemy.

The overwhelming opinion is that Germany is still disposed to-day to an equal peace and wishes to continue friendly relations with America and other neutrals, and feels that they understand her peculiar position.

The adjournment of the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag yesterday followed two days of detailed and serious debates over the announcement of unrestricted warfare.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and all the Secretaries of State connected with the question gave detailed explanations on various aspects of the matter. All the party leaders spoke, and says the Overseas News Agency, "no stone was left unturned so that every interest of neutrals could be examined with special care."

Hope U. S. Will Understand

The question of what influence unrestricted submarine warfare would have upon American minds and upon relations with the United States played an important part in the discussion. Representatives of the government, as well as those of the various parties, expressed the hope that the United States would appreciate fully the reasons for Germany's determination.

"The use of submarines," the Overseas Agency adds, "is now generally considered as the most effective means of inclining Germany's enemies toward peace. For this object all the parties will co-operate."

Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, to-day telegraphed the following to the "Lokal Anzeiger": "My slogan is that our future lies in the water. However the British sea lion gnashes his teeth, we must and will attack him until a free path on seas has been won."

MICHAEL

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ANNOUNCES

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of
Exclusive

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TAILLEUR DRESSES

SPORT COATS

and

MANTEAUX

will be held

Tuesday, February Sixth

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Paris Models to special order -
or execute individual designs
in accordance with the latest
information from Paris

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Overcoats and Suits

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overcoat and suit fabrics and models displayed
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Considering the constantly advancing price of
woolens, they represent at their reductions the
very utmost value obtainable in high-grade clothing
for men and young men.

Black, blue and Oxford coats, in single
and double-breasted, form-fitting or box models; satin-
lined Paddocks, Ulsters and Ulsterettes, in plain
colors and fancy mixtures.

Sack suits and Norfolk in a splendid assortment
of flannels, tweeds and cassimeres, quarter,
half or full lined.

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Would you invest \$400 or more at 6% for 3
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