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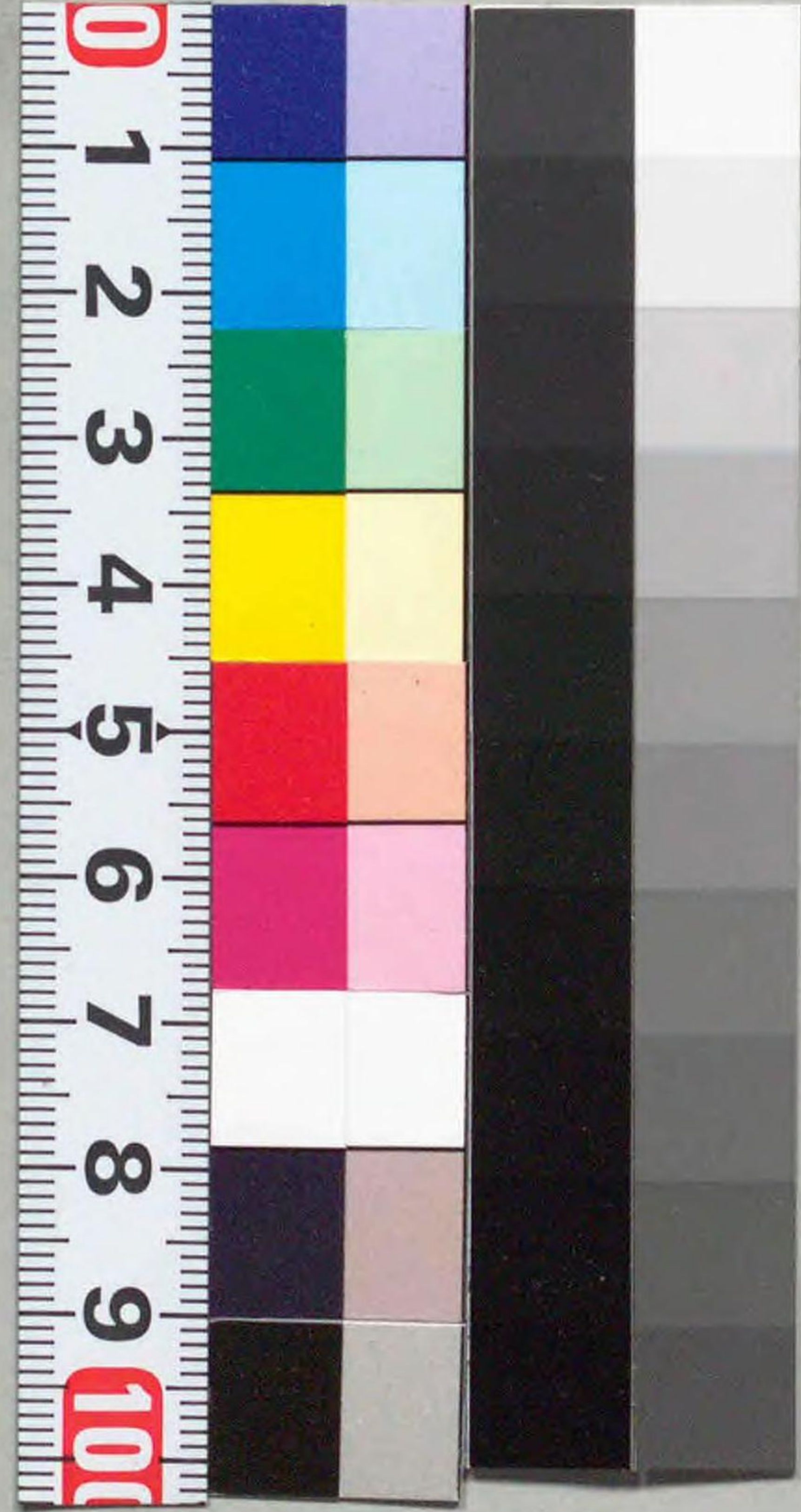


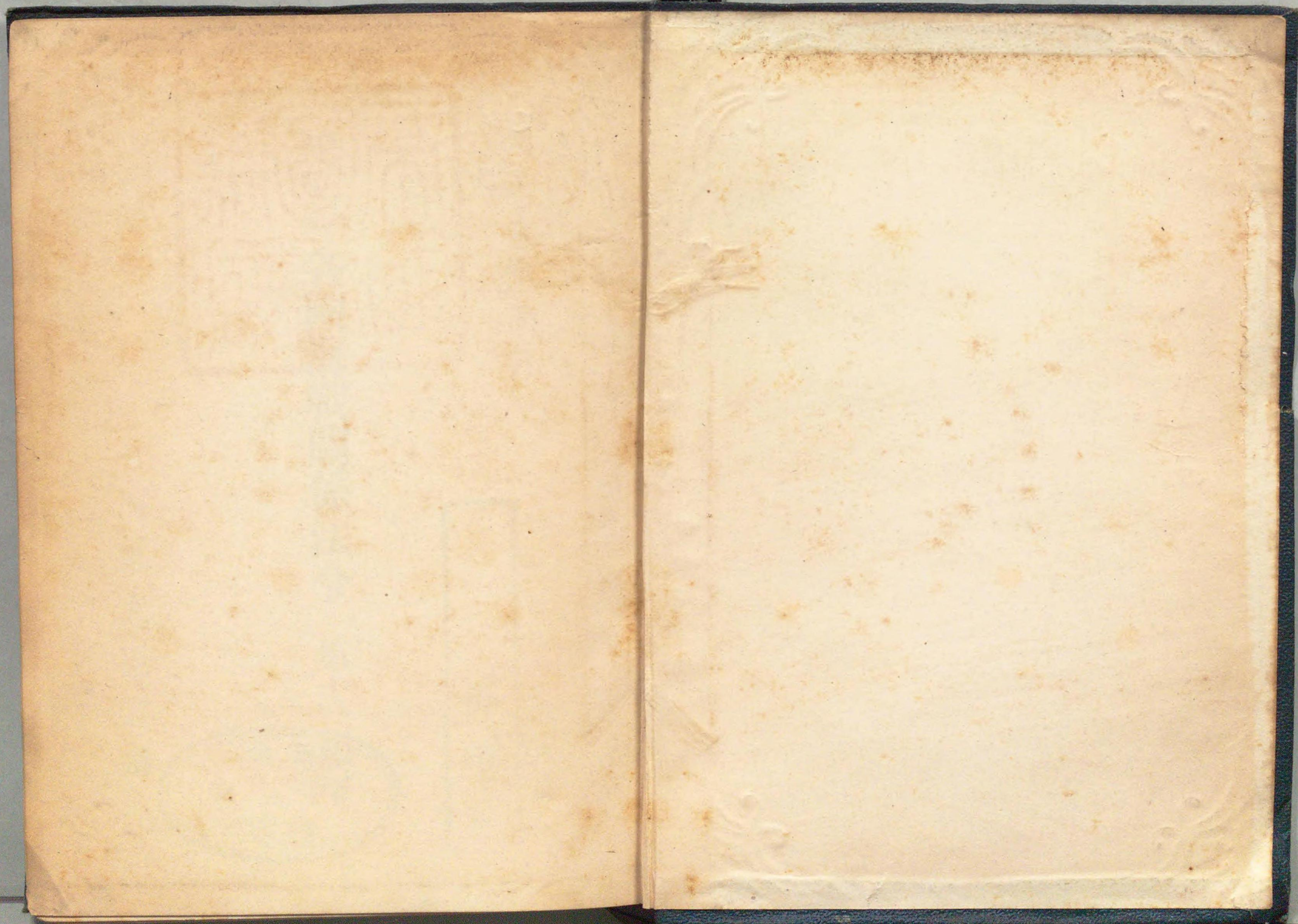
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大正六年四月



大正三年
戰役
各國海戰關係法令

第十二

海軍大臣官房



寄贈本



凡例

- 一本書ハ今回ノ戦役ニ關スル各交戰國及中立國ノ法令等主トシテ海軍士官ノ參考ニ資スヘシト認メタルモノヲ纂録シタリ
- 一本書中ニ掲ケタル我國ノ法令ハ主トシテ海軍省以外ニ於テ發布セラレタルモノ、中必要ト認ムルモノニ限リタリ
- 一本輯ハ第十一輯編纂後即チ大正六年三月一日ヨリ同年四月三十日迄ニ公表セラレ又ハ海軍大臣官房ニ於テ接手シタルモノヲ集録シタリ

大正六年四月三十日

編者識

大正六年四月二十日

謝 答 稿

此二公志ナリ又ハ海軍大臣官民ニ對テ對手ニタルコトヲ示シテ
一 本國ハ十一月二日議院對明々大正六年三月一日ヨリ同年四月二十日
ニシテスルモノハ、中必要ナル點ハハキニ示シタリ
一 本書中ニ對シテハ其國ノ法令ハ主トシテ海軍省長官ニ於テ發行シ
軍士官ノ參事ニ責スヘシトシテスルモノハハキニ示シタリ
一 本書ハ今國ノ對シニ關スル者ノ整理圖及中立國ノ法令ヲ主トシテ編

凡 例

大正三年六月
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大正三—六 年戰役 各國海戰關係法令第十二輯下

北米合衆國法令

第一 米獨ノ國交斷絶

(一) 潜水艇戰ニ關スル米獨兩國ノ交涉經過要領

(二月四日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

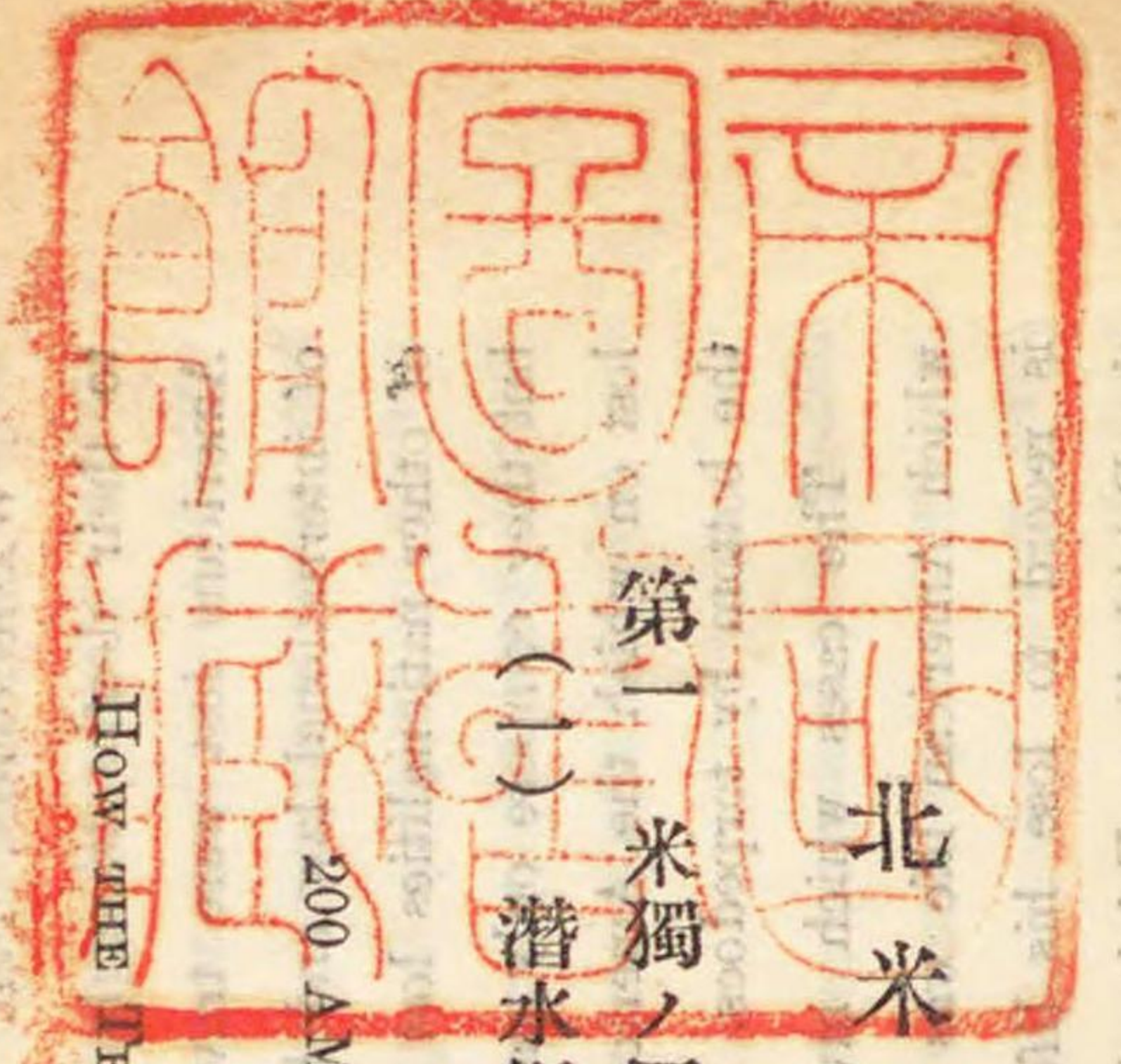
200 AMERICANS LOST BY U-BOAT ATTACKS.

HOW THE TENSION WITH GERMANY HAS EBBED AND FLOWED

SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

MANY CASES UNSETTLED.

北米合衆國法令



LUSITANIA SINKING BROUGHT A SERIOUS CRISIS, AS DID
THE ATTACK ON THE SUSSEX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At least 200 Americans, and probably more, have gone to their deaths through German and Austrian submarine operations. Most of the Americans lost were traveling on unarmed merchant ships and, under the practices of international law and humanity, believed themselves secure. More than 2,000 citizens of other nationalities lost their lives in the attacks, which cost the lives of Americans, but they compose only part of the toll of life taken by submarine warfare. The ships lost on which the Americans met death are only a fraction of the number sent to the bottom by torpedoes.

The cases which involve the United States and Germany are primarily those in which American life was lost or endangered. The first American of whom there is record to lose his life in submarine attack was Leon T. Thresher, a passenger on the British liner Falaba, bound from Liverpool for West Africa, which was torpedoed and sank March 27, 1915, off Milford, England. The Falaba, after a hopeless attempt to escape, stopped and while boats were being lowered and passengers still were aboard, the submarine drove a torpedo into her side, and she went down in ten

minutes. Of 242 persons, 136 were saved. Thresher was among the lost.

The first American ship attacked was the Gullflight, an oil tanker, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Rouen, France, torpedoed without warning off the Scilly Islands May 1, 1915. Two men jumped overboard and were drowned; her captain died of heart failure. The Gullflight did not sink, and was towed to port by British patrols. The German Government acknowledged the attack as an accident, expressed its regrets, and promised to pay damages.

THE LUSITANIA TRAGEDY.

The next attack was the one that shocked the civilized world and brought the United States and Germany for the first time to the verge of war. It was the destruction of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. Unarmed, with 1,257 passengers, of whom 159 were Americans, and a crew of 702, she was torpedoed without warning and sank in twenty-three minutes off Old Head of Kinsale, as she was nearing Liverpool. In all, 1,198 lives were lost, of which 124 were Americans, many of them men of national prominence.

Everything pointed to a prearranged German plan to torpedo the ship. The German Embassy had published advertisements, warning Americans in veiled terms, and at the wharf a number of prominent Americans received telegrams, warning them

not to sail. It has been charged that the German Ambassador himself knew that the liner was to be sunk, and that German officials here counted her progress across the ocean day by day, and as the hour of her destruction drew near they watched for the extra newspapers which, they knew, would announce her destruction. The case passed into diplomatic negotiations which never took final form.

While the Lusitania case was still fresh in the public mind a German submarine torpedoed another American ship, the Nebraskan, without warning, on May 25, 1915, south of Fastnet Rock. The Nebraskan's name was painted on her sides in letters six feet high, but her American flag had been hauled down at dark, as is the custom at sea. Like the Gullflight, the Nebraskan owed her safety to her seaworthiness, and she reached port, damaged, under her own steam, and no one was injured. The German Government again expressed its regret for a mistake and promised to pay damages.

Twenty American negro muleteers on the Leyland liner Armenian were killed June 28, 1915, by shellfire and drowning when the Armenian failed to escape with her cargo of army mules from a submersible near the Cornwall coast. The Armenian was warned and invited her destruction by flight. The American muleteers suffered by the action of the British Captain.

THE CASE OF THE ORDUÑA.

The next submarine attack in which Americans were endangered was unsuccessful, but only because the Cunard liner Orduna was too speedy for her pursuer. After sending a torpedo just under the Orduna's stern, the submarine rained shells after the fleeing liner without hitting the mark and then gave up the chase. A score or more of Americans were on the ship, and the attack, coming close on the assurances for the safety of passenger liners during the course of the Lusitania negotiations aroused American public opinion to a high pitch. Germany explained that the submarine commander had failed to observe his orders, and that more explicit instructions had been issued.

Three Americans were endangered when the Russian steamer Leo was torpedoed without warning on her way from Philadelphia to Manchester on July 9, 1915. An American bark, the Normandy, which had just been permitted to go on her way by a German submarine, picked up the survivors. Fourteen were lost, but none was American.

On July 25, 1915, came the first complete destruction of an American ship by a submarine. It was the Leelanaw of New York, bound from Archangel to Belfast with flax, which is contraband. The American sailing ship William P. Frye had been previously sunk in the war, but under different circumstances.

The Leelanaw, which was caught off the Orkney Islands, attempted to escape. She finally stopped, as the German submarine was firing at her, and sent her papers to the submersible by a small boat. The German commander, evidently proceeding on the theory that he could not take the contraband cargo into port, decided to destroy it by sinking the ship. He not only gave the Leelanaw crew all the time they required to take to their boats, but after sinking their ship by shot and torpedo took the crew on board the submarine and towed their boats toward the Orkney mainland. Eight miles from land a strange steamer appeared, and he set the crew in their boats and disappeared beneath the surface. The men reached Kirkwall the next morning. It was the first instance in which a submarine commander had taken such measures to insure the safety of non-combatants on a ship destroyed, and it attracted wide attention as an illustration of the measures for safety which submarines could take if they would.

NICOSIAN AND BARALONG.

On Aug. 19, 1915, came the case of the Leyland liner Nicosian and the British patrol boat Baralong. The Nicosian, with niles from New Orleans to Avonmouth, was stopped by a submarine off Ireland, and her crew, including thirty-six Americans, took to the boats.

While the submarine was making ready to destroy the Nicosian, the Baralong appeared and destroyed the submarine by gunfire, took on the Nicosian's crew, and towed the ship to safety. The German Government charged that the British commander ordered his men to take no prisoners among the Germans on the submarine, and that many were deliberately murdered. No Americans were hurt.

The next crisis came on Aug. 19, 1915, when the White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool to New York was torpedoed without warning near the Lusitania's grave, and sunk in about ten minutes. Out of 375 passengers and crew, forty-eight were lost. Thirty Americans were on board and all but two were saved. The German Government contended that the submarine commander thought the Arabic was about to ram him and fired in self-defense, but disavowed the act, expressed regret, and gave additional assurances for the future safety of passenger ships, supplementing those previously given in the Lusitania case.

One American of the crew of the Allan liner Hesperian was lost on Sept. 4, 1915, when the ship, returning from Liverpool to Montreal, was torpedoed and sunk without warning off the southern coast of Ireland. The German Admiralty contended that no German submarine was in that vicinity, but a piece of a German torpedo was picked up on the Hesperian's deck.

Austria's first submarine operations of consequence, and those which brought Germany's closest ally into the situation, began with the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona in the Mediterranean on Nov. 7, 1915. With hundreds of passengers, many of them women and children, bound from Naples to New York, the Ancona was chased and stopped by an Austrian submarine. Twelve Americans were on board and nine were lost. Italian official figures say that 308 persons were lost out of 507 on board. Some of the American survivors swore that the Austrian submarine even shelled the lifeboats as the passengers were getting into them. The United States made representations, and the Austrian Government, after some parley, gave assurances which prevented a break.

On Dec. 3, 1915, a submarine, presumably Austrian, fired on the American oil steamer Communiaw, sailing from Portici, Italy, to Alexandria, Egypt. The Communiaw stopped and sent a small boat as the submarine signaled, but when the boat reached the spot the submarine had dived, evidently realizing her mistake, and was not seen again. No damage was done to the Communiaw and no one was hurt.

The same submarine, presumably, attacked the American oil steamer Petrolite two days later off the coast of Tripoli. A sailor was injured by a shot into the

Petrolite's engine room, and the submarine continued firing after the Petrolite had swung broadside so that the submarine commander could see her name painted on her side and the American flag flying between her masts. The submarine commander finally permitted the Petrolite to proceed after he had taken some of her stores. The American Government made representations to Vienna, which replied with a dispute over the facts. Diplomatic negotiations over the case are still unfinished.

The sinking of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, without warning, in the Mediterranean, on Dec. 21, 1915, threatened to involve the United States because Walter James Leigh, of "American parentage," was on board. His citizenship has never been established to this Government. No lives were lost but the incident was notable as the first action of the war involving Japan outside of the Far East.

A new crisis and the first suspicion that German submarines were operating in the Mediterranean or that Austrian submarines were being manned by German officers and crews, was developed by the destruction of the British liner Persia, on Dec. 30, 1915, southeast of Crete, while on her way to the Orient. American Consul McNeely, on his way to his post at Aden, was among the 335 persons who lost their lives, of which two or more were Americans. The wake of a torpedo was seen, but no

submarine was visible. Germany, Austria and Turkey denied responsibility. The United States again made representations and assurances were given for what Germany termed "cruiser warfare," which involved a promise not to sink any peaceful ships without warning or providing for the safety of those aboard.

It was noted at the time that with the coming of Winter and the storms which sweep the North Sea, submarine warfare was transferred to the warmer waters of the Mediterranean and then was much restricted until the Spring of 1916. Various reasons, other than those of the weather, were advanced for this. One was that the British and French naval forces had destroyed so many submarines that Germany could not resume operations until she built more; another was the vigorous diplomatic protests of the United States.

With the passing of Winter, however, Germany declared a new policy of sinking without warning any merchant ship carrying any armament whatever, and on March 1 the submarine campaign was resumed with renewed vigor.

Promptly on the first day of the new campaign the French liner Patria, carrying no armament, sailing from Naples to New York, was attacked without warning by a submarine north of Tunis. Passengers and crew saw the torpedoes pass under the

Patria's stern and some saw a periscope. The Patria put on full speed and escaped further attack, but had another narrow escape in the same way the next month. Americans were on board in both instances.

On March 9, 1916, the Norwegian bark Silius, while lying at anchor in Havre Roads, was torpedoed and sunk without warning. A survivor of the French steamer Louisiane, torpedoed fifteen minutes previously, five hundred yards away, swore that he saw the submarine. There were seven Americans in the crew of the Silius and one was injured. Three men, not Americans, lost their lives. Germany disclaimed responsibility.

The next great passenger ship destroyed was the Dutch liner Tubantia, while she was in the North Sea, bound for Rio de Janeiro, an explosion rent the ship asunder, and she sank. Three Americans were passengers. All persons on board were saved except one Russian. Germany disclaimed responsibility for its submarines, torpedo boats, or mines. The Dutch Government made an investigation which indicated a submarine attack and members of the Tubantia's crew testified to seeing the wake of a torpedo, but did not see a submarine. Public opinion in Holland was aroused and for a time there were indications that the Netherlands might be forced into the war.

On March 18, 1916, the British steamer Berwindvale, with four Americans on

board, was torpedoed without warning off Bantry, Ireland, but no lives were lost.

On March 24, 1916, a German submarine chased the Dominion liner Englishman, bound from Avonmouth for Portland, Me., and while the crew was attempting to abandon the ship, shot away her starboard lifeboats. After more firing, as the crew was leaving the ship, the submarine torpedoed and sank her. One American of the crew was among the ten men lost. Many other Americans were aboard, having signed as Canadians. One of the rescued Americans testified that the submarine was the U-19.

THE CRUCIAL SUSSEX CASE.

On the same day came the culmination of a long list of submarine outrages, which caused President Wilson to lay the situation before Congress, and to notify Germany that unless such methods of warfare were discontinued the United States would break off diplomatic relations. This was the destruction of the French Channel steamer Sussex between Folkestone and Dieppe. All the evidence went to prove that the ship was torpedoed without warning, and, although Germany at first disclaimed responsibility, the statements which the Berlin Foreign Office made in its disclaimer went to prove that a submarine destroyed the ship. With bows shot away, the Sussex, kept afloat by her water-tight bulkheads, was towed to Boulogne. Among her

wreckage were found parts of a torpedo which, when compared with captured German torpedoes at the French naval station at Toulon, were pronounced by British, French, and American naval officers to be parts of the "warhead" of the German Selwartzkopf torpedo.

On March 27, 1916, the British ship Manchester Engineer, outbound from Philadelphia, was torpedoed and sank without warning thirteen miles south of Waterford, and the crew saw the periscope of a submarine for ten minutes. Two American negroes were in the crew of thirty-three. All on board were rescued.

The next day the British steamer Eagle Point was shelled by a German submarine 130 miles south of Queenstown. The Eagle Point gave up her attempt to escape and her crew of forty-two, which included one American, took to the boats in a heavy swell and a stormy wind. All were saved. The submarine came up and sank the ship with a torpedo.

After Germany gave her promise as the result of the Sussex notes there was a temporary lull in submarine warfare, but within a few weeks it began again. By Oct. 1, 1916, the British Government has stated, 262 vessels had been destroyed by German submarines, following the Sussex case, and at least fifteen had been sunk without the warning Germany had promised she would give. The American State Department

compiled reports on all the cases through diplomatic and consular agencies, and about Oct. 1, 1916, it was stated officially that nothing had been found in any which could be taken as proof of a violation of Germany's promises.

Early in October ominous reports came from Germany that the faction favoring a submarine campaign of "ruthlessness" was threatening to gain ascendancy over Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, who was represented as being one of the principal forces in Germany favoring the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States and the fulfillment of her promises to conduct submarine warfare within the limits of international law. There was some apprehension in Washington because these reports were so persistent and circumstantial.

Ambassador Gerard returned from Berlin for a short vacation just at that time, and it was reported at the time that he came to warn President Wilson of the impending resumption of the campaign of "ruthlessness." Subsequent events in Germany proved, much to the relief of American officials, that the reports were untrue, or at least premature.

VISIT OF THE U-53.

The next development came when Germany carried the submarine war to the American side of the Atlantic. On Saturday, Oct. 7, 1916, the German war submarine U-53 entered Newport Harbor unannounced, delivered a package of mail for the German

Embassy, and departed as swiftly, as silently, as she had come. Within forty-eight hours afterward she sank six ships within sight of the American coast—four British, one Dutch, and one Norwegian. With the assistance of American destroyers, which witnessed the operations, all lives were saved. In each case the submarine commander gave legal warning and permitted the escape of passengers and crew.

Nothing was developed to show any breach of faith on Germany's part, although there was some discussion of whether the operation did not constitute an offense to the United States and, in fact, a pacific blockade of the American coast. There was some talk of asking Germany to keep her ships away from American ports, as had been done in the case of Great Britain's cruisers early in the war. But as the U-53 disappeared without sinking more ships, the matter did not reach a head.

In the meantime, however, the United States declined to accede to the view of the Allies that neutrals should bar their ports to submarines of all kinds, whether war or merchant.

On Oct. 26, 1916, the British merchant ship Rowanmore was attacked by a German submarine. She fled, but was overhauled and destroyed by gunfire. There was no loss of life, although two Americans and five Filipinos, (naturalized Americans,) the only Americans aboard, stated that the submarine shelled the lifeboats as they were

leaving the ship. It was asserted that the operation took place in a heavy fog. Inquiry was made of the German Government for its version.

On Oct. 30 the British ship Marina, bound for the United States, was torpedoed and six of the fifty Americans on board were lost. Survivors said that two submarines torpedoed the ship without warning, and that the boats were compelled to leave her more than 100 miles from land in a heavy sea.

Investigation was ordered, and the German Government was asked for its version of the affair. It developed that the Marina had a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern, but survivors said no attempt was made nor opportunity had to use it. It was the first case of loss of American life since the Sussex case.

Then followed the attack on the American steamer Chenung, the loss of seventeen Americans on the steamer Russian, and, finally, on Jan. 31, a notice that a campaign of ruthlessness was to begin on Feb. 1, irrespective of the consequences.

戰國間ノ關係

二月四日 ニュヨーク・タイムス

TANGLE OF DIPLOMATIC INTERESTS.

Never in the history of diplomacy has so vast and intricate a problem been presented for solution as that which now confronts the world's chancelleries in the rupture of relations between Berlin and Washington, and if the diplomatic break should extend to Vienna, Constantinople, and Sofia the problem might have to remain unsolved until the end of the war, for, particularly at Constantinople, there would be no nation left which could adequately represent the great powers whose interests are now in the hands of the American Embassy there.

Aside from the German Ambassador at Washington and the American Ambassador at Berlin and their large staffs, thirty-six German Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and consular agents now in the United States and insular possessions and fifty-six Americans who hold similar offices in Germany must leave their posts.

But this is an insignificant phase of the situation. For Switzerland, which will look after German interests at Washington, the matter will be simple, if important, for German consular archives in this country will be placed in bond. But what of the duties of the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, which takes over the work of the American Ambassador there with the various Entente interests with which he has been charged? What of the German interests that are now being administered by

American representatives at various other capitals?

For not only have the good offices of the United States been availed of by the members of the Entente at the capitals of the Central Empires, but the latter have also requested American diplomats to look after their interests at the capitals of the Entente. At the present moment the United States represents six Entente nations at the chancelleries of the Central Empires, out of the ten actually at war, and Germany and Austria-Hungary at all the chancelleries of the Entente save at Rome and at Tokio, where it affords a quasi-representation.

It must not be supposed, however, that each of the ten nations of the Entente (omitting the miniature republic of San Marino, fighting in the Italian Army) is formally at war with the four Central Powers or has even broken off diplomatic relations with all of them; for in certain cases, even though the troops of two nations are killing one another, war has not been declared. For example, only Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Serbia are formally at war with all the Central Powers, while the other five Entente Allies—Belgium, Rumania, Japan, Montenegro, and Portugal—are formally at war with only Germany and Austria-Hungary, and there has been no formal declaration between Rumania and Bulgaria, although these States are engaged in active hostilities. Turks are invading Rumania, and yet the Rumanian

Minister, M. Mano, still lingers in Constantinople, while his Turkish colleague represents the Porte at Bucharest, although the rest of the diplomatic corps followed the Rumanian Government to Jassy. The United States Minister, Charles J. Vopicka, also preferred to look after the interests of Germany and Austria-Hungary at the old capital, although diplomatic usage as well as the interests of his own country demanded his presence at Jassy.

LONG LIST OF DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Vienna and Berlin lead the list of chancelleries which have received or delivered the greatest number of declarations of war. The number is ten each, although the declaration of war which Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, launched at Berlin never reached its destination. Vienna declared war only twice: against Serbia on July 29, 1914, and against Russia on Aug. 6, 1914. But Austria-Hungary received declarations from Cettinje and London, Aug. 12, 1914; from Paris, Aug. 15, 1914; from Tokio, Aug. 24, 1914; from Rome, May 24, 1915; from Lisbon, March 10, 1916, and from Bucharest, Aug. 27, 1916. There has been no formal declaration between Belgium and Austria-Hungary.

At Vienna the United States has been looking after the interests of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and is a quasi-representative of Rumania. Spain took over

the interests of Russia, Serbia, and Portugal.

The chancellery at Berlin has delivered four declarations and has received five. It declared war on Russia Aug. 1, 1914; on Belgium, Aug. 2, 1914; on France, Aug. 3, 1914, and on Rumania, Aug. 28, 1916. London declared war on Germany Aug. 4, 1914; Belgrade, Aug. 6, 1914; Tokio, Aug. 24, 1914; Lisbon, March 10, 1916, and Rome, Aug. 27, 1916.

The American Embassy in Berlin took over the interests of Great Britain, Japan, Serbia, and Rumania; while Spain has been performing the same services for Belgium, France, Russia, and Portugal, Switzerland for Italy, and Greece for Montenegro.

Constantinople has received three declarations of war and has delivered two: from London and Paris, Nov. 5, 1914, and from Rome Aug. 21, 1915; to Serbia and Russia Nov. 7, 1914.

At Constantinople, Japan has never had a representative. The United States looks after the interests of all the other Entente powers—after those of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Belgium formally, and after those of Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro informally.

Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, has delivered one declaration of war, that against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915, and has received four—from London, Oct. 15, 1915; from Paris,

Oct. 16, 1915; from Petrograd, Oct. 18, 1915, and from Rome Oct. 19, 1915. At Sofia the interests of the Entente nations are divided between the Spanish Minister, Senor Saavedra, and the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Sinstein, although Mr. Vopicka is also accredited there, just as he is at Bucharest and Belgrade. Oct. 9, 1915, is the official date given when diplomatic relations were severed between Bulgaria and Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Serbia. Japan, Montenegro, and Portugal have never been represented at Sofia.

The United States has taken over some of the interests of the Central Powers in all the Entente capitals except Rome, where Switzerland looks after German interests; Spain after those of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, while Bulgaria has no representative. At Lisbon, where Spain represents both Germany and Austria-Hungary, and at Cethinje, where every vestige of consular and diplomatic representation has disappeared. Officially, however, the American Minister at Athens, Garrett Droppers, is supposed to look after the interests of the Entente in Montenegro.

At London the interests of Germany and of Austria-Hungary are in the hands of the American Embassy; Sweden is the representative of Bulgaria; Turkish interests have been forgotten or remain unrecognized, as Turkey as a Government has ceased to exist for London and Paris.

At Paris and at Petrograd the United States performs the same service for the Central Powers as at London, except at Petrograd, where Ottoman interests are looked after by Spain.

At Brussels may be observed the diplomatic paradox of the American Minister looking after German affairs, while a Chargé d'Affaires is with the Belgian Government in France; Spain and Sweden represent respectively Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria in a similar manner. While at Belgrade the ubiquitous Mr. Vopicka and his assistants have been supposed to perform similar services, although the Serbian Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, Nicholas Petrovitch, issues all official notices that are non-military in character, and at Geneva, too, the American Consul, Lewis W. Haskell, in the same unofficial manner, looks after all the interests of the Entente which are in any way connected with Serbia.

(三) 米國中立國ニ對シ國交斷絶ヲ報シ其協同ヲ勸

誘スル件

(イ) 米國ノ通牒

(二月五日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

PRESIDENT, NOTIFYING NEUTRAIS OF THE BREAK, HOPES THEY CAN FIND IT POSSIBLE TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department has sent to American diplomatic representatives in neutral countries the following instructions to announce the break with Germany and suggest that they take similar action:

“You will immediately notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German Government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 18, 1916. (the Sussex note).”

“It has, therefore, recalled the American Ambassador to Berlin and has delivered passports to the German Ambassador to the United States.

“Say also that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

“The course taken is, in the President's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the Senate Jan. 12. (The address pro-

posing a world league for peace.)

“He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.”

“Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action.”

(ロ) 希臘國ノ回答要領

GREECE'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

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 dispatch states, Greece explains that she is not in a position to contemplate concerted action for the protection of the national shipping.

(ハ) 潜水艇戦ニ關シ西國獨國ニ抗議スル件

SPAIN REFUSES TO CONSENT TO U-BOAT BLOCKADE.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The Spanish Government's reply to Germany's submarine war zone note, which was handed to the German Ambassador yesterday, is a firm and dignified protest against it. The note will be made public as soon as the Central Powers have knowledge of its contents.

It declares that Germany's decision to close completely certain sea routes is outside the legal principles of international life. It adds that if Germany hopes to have Spain's help to avoid more loss of life it must be understood that Spain, while ready at the proper time to lend the initiative in support of the establishment of peace,

cannot accept the legality of exceptional methods of war.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid quotes the *Diario Universal* as saying:

“If we were to prophesy we would say that the (Spanish) Government must stand on the double basis of a loyalty interpreted neutrality and the defense of its rights and national necessities.

“Premier Romanones announced that he had handed Spain's note to the Central Powers, maintaining reserve as to its contents, but he added that the hypothesis of the press was well founded because the press knew just how far we could go and the point which we must not go beyond. Perhaps the note will not satisfy everybody, but the Premier counts more upon the prudence of the belligerents than upon their friends in Spain.

“Premier Romanones has received a great number of telegrams from different parts of the country congratulating the Government on ‘its firm resolution to continue to maintain strict neutrality.’”

(ニ) 潜水艇戦ニ關スル和蘭國ノ態度

(二月九日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

HOLLAND DECLINES TO SUPPORT WILSON.

BUT PREMIER SAYS ENERGETIC PROTEST HAS BEEN MADE TO GERMANY
OVER BLOCKADE

(Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 8.—The *Nieuwe Courant* says to-night that Mr. Langhorne, the American Chargé d'Affaires, communicated formally with the Government the news of the rupture of American and German relations and the grounds therefore, adding that the President did not believe Germany would molest neutral communications, but in this event that he must ask Congress for power to defend American citizens traveling on high seas.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Mr. Langhorne that Holland was not inclined to support America's action. No other step has been taken by the Netherlands Government.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Rotterdam to-day says:

“The Nieuwe Courant, editorially approving the reply of Dr. Loudon, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the American Chargé d’Affaires, says that President Wilson’s request was virtually equivalent to an invitation to neutrals to pick chest-nuts out of the fire for America.”

A dispatch to the same agency from The Hague says:

“In the Second Chamber of Parliament to-day Premier Vandenlinden made a statement on the submarine situation. He said the Government had no reason to change the attitude it had observed previously during the war through Germany’s threat of intensified submarine war. Holland up to the present had strictly conformed to international law, and it was her opinion that law remains law, even when violated by others.

“Holland, the Premier said, especially upheld the principle of freedom of the seas. Accordingly, while maintaining an impartial standpoint in the war she had energetically protested to Germany both against obstruction to free navigation, and against the deliberate employment of submarines as not being in accordance with international law.

“‘There is now,’ said the Premier, ‘no more reason for the Government to

change its international policy than on the occasion of previous violations of international law. The Government remains resolutely attached to the policy of strict impartiality, and maintains its resolve to offer armed desistance to any violation of our territory or sovereign rights by any power whatsoever. The Government hopes by determination and tact to overcome the difficulties resulting from the international situation.’

“The speech of the Premier was loudly cheered.”

(ホ) 潜水艇戦ニ關スル瑞典國ノ態度

(二月九日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

SWEDEN TO REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

SAYS AMERICA’S METHODS ARE OPPOSED TO HERS, AND HER OWN PROPOSALS WERE UNHEEDED.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8.—“The Government of the United States has chosen as a means of arriving at the realization of peace a method absolutely contrary to the

principles which have guided the policy of the Swedish Government up to the present hour."

So declares the Swedish note, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. A. Wallenberg, delivered to-day to the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, in reply to President Wilson's invitation to Sweden to join with the United States, which Mr. Morris communicated to the Swedish Government on Monday. The text of the note follows:

"The policy followed by the Royal Government during the war has been one of strictly impartial neutrality. The Royal Government has done everything in its power faithfully to fulfil all the duties which this policy imposes upon it, and at the same time it has rendered effective as far as possible the rights derived therefrom."

"With a view to obtaining a practical result in upholding the principles of international law, the Royal Government has several times addressed itself to neutral powers in order to effect cooperation, with the aforesaid object in view. Above all, the Royal Government has not failed to submit to the Government of the United States a proposal to this effect."

(一) 潜水艇戦ニ關スル南米諸國ノ態度

(二月九日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

SOUTH AMERICA WARNS GERMANY.

EIGHT REPUBLICS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BLOCKADE AND INDORSE OUR STAND.

While the Central and South American republics decline, at this time, to follow the lead of the United States and break off relations with Germany, they approve President Wilson's stand and refuse to recognize the submarine blockade as legal.

Brazil warns Germany that she will hold her responsible for consequences which may result from making effective her threats against the navigation of non-belligerent States.

Peru has made a demand on Germany for reparation and indemnity for the sinking of the sailing vessel Lorton on Menday and punishment of the U-boat commander.

Chile has flatly rejected Germany's pretensions and reserved liberty of action to protect her rights in event of any hostile act.

Uruguay has refused to recognize the blockade and has approved the action of the United States.

Bolivia, Panama, and Cuba also indorse President Wilson's stand.

BRAZILIAN NOTE POLITE BUT FIRM.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8.—Brazil's reply to the German note, to be made probably to-morrow, will be terms polite but firm declare Brazil's intention to hold Germany responsible for consequences which may result from the new submarine warfare.

The reply expresses the desire of the Brazilian Government not to be compelled to break the amicable relations it always has maintained with Germany, a fact, however, which will not prevent Brazil from taking measures of protection, and from protesting against the menace to Brazilian commerce and navigation contained in the note of the Imperial Government concerning measures for the marine blockade.

Brazil bases her protest upon the following four fundamental principles: First, the extension of an inadmissible blockade; second, the unexpectedness of the communication, which gives only the short interval of five days before the putting into operation of submarine measures against any and all vessels, a fact which prevents Brazil from adopting measures with regard to several Brazilian ships now at sea or

anchored in foreign ports; third, the ignoring of all rules established by international law and the principles set forth in solemn treaties and conventions, the signatories of which are Brazil and Germany herself; fourth, Brazil's objection to the declaration that no country should dissent from Germany's purpose to employ all means to render effective her blockade under the conditions mentioned in her note.

The reply concludes by expressing Brazil's hope that Germany will take into consideration the fundamental principles of Brazil's protests and Brazil's holding Germany responsible for the consequences which may come from making effective the threats against the navigation of non-belligerent States.

At the suburban town of Nitheroy, on the bay five miles east of Rio Janeiro, there was discovered today a wireless telegraph station which was established to communicate with German ships which are being detained in the harbor.

URUGUAY SAYS NO TO GERMANY.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 8.—The Uruguayan Government has replied to the German note rejecting the principle of submarine war as announced by Germany.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied to President Wilson's note, declaring that the Uruguayan Government had already previously adhered to the principle of

the United States taking in hand the defense of the rights and interests of neutrals. The Government, the reply adds, recognizes the justice and lofty sentiments embodied in President Wilson's attitude in the present case.

Commenting on the break in the relations between the United States and Germany and the German submarine warfare, the newspaper El Dia says:

"We approve President Wilson's course. No one can reproach him with being precipitate. If war breaks out, Germany will be censured by all neutral States. We should take measures to be prepared for any eventuality."

El Siglo says: "Interruption of exports will mean the ruin of this country."

PERU FILES CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

LIMA, Feb. 8.—The Peruvian Government today instructed its Minister at Berlin to make a written claim on the German Government for the sinking of the Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton, which, according to the official British account of her sinking, was torpedoed inside Spanish territorial waters on Monday while on a voyage from Callao, Peru.

Foreign Minister Agüero yesterday summoned the German Minister and made a demand for reparation and indemnity for the sinking of the Lorton and for punish-

ment of those responsible.

Popular sympathy with the attitude of the United States in the German-American crisis is increasing. Preparations are being made for a public meeting to protest against the measures taken by Germany and to demand that the Peruvian Government adopt an energetic policy.

CHILE WILL PROTECT HER RIGHTS.

SANTIAGO, Feb. 8.—The reply of the Chilean Government to the German note on submarine warfare, according to official announcement, declares that such a measure denotes restriction of the rights of neutrals, which Chile cannot accept, because it is contrary to principles which have been for so long held sacred, for the benefit of belligerent foreign countries. Acceptance by Chile of the measure taken would divert her from the line of strict neutrality followed during the war.

As a consequence, Chile reserves for herself liberty of action to protect her rights in event of any hostile act against her interests.

ARGENTINE PEOPLE AGREABLY SURPRISED.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8.—Argentina's reply to the German note on submarine war-

fare, declaring that she will conform her conduct to the principles and fundamental rules of international law, is approved enthusiastically by the newspapers, although it came as a surprise. The general expectation had been that the Government would merely declare its intention of maintaining neutrality rigorously.

The organ of the President, *La Epoca*, says: "The Argentine note reflects a policy exclusively national, free from all foreign influence. One must recognize that our situation is different from that of the United States. Although certain of the interests of Argentina are similar to those of the United States, and justify a defensive method very analogous to that adopted by the United States, our conduct will be based exclusively on the universally established principles of international law. We retain liberty to examine each case by itself in which the Germans may jeopardize our interests."

The American Ambassador, Frederic J. Stimson, had a conference today with President Irigoyen.

BOLIVIA TO BACK UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says a Reuter dispatch from La Paz today, has announced that Bolivia has decided completely to

support the attitude of the United States in the crisis with Germany.

CUBA PREPARES TO JOIN US.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Interest in local politics, which has been of the hottest, has been sidetracked in official circles by debates on Cuba's policy in the event of war between the United States and Germany, but the consensus of opinion is that Cuba should not break relations with Germany unless actual war comes, when she should side with the United States immediately.

President Menocal is known to be in favor of breaking off relations with Germany now, but a majority of the Cabinet has counseled against the step unless war is declared. Meanwhile Cuba is rushing preparations to put the army on a war scale as quickly as possible. The Cuban Navy reports twenty cruisers and gunboats in good condition. Although only seven are capable of coast defense and others are useful only around the keys, it would be possible to arm fifteen Cuban merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers.

PANAMA OFFERS TO CO-OPERATE.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—The Panaman Foreign Office has replied to President Wilson's note suggesting that all neutrals sever diplomatic relations with Germany. It indorses the stand taken by the President and offers to co-operate.

William J. Price, the American Minister has received numerous offers from Panamans to enlist in the United States forces.

(ト) 潜水艇戦ニ關シ支那國獨逸國ニ抗議スル件
及同時ニ米國ニ其態度ヲ説明スル件

(二月十二日 ニホーヨーク・タイムズ)

CHINA'S NOTE MAY BE PRELUDE TO WAR.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office, it is said, will interfere in no way with China's handling of the invitation from Washington with respect to Germany. The press is divided. Some papers think that it would be wise to eradicate German influence in China; others fear that it would unfavorably affect Japan's position in the Far East.

TEXT OF CHINA'S BREVÉ NOTE TO GERMANY.

PEKING, Feb. 11.—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 today. The text of the note follows:

“The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany are imperiling 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 incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and law arbitrary principles incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and belligerents.

“China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on Feb. 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.”

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 measures which imperil the 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.”

(チ) 瑞西國獨獨ニ對シ潜水艇戰ニ抗議スル件

(二月十二日 ニハーモーク・タインズ)

PROTEST OF SWITZERLAND.

NOTE TO GERMANY SAYS BOTH SIDES HAVE VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Swiss Federal Council, in its reply to the German note on the new submarine campaign, enters an energetic protest against the announced block-

ade, 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 upon the augmentation of maritime warfare, the Council declares that “this Imperial Government cannot fail to recognize that the measures announced by this memoire constitute an attack upon 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 rendered 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 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.

(リ) スカンデナヴィヤ諸國獨國ニ對シ潜水艇戰ニ

抗議スル件

(二月十五日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

GERMANY WARNED BY SCANDINAVIA.

IDENTIC NOTE FROM DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY, DENOUNCES

U-BOAT BLOCKADE.

Special Cable to *The New York Times*.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.—After a joint consultation in Stockholm lasting a whole week the Scandinavian Governments have handed to the German Ministers accredited to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden an identic note protesting against the submarine blockade, refusing to recognize it as legal, and making all reservations with regard to loss of life and to material damage that may result.

Among the people of the three countries the fact that the notes are identical has caused the greatest satisfaction as demonstrating once more that the war has drawn the peoples of Northern Europe very closely together.

In view of the serious situation that has developed from Germany's submarine activities, the Danish Cabinet has called for this afternoon a joint closed session of the Rigsdag. Foreign Minister Seavenius will impart to the members confidential information regarding the foreign political situation.

TERMS OF THE JOINT NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs that the following official communication has been issued by the Swedish Government:

“On Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Governments handed to the German Ministers in their respective capitals notes identical in tenor protesting against the barring of certain sea zones announced by Germany and Austria.

“The note begins by recalling the fact that during the war the Governments have several times found themselves obliged to formulate formal protests against serious infringements of the right of neutrals involved by measures of various belligerent powers. It then emphasizes the fact that the Government, whose actions on these various occasions were as always inspired by the spirit of the most perfect loyal impartiality, confined themselves to defending the imprescriptible rights of neutrals.

“After pointing out that the Governments have on previous occasions protested against measures of belligerents tending to restrict the free use of the seas by neutrals, the note proceeds to emphasize that the Governments on this occasion are all the more bound to maintain, in taking the same point of view, that the obstacles placed in the way of neutral navigation are now more considerable, in both extent and gravity.

“The note draws attention to the fact that the only rules of international law which might be invoked in support of measures having as their object the prevention of all commerce and all navigation with the enemy are those relating to a naval blockade. The note affirms that no belligerent has the right to prohibit peaceful navigation through zones the limits of which are very distant from enemy coasts which could be blockade only in legitimate manner.

“The Governments recall the universally recognized law on naval blockade, namely that a neutral ship cannot be captured if it is not making any attempt to violate the blockade, and that in the event of a ship being captured it must be brought before a prize court in conformity with the general regulations.

“The Governments declare their anxiety in regard to the measures which have been announced is aggravated further by the fact that the zones declared dangerous will, it appears, be watched exclusively by submarines, whose activity involves great danger for neutrals' subjects, as has been shown by experience on various occasions in

the course of the war.

“Finally, the note points out that the measures announced will be all the more contrary to the principles of international law if as the tenor of the communications of the Imperial Government seems to indicate, they are to be applied without distinction to all ships entering the zones described, and consequently to those not bound for enemy ports, but on the way from one neutral port to another.

“On the ground of the considerations set forth above, the Governments formally protest against the measures taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary, and make all reservations with regard to the loss of human lives and to material damage which may result from them.”

(ヌ) 伯刺西國獨塊兩國ニ對シ再ヒ潜水艇戰ニ抗議スル件

(二月十五日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

BRAZIL AGAIN GIVES WARNING TO GERMANY.

REITERATES THAT ATTACKS ON BRAZILIAN SHIPS WON'T BE TOLERATED

—NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 14.—Writing on German-Brazilian relations, the *Jornal de Commercio* says:

“We learn that the German Government, besides receiving our note of protest, has also been informed officially and expressly that Brazil will tolerate no obstacle to our maritime intercourse with other countries. Brazil will not admit that our shipping be damaged in any way.

“Germany very well know that the Brazilian Government views the issue with calm determination, that it has decided to maintain intact Brazil's dignity and her inviolable rights; in other words, Brazil's interests, legally protected as they are by treaties and international laws.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 15.—The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires at Vienna has handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the note from the Brazilian Government protesting against the submarine blockade, says a Reuter dispatch received from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

The note is similar to that handed to the German Foreign Office, and says that Brazil cannot recognize the blockade as effective, because there is no means of making it so and because the abandonment of all treatment of neutral ships puts it in conflict with the rules governing such military operations and makes it illegal and irregular.

(四) 潜水艇戦ニ關シ獨國米國ニ交渉ヲ試シル件

(イ) 獨國ノ意ヲ受ケタル在米瑞西國公使ノ書面
及之ニ對スル國務卿ノ回答

(二月十三日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE WITH BERLIN
UNLESS BLOCKADE ORDER IS WITHDRAWN.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement today on the German offer to reopen negotiations:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 12, 1917.

In view of the appearance in the newspapers of Feb. 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Department of State makes the following statement:

A suggestion was made orally to the Department of State late Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland that the German Government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the Secretary of State, this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss Minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

The Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

(Signed) P. RUPPER.

The memorandum received immediate consideration, and the following reply was dispatched today:

北米合衆國法令

My Dear Mr. Minister :

I am requested by the President to say to you, in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send me on the 11th inst., that the Government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it canceled the assurances which it had given this Government on the 4th of May last, but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurance.

I am, my dear Mr. Minister, &c.,
ROBERT LANSING.

His Excellency, Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister of Switzerland.

No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this Government and any other Government or person.

(ロ) 右對米提議ニ關スル獨國ノ説明

(二月十五日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

NEW WARNING BY GERMANY.

ANNOUNCES TO NEUTRALS THAT SUBMARINE DECREE WILL NOT BE MODIFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Berlin official statement, dated today referring to reports from abroad to the effect that the marine barrier against Great Britain maintained with submarines and mines has been or will be weakened out of regard for the United States, or for other reasons, says:

“Regard for neutrals prompts the clearest declaration that unrestricted war against all sea traffic in the announced barred zones is now in full swing and will under no circumstances be restricted.”

The German official version of the proposals made through the Swiss Minister in Washington for a conference on submarine questions is given in this official telegram, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

“What lies at the bottom of this report is the following: A telegram from the

Swiss Minister in Washington was transmitted to Germany by Switzerland in which the Minister offered, if Germany was agreeable, to mediate in negotiations with the American Government about the declaration of prohibited areas, as thereby the danger of war between Germany and the United States might be diminished.

“The Swiss Government was then requested to inform its Minister at Washington that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate with America in case the commerce barrier against our enemies remained untouched. As is obvious, Germany could only have entered into such negotiations on condition that, firstly, diplomatic relations between America and Germany should be restored, and, secondly, that the object of the negotiations could only be certain concessions respecting American passenger ships. “The interdiction of overseas imports, proclaimed against our enemies through unrestricted submarine warfare, would thus, even if diplomatic relations with America were restored, be in no circumstances relaxed.

“The reply to the Swiss Minister at Washington expressed very clearly that in the resolute carrying out of our U-boat war against the entire overseas imports of our enemies there is for us no turning back.”

An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's says that an obviously inspired article has been published in a majority of the German papers, dealing with the convoy of

neutral ships through the barred zone. The article says that, convoyed or not, merchantmen in the restricted region will be exposed to all the possibilities of intensified submarine warfare. It adds that submarines would not attack neutral war vessels acting as convoys, but that such vessels would enter the prohibited zone at their own risk, in view of the danger from mines.

(五) 國交斷絶後ニ於ケル米獨兩國人民及其財産ノ
取扱ニ關シ獨國ノ米國ニ對スル二月十日附提
議

(二月十八日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

ISSUES PROTOCOL GERARD REJECTED.

BERLIN TRIED TO AID GERMANS HERE IN EVENT OF A WAR, AND TO
PROTECT STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary of State Lansing today made public the
北米合衆國法令

English text of a communication handed to him on Feb. 10 by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Minister from Switzerland, as Germany's representative here, in which are contained the proposals made by the Berlin Government for a protocol to embrace changes in the old Prussian treaty of 1799.

This is the protocol which the Berlin Government tried to persuade former Ambassador Gerard to sign, and to which he refused to attach his signature. No such alteration of the old Prussian-American treaty could be made without the full approval of President Wilson and the State Department, as well as ratification by the United States Senate. Secretary Lansing has not completed his examination of Germany's proposal, and declined today to comment on the communication in any way.

TEXT OF GERMAN PROPOSAL.

The text of Germany's proposal follows:

The department is in receipt, under date of Feb. 10, 1917, of the following communication from the Minister of Switzerland:

The American treaty of friendship and commerce of the 11th of July, 1799, provides by Article 23 for the treatment of the subjects or citizens of the two States and their property in the event of war between the two States. This article, which is without question in full force as regards the relations between the German Empire

and the United States, requires certain explanations and additions on account of the development of international law. The German Government, therefore, proposes that a special arrangement be now signed, of which the English text is as follows:

Agreement between Germany and the United States of America concerning the treatment of each other's citizens and their private property after the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article one—After the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States of America and in the event of the outbreak of war between the two powers, the citizens of either party and their private property in the territory of the other party shall be treated according to Article 23 of the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States of the 11th of July, 1799, with the following explanatory and supplementary clauses:

Article two—German merchants in the United States and American merchants in Germany shall, so far as the treatment of their persons and property is concerned, be held in every respect on a par with the other persons mentioned in Article 23. They shall, accordingly, even after the period provided for in Article 23 has elapsed, be entitled to remain and continue their profession in the country of their residence. Merchants as well as the other persons mentioned in Article 23 may be excluded

from fortified places or other places of military importance.

Article three—Germans in the United States and Americans in Germany shall be free to leave the country of their residence within the time and by the routes that shall be assured to them by the proper authorities. The persons departing shall be entitled to take along their personal property, including money, valuables and bank accounts, excepting such property the exportation of which is prohibited according to general provisions.

SAME RIGHTS AS NEUTRALS.

Article four—The protection of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany and of their property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws existing in the countries of either party. They shall be under no other restrictions concerning the enjoyment of their private rights and the judicial enforcement of their rights than neutral residents. They may accordingly not be transferred to concentration camps, nor shall their private property be subject to sequestration or liquidation or other compulsory alienation except in cases that under the existing laws apply also to neutrals. As a general rule, German property in the United States and American property in Germany shall not be subject to sequestration or liquidation or other compulsory alienation under other conditions than neutral property.

Article five—Patent rights or other protected rights held by Germans in the United States or Americans in Germany shall not be declared void, nor shall the exercise of such rights be impeded, nor shall such rights be transferred to others without the consent of the person entitled thereto, provided that regulations made exclusively in the interests of the States shall apply.

Article six—Contracts made between Germans and Americans, either before or after the severance of diplomatic relations, also obligations of all kinds between Germans and Americans shall not be declared cancelled, void or in suspension except under provisions applicable to neutrals. Likewise the citizens of either party shall not be impeded in fulfilling their liabilities arising from such obligations, either by other provisions, unless these apply to neutrals.

Article seven—The provisions of the sixth Hague convention relative to the treatment of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities shall apply to the merchant vessels of either party and their cargo. The aforesaid ships may not be forced to leave port unless at the time they be given a pass recognized as binding by all the enemy sea powers to a home port or a port of an allied country or to another port of the country in which the ship happens to be.

Article eight—The regulations of Chapter 3 of the eleventh Hague convention

relative to certain restrictions in the exercise of the right of capture in maritime war shall apply to the Captains, officers and members of the crews of merchant ships specified in Article 7 and of such merchant ships as may be captured in the course of a possible war.

Article nine—This agreement shall apply also to the colonies and other foreign possessions of either party.

(六) 交戦國ニ對スル軍需品供給停止ニ關シ墨西哥

國中立國ニ提議シタル件

(イ) 墨西哥國ノ提議

(二月十三日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

CARRANZA FOR NEUTRAL EMBARGO.

ASKS ALL NONBELLIGERENTS TO REFUSE TO SUPPLY NATIONS

FIGHTING ABROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In an identical note to the various neutral nations of the world, a copy of which was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing to-day, the de facto Government of Mexico urges the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and other nations to join with Mexico in an international agreement to prohibit the exportation of munitions and foodstuffs to the belligerents in Europe. Great surprise was occasioned in official and diplomatic quarters in Washington over the boldness and unprecedented character of the initiative thus taken and there is wide speculation here regarding the Carranza Government's move and the motives actuating it. There was a decided tendency in quarters favorable to the cause of the Entente Allies to regard the Mexican note as a pro-German move, since the establishment of such an embargo as that which Carranza has proposed would affect shipments to the Entente more than it would the economic situation of Germany.

The proposal for a neutral embargo against the belligerents is contrary to the principles of international law and of neutrality as laid down by the United States in its notes to the German and Austrian Governments, in which reasons were given why the Washington Government declined to place an embargo against the shipment of munitions to belligerents in the European war. The Mexican communication

argues that this war is without precedent in history, and asserts that Mexico is not "out of place" in proposing "new, extraordinary and adequate" means in an effort to unite neutrals to end the war.

OFFERS "MODEST CO-OPERATION."

The Carranza note, handed to the State Department by R. P. De Negri, chargé of the Mexican Embassy, says in part:

"Over two years ago there began on the old continent the most gigantic armed conflict which history records, spreading death, desolation, and misery among the belligerent nations. This tragic struggle has deeply wounded the sentiments of humanity of all the countries not taking any participation in the struggle, and it would not be just or humane that these nations should remain indifferent before such great disaster. A deep sentiment of human brotherhood therefore obliges the Mexican Government to offer its modest co-operation in order to bring about the cessation of the struggle. * * *

"The present European war seems to the whole world as a great conflagration, as a great plague that ought to have been isolated and limited long ago in order to shorten its duration and avoid its extension. Far from that, the commerce of the neutral countries of the world, and particularly that of America, has a great respon-

sibility before history, because all of the neutral nations, more or less, have lent their assistance in money, in provisions, in munitions, or in fuel, and in this way have fed and prolonged the great conflagration.

"By reason of high human morals and for their own national preservation, the neutral nations are obligated to abandon this procedure, and also to refuse to continue lending this assistance that has made possible the continuation of the war for over two years. To this end the Mexican Government, acting within the most strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries at war, inspired by the highest humanitarian sentiments, and guided at the same time by the sentiment of self-conservation and defense, permits itself to propose to the Government of your Excellency as it is also doing to the other neutral Governments, that, working in mutual accord and proceeding upon the basis of the most absolute equality for both groups of combatant powers, to [we?] invite them to put an end to the present war, either by themselves or taking advantage of the good offices or of the friendly mediation of all the nations that jointly may accept this invitation.

TO STOP MERCHANT TRAFFIC.

"If within a reasonable length of time peace cannot be established by this means, the neutral countries will then take the necessary measures in order to confine the

conflagration to its strict limits, refusing to the belligerents all kinds of elements and stopping the merchant traffic with the nations of the world, until the end of the war is achieved.

"The Mexican Government recognizes that in its proposition it steps aside a little from the principles of international law, which until now have been in force in the relations of the neutrals with the belligerents. But we ought to recognize that the present European war is a conflict without any precedent in the history of humanity, which demands supreme effort and new remedies that cannot be found within the narrow and somewhat egotistical limits of international law as known up to date.

"The Government of Mexico understands that no neutral nation, powerful as it may be, could by itself take a step of this nature, and that the result of this measure only can be reached with the co-operation of the neutral Governments possessing the greatest international influence before the belligerent nations.

"It pertains especially to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, in America, and to Spain, Sweden, and Norway, in Europe, which are more influential and more at liberty to take a determined stand before the belligerents concerned, to foster this initiative, which, not because it proceeds from a nation which is supposed to be weak at the present time and therefore incapable of an effective international

effort, is nevertheless worthy of serious study and minute consideration."

(ロ) 右譯文

(大正六年二月十四日附報告、外事彙報大正六年第四號)

歐洲戰爭ニ關シ本月十二日墨國外務大臣カ中立國駐劄自國代表者ヲシテ任國政府ニ傳達セシメタル公文ハ左ノ如シ

貴官ハ左記ノ公文ヲ本大臣ノ訓令トシテ責任國政府ノ外務大臣ニ傳達セラルヘシ
本大臣ハ憲政軍長官兼墨西哥共和國執政 ヴェエメステイヤノ、カランサ 氏カ各中立國ニ宛テ發送スルコトニ決セル左記ノ公文ヲ同官ノ命令ニ依リ謹テ閣下ニ呈ス

今日ヲ去ル二年有餘舊世界ニ勃發セル大戰亂ハ歴史上未ダ曾テ其例ヲ見サルトコロニシテ之カ爲ニ交戰國ノ間ニ生セル無數ノ死傷者及甚々シキ荒廢ト苦痛トハ洵ニ名狀スヘカラサルモノアリ加之此ノ慘憺タル戰爭ハ之ニ與ラサル中立諸國民ノ仁愛ノ情ヲ傷ケタルコト又實ニ尠少ニアラサルヲ以テ中立諸國民タル者最早此ノ慘狀ヲ袖手傍觀スルコト能ハサルニ至レリ此ニ於テ墨西哥共和國政府ハ世界人類ノ間ニ自ラ存在スル人道的連帶ノ責任ニ鑑ミ斯カル戰亂ヲ停止センカ爲メ敢テ自ラ揣ラス微力ヲ捧ケント欲スルナリ

惟フニ歐洲戰爭ハ從來中立國トシテ超立シ來レル諸國ノ地位ヲ益々困難ニ陥ラシメ此等諸國中今ヤ將ニ戰亂ノ渦中ニ羅捉セラレントスル危機ニ臨メル者アリ又中ニハ其壓迫ニ耐エ

スシテ早ク既ニ之ニ投スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至リタルモノアリ
若シ夫現下世界ノ中立國ニシテ斯ノ戰禍ノ累ヲ被ラザラント欲セハ此際歐洲戰爭ヲ寸時モ
早ク終結セシメンカ爲メ又ハ少クトモ該戰爭ノ範圍ヲ制限シ災禍ノ傳播ヲ防カンカ爲メ一
致協力セサルヘカラス

歐洲戰爭ハ宛然世界ニ於ケル火災ノ如ク又疫病ノ如キモノナルヲ以テ中立諸國ハ疾クニ之
カ傳播或ハ傳染ヲ豫防スヘキモノナリシニ中立國ト稱セラル、諸國殊ニ米大陸諸國ノ之レ
ニ對スル行動ハ此目的ニ遠サカルノ甚シキモノアリ即チ彼等ハ交戰國ニ對シテ獨リ資金、
糧食ヲ供給スルノミナラス武器、彈藥、燃料等一切ノ軍需品ヲ賣却シテ憚ラス却テ此大災
禍ヲ煽熾シ又ハ之ヲ助長セシメタリ歴史ノ前ニ負フヘキ斯カル中立諸國ノ責任ハ決シテ輕
少ニアラサルヲ知ラサルヘカラス

故ニ中立諸國ハ仁義道德ノ念ニ出テ各自自衛ノ見地ニ立チ斷然斯クノ如キ行動ヲ廢シ既ニ
二年以上ニ互リタル大戰爭ヲ將來ニ繼續セシメザランコトニ努メサルヘカラス是即チ墨西
哥共和國政府カ一方仁愛ノ情ニ鼓舞セラレ他方國家自衛ノ精神ニ指導セラレ絶對ニ交戰諸
國ノ主權ヲ尊重シ之ヲ犯ササル範圍ニ於テ敢テ左記ノ提議(他ノ中立國ニ對スルト等シク)
ヲ閣下ノ政府ニ致サントスル所以ナリ

中立諸國ハ此時ニ際シ協同一致シ交戰國雙方ニ對シ一視同仁ノ態度ヲ執リ各交戰諸國ノ
自由意思ニ基クカ或ハ中立諸國ノ協同的周旋又ハ調停ニ依ルカノ方法ヲ以テ現戰爭ヲ停
止セシメンカ爲メニ彼等ニ勸誘ヲ試ムル事若シ此方法ニ依ルモ今後適當ノ時期ニ於テ平

和ノ克復ヲ見ルコトヲ得サル場合ニハ中立諸國ハ戰爭ヲ其實際的區域内ニ局限スル爲メ
交戰國雙方ニ對シ斷然其需要品ノ供給ヲ拒絕シ又戰爭ノ終了セサル間ハ此等諸國ト全然
貿易ノ關係ヲ絶ツ等必要ナル手段ヲ講スルコト

共和國政府ハ此提議カ交戰國對中立國ノ關係ヲ規定スル國際法ノ原則ヲ或程度ニ於テ既ス
ルモノナルコトヲ知ラサルニアラスト雖現戰爭ノ如キ古往今來類例ヲ見サル大戰爭ニ對シ
テハ現行國際法ノ狹小ニシテ偏屈ナル規則中ニ求ムヘカラサル新式ノ救濟方法ヲ講シ之ヲ
施スニ至大ノ努力ヲ要スルハ蓋シ已ムヲ得サルニ出ツ

墨西哥國政府ハ斯クノ如キ至難ナル方法ノ實行ハ一中立國ニシテ如何ニ強大ナルモノアリ
トスルモ單獨ニ之ヲ能クスル所ニアラス諸國協同一致ノ行動ニ俟ツニアラサレハ之ヲ實現
スル能ハサルモノナルヲ知ル仍テ之ヲ國際上多大ノ勢^{インフルエンス}力ヲ有スル中立國例ヘハ米大陸ニ
於テハ北米合衆國、亞爾然丁、伯刺西及智利ノ諸國又歐洲ニ於テハ西班牙、瑞典及諾威
ノ諸國ノ協心戮力ニ倚賴シテ之カ實現ヲ庶幾スルヤ切ナリ

本提議ハ目今萎靡衰憊シ到底國際上有效ナル行動ヲ爲シ能ハサルモノト想像セラル、一國
ノ提案ニ係ルモノナリト雖トモ本提議カ嚴肅ナル研究慎重ナル考量ヲ值スルコトハ斯カル
事實ヲ以テ累セラル、モノニアラジ

又墨西哥政府ハ若シ此ノ提議カ幸ニ中立諸國ノ容ル、トコロトナリ愈々實行ノ緒ニ就クニ
於テハ將來中立國ヲシテ交戰國ノ主權ヲ害セサル範圍ニ於テ國際戰爭ヲ豫防シ又之ヲ救濟
セシムルト同時ニ國際法上一先例ヲ開キ新方針ノ基礎ニ依リテ確設セラル、ニ至ルヘキ

ヲ信ス即チ將來戰爭ノ危險ニ瀕セル國家ハ戰爭ヲ開始スルニ先チ必ス武器其他ノ軍需品ハ之ヲ自國ノ供給ニノミ俟タサルヘカラサルニ鑑ミ其永續ヲ危ムヘク從テ彼等ハ總テノ手段ヲ講シテ戰爭ヲ避クルノ途ヲ求ムルニ至ルヘシ又縱シ會々之ヲ避クルコト能ハサル場合アリトスルモ本提議ノ勵行ハ以テ戰爭繼續期間ヲ短縮スルコトヲ得ヘキナリ

本大臣ハ此機ニ於テ閣下ニ最高ノ敬意ヲ表ス

千九百十七年二月十二日

墨西哥共和國ケレタロ市ニ於テ
墨西國外務大臣陸軍大將カンデイド、アギラール
各中立國外務大臣宛

(ハ) 墨國ノ提議ニ對スル米國及ボリヴィア國ノ

回答要領

(二月二十日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

LANSING REPLIES TO CARRANZA'S NOTE.

NONCOMMITTAL ON EMBARGO—BOLIVIA URGES FIRM STAND
AGAINST U-BOAT ATTACKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Lansing today sent a note to the Mexican Government acknowledging receipt of General Carranza's note to neutrals in which was proposed an embargo on all supplies and munitions to belligerents as a means of bringing the European war to an end. Secretary Lansing's reply neither approved nor disapproved the suggestion of an embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Government of Bolivia, in a note just delivered in its behalf to the Mexican Government, replying to General Carranza's, takes a firm stand against submarine attacks on neutral merchant vessels as practiced by German U-boats, and proposes that the American neutral States make a formal declaration on the subject.

The Bolivian proposal is that the American neutral States stand behind this line of policy, namely, that "the attack of submarines against neutral merchant vessels is contrary to all law even within the zone of blockade, and can only apply legitimate-

ly against them under cases arising out of the law prize."

The interpretation placed on this idea here is that the Bolivian Government wishes neutrals to insist that submarines encountering merchant vessels should deal with them if at all, under the laws of cruiser warfare, sinking no vessels without warning or without safety of human life, unless the merchant ships resist or try to escape, and that neutral ships, even then, should only be sunk when found carrying contraband and when otherwise subject to capture as lawful prizes.

The Bolivian proposal is, however, narrower than the policy that has been followed by the American Government. The code which Bolivia thinks the American neutral States should insist upon having observed deals only with submarine attacks on belligerent merchant vessels. In the submarine controversy with Germany President Wilson has said that American lives should not be jeopardized or lost through submarine attacks, without warning, against belligerent, as well as neutral, merchant vessels.

(三) 米國ノ三月十六日附回答

(三月二十一日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

LANSING GIVES TEXT OF NOTE TO MEXICO.

WASHINGTON REPLY TO CARRANZA BASED ON HOPELESSNESS OF
PEACE AT PRESENT.

BERLIN PLOTS AN OBSTACLE.

CONCEIVED WHILE GERMAN OFFICIALS AND SUBJECTS WERE
ABUSING LIBERTIES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The note to General Carranza, declining his proposal for neutral action to bring peace to Europe by cutting off exports of supplies to belligerents, was made public today at the State Department.

The refusal was based first upon the apparent hopelessness of peace at the present time, as shown in the futility of President Wilson's efforts and Germany's attempts to embroil Mexico and Japan in war with this country, and in the belief that any restriction of commerce with the belligerents would in effect be an unneutral discrimination.

Nevertheless, the note concludes, "the President would not be understood as desiring to impede the progress of a movement leading to the resumption of peaceful relations between all the belligerents and would not, therefore, wish the Mexican Government to feel that his inability to act in the present state of affairs should in any way militate against the attainment of the high ideals of General Carranza by the cooperation of other good offices and friendly mediation to bring about the end of the terrible war."

The text of the American note follows:

The Secretary of State to Ramon P. de Negrin.

Department of State,

Washington, March 16, 1917.

"Sir: I have to request that you will have the kindness to transmit to the President-elect of the Mexican Republic the following reply to the communication of Feb. 11, 1917, addressed by him to you with instructions to deliver it to the Government of the United States:

REVIEWS CARRANZA'S OFFER.

"In his note of Feb. 11, 1917, the President-elect proposes to all the neutral Governments that the 'groups of contending powers (in the present European conflict)

be invited, in common accord and on the basis of absolutely perfect equality on either side, to bring this war to an end either by their own effort or by availing themselves of the good offices of friendly mediation of all the countries which would jointly extend that invitation. If within a reasonable time peace could not be restored by these means, the neutral countries would then take the necessary measures to reduce the conflagration to its narrowest limit by refusing any kind of implements to the belligerents and suspending commercial relations with the warring nations until the said conflagration shall have been smothered.'

"The Government of the United States has given careful and sympathetic consideration to the proposals of the defacto Government, not only because they come from a neighboring republic in whose welfare and friendship the United States has a peculiar and permanent interest, but because these proposals have for their end the object which the President had hoped to attain from his discussion a few months ago of the aims of the belligerents and their purposes in the war.

"Of the futile results of the President's efforts at that time General Carranza is no doubt aware. Instead of the conflict being resolved into a discussion of terms of peace, the struggle, both on land and on sea, has been renewed with intensified vigor and bitterness. To such an extent has one group of belligerents carried warfare on

the high seas, involving the destruction of American ships and the lives of American citizens in contravention of the pledges heretofore solemnly given the Government of the United States, that it was deemed necessary within the last few weeks to sever relations with one of the Governments of the allied Central Powers.

"To render the situation still more acute, the Government of the United States has unearthed a plot laid by the Government dominating the Central Powers to embroil not only the Government and people of Mexico, but also the Government and people of Japan, in war with the United States. At the time this plot was conceived, the United States was at peace with the Government and people of the German Empire and German officials and German subjects were not only enjoying but abusing the liberties and privileges freely accorded to them on American soil and under American protection.

REGRETS INABILITY TO ACT.

"In these circumstances, all of which were existent when the note under acknowledgment was received, the Government of the United States finds itself, greatly to its regret and contrary to its desires, in a position which precludes it from participating at the present time in the proposal of General Carranza that the neutral Governments jointly extend an invitation to the belligerent countries to bring the war to an

end either by their own effort or by availing themselves of the good offices or friendly mediation of neutral countries.

"At the present stage of the European struggle the superiority of the Entente Powers on the seas has prevented supplies from reaching the Central Powers from the Western Hemisphere. To such a degree has this restriction of maritime commerce extended that all routes of trade between the Americas and the Continent of Europe are either entirely cut off or seriously interrupted. This condition is not new. In 1915 the Central Governments complained of their inability to obtain arms and ammunition from the United States while these supplies were being shipped freely to the ports of their enemies.

"The discussion of the subject culminated in the American note of Aug. 12, 1915, (a copy of which is inclosed,) to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, upholding the contention of the United States that its inability to ship munitions of war to the Central Powers was not of its own desire of making, but was due wholly to the naval superiority of the Entente Powers. Believing that this position of the United States is based upon sound principles of international law and is consonant with the established practice of nations, the President directs me to say that he cannot bring himself to consider such a modification of these principles or of this practice as

compliance with General Carranza's proposal to suspend commercial relations with the warring nations would entail.

"The President regrets, therefore, that, however desirous he may be of co-operating with General Carranza in finding a solution of the world problem that is intruding itself upon all countries, he is, for the reasons set forth, unable at the present time to direct his energies toward the accomplishment of the lofty purposes of the President-elect in the way suggested by his proposals. The President would not be understood, however, as desiring to impede the progress of a movement leading to the resumption of peaceful relations between all of the belligerents, and would not, therefore, wish the Mexican Government to feel that his inability to act in the present stage of affairs should in any way militate against the attainment of the high ideals of General Carranza by the co-operation of other neutral Governments in the use of their good offices and friendly mediation to bring about the end of the terrible war which is being waged between the great powers of Europe.

I am &c,
ROBERT LANSING.

(ホ) 墨國ノ提議ニ對スル中立諸國ノ回答書譯文

(大正六年三月五日附報告、外事彙報大正六年第四號)

右ノ提議ニ對スル ホンヂユラス、エクアドル、ホリヴァイア、サルヴァドル、北米合衆國 祕露及西班牙諸國ノ回答書ハ左ノ如シ

(一) 北米合衆國回答書

(二月二十三日發刊「エ
ル、ホエブロ」新聞所載)

二月十七日附テ以テ北米合衆國國務長官 ロバート・ランシング 氏ヨリ同國駐劄 墨國臨時代理大使 ラモン・ペ、デ、ネグリ 氏ヘ交付シタルモノ

本國務長官ハ本月十二日附貴翰ヲ以テ送付セラレタル ヴェヌステアノ、カランザ 將軍カ 歐洲戰爭ヲ終結セシメンカ爲メ墨國事實上ノ政府ニ協力アランコトヲ請求セラレタル各中立國宛提議書ヲ領收セリ

カランザ 將軍ノ提議ハ合衆國政府ノ正ニ考量ヲ加フヘキモノナリト信ス尙十三日附貴翰ヲ以テ請求アリタル如ク本官ハ本日電報ヲ以テ和蘭、諾威、瑞典、丁抹及瑞西諸國駐劄米國代表者ヘ同將軍提議ヲ傳致シ各任國外務大臣ニ交付スヘキコトヲ命シタリ之當國政府カ本件ニ關シ事實上ノ政府ノ爲メ便宜ヲ計リタルモノニ過キスシテ合衆國政府ノ態度ハ是

ニ因リ毫モ影響ヲ受クルモノニアラス本官ハ此機會ヲ以テ貴下ニ對シテ敬意ヲ表ス

(一) ホンヂユラス 共和國回答書

(二月十六日發刊「エル」
デモクラタ」新聞所載)

ホンヂユラス 國政府ハ平和ノ爲メニ大統領 カランザ 將軍閣下ノ爲サレタル人道上ノ發議ニ賛意ヲ表スルニ吝ナラスト雖モ本件ニ關スル態度ヲ決定スルニ先タチ國際上交戰各國ニ對シ大勢力ヲ有スル北米合衆國、亞爾然丁、伯刺西及智利諸國政府ノ態度ヲ知ラント欲ス

(二) エクアドル 共和國回答書

(二月十八日發刊「エル」
デモクラタ」新聞所載)

米大陸ノ利權ヲ保護シ戰爭ノ慘禍ヲ寡ナカラシムル目的ヲ以テ一致協同セントスル米國諸國ノ提議ハ從來屢次發表セラレタル處ナルカ協同一致ノ動作タル一國又ハ數箇國ノ個々ノ努力ニ比シ多大ノ效果アルハ今更喋々スルヲ要セサルトコロナリ然レハ此協同主義ニ同意スル吾人ハ先ツ其ノ協同動作實行ノ形式ヲ定メサル可カラス此目的ヲ貫徹センカ爲メ米大

陸一致ノ行動ニ出テ中立權ノ保障ト獲得トニ努メ尙及フヘクハ戰禍ヲ尠ナカラシムルニ適當ナル方法等ヲ議センカ爲例ヘハウルグエイノ如キ國ニ於テ至急米國聯合會議ヲ開催スルヲ至便トス

是即チ我政府力實行上最有效ナル本案ヲ提起セル所以ナリ

(四) ボリヱイア 共和國回答書

(二月二十日發刊「エル」
デモクラタ」新聞所載)

凡ソ戰爭ニ於ケル潛航艇ノ參加ハ海戰ニ於ケル國際法上ノ慣例及中立國ノ平和的通商貿易ノ權利ヲ藐視スルコトナク各交戰國間ノ攻守ノ勢力ヲ一層増大スル外他ニ目的ナキモノナルニ鑑ミ茲ニ吾人カ當米大陸諸國ヲ勸誘シ以テ左ノ趣旨ノ宣言ヲ議セントスルハ其時機ヲ失セルモノニ非サルヲ信ス『歐洲戰爭ニ對シ中立ヲ維持セル米國諸國ハ世界一般ノ利益ヲ調和センカ爲メ宣言ヲナスコト次ノ如シ「潛航艇ノ中立國商船ニ對スル攻撃ハ凡テ違法ナリ封鎖區域内ニ於テ之ヲ爲スト否トヲ問ハサルナリ但シ封鎖區域内ニ於テハ正當ニ此等商船ヲ拿捕スルコトヲ得ヘシ』

(五) サルヴァドル 共和國回答書

(二月二十一日發刊「エル」
ボエプロ」新聞所載)

サルヴァドル 國政府ハ中立國諸國カ極力歐洲戰爭ノ擴大ヲ阻ミ且ツ其終結ヲ早カラシムルニ努力スヘキ義務アルコトニ同意シ執政長官ノ發セラレタル人道上ノ提議ヲ大ニ稱讚スルモノナリ又墨國ノ提議ヲ受ケタル諸國ノ大部分ハ世界ノ平和克復ノ爲メ一致協力ノ勞ヲ惜マサルヘキヲ信ス

(六) ペルー 國回答書

(二月二十二日發刊「エル・ポエプロ」新聞所載)

我政府ハ世界ヲ困惱セシムル大戰亂ノ終結ヲ早カラシムル希望ヲ以テ貴國政府カ爲サレタル崇高ナル行動ヲ稱讚シ併セテ其高尚ナル信念カ人道上ニ多大ノ貢獻ヲナスヘキコトヲ確信ス

(七) 西班牙國回答書

(二月二十七日發刊「エル・ポエプロ」新聞所載)

西班牙國政府ハ墨國政府ノ提議ニ對シ慎重ノ考料ヲ加ヘ可成速ニ之カ回答ヲ致スヘシ

(八) 墨國更ニ嚴正中立ノ態度ヲ支持スヘキコトヲ宣明スル件

(三月十八日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

MEXICO DECLARES NEUTRALITY AGAIN.

ANSWERS AMERICA'S REFUSAL TO JOIN NEUTRAIS IN EFFORT

TO END THE WAR.

PEACE WORK TO CONTINUE.

REPUBLIC HOPES TO PREVENT NATIONS OF THIS HEMISPHERE

FROM ENTERING CONFLICT.

Mexico City, March 17.—In answer to the communication of the United States to the Mexican note, which proposed that the neutral nations unite in an effort to bring about peace in Europe, or, as an alternative, place an embargo on shipments to belligerent countries, the Mexican Government issued tonight through the Foreign

Office an absolute declaration of neutrality, asserting in definite terms that it is the determination of Mexico to devote its efforts to keeping any country on this continent from taking part in the European war.

The Mexican statement also sets forth that it will continue its efforts with neutral countries with the object of bringing about European peace. The text of the Mexican communication follows:

“In view of the answer of the United States to the note which the First Chief directed to the Governments of the neutral countries in favor of peace, the Government of Mexico proposes to co-operate in its efforts to prevent any of the countries of this continent from taking part in the European conflict, and will continue its efforts with neutral countries with the object of securing European peace.”

The American Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, called at the Foreign Office tonight to discuss the Mexican answer, which was shown to him then. Candido Aguilar, the Foreign Minister, had a conference with Ambassador Fletcher at the embassy late last night. He refused to make any statement tonight further than the official communication, and the American Ambassador was equally reticent.

The American note was made public here at the same time as the Mexican statement. It said in effect that the United States was unable to join, as Mexico had pro-

posed, in a communication of the neutral powers to the belligerents to bring the war to an end either through their own efforts or through the mediation of neutrals, because the President had already made such a proposal, and one of the belligerents had simply increased its efforts.

The note also instanced the plot discovered by the United States, through which one of the belligerents planned to involve Mexico and Japan against the United States. Nor, said the note, is the United State able to agree to join in an embargo on supplies from neutrals to belligerents, as that would conflict with the stand taken in respect to Austria on Aug. 12, 1916.

The note added, however, that the United States would put no obstacle in the way of neutrals in their efforts to obtain peace as proposed in the Mexican plan.

The tone of the American note is regarded as most pleasing by Mexican officials. It is generally believed here that the nature of the Mexican statement indicates that a determined effort will be made to bring about a consolidation with South and Central American countries, which would nullify the efforts of any belligerent to drag such nations into the war.

(七) 拿捕船乗員タル米國人抑留ノ件

(イ) 獨國拿捕船乗員タル米國人ヲ解放スル件

(二月五日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED BY GERMANY.

MEN BROUGHT IN BY THE YARROWDALE PROMPTLY FREED
ON OUR DEMAND.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, 9 P.M., (via London, Feb. 5, 4:15 A.M.)—Germany today acceded to the American demand for the release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the Atlantic and brought to a German port aboard the steamer Yarrowdale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Germany's action in releasing the seventy-two American seamen prisoners from the Yarrowdale in compliance with the demand of the United States Government is calculated to create a favorable impression in Administration circles, but is not expected to alter the determination of the President to take positive

action if there is an overt act in the new submarine policy. The two issues were separate and distinct.

Germany had no just ground for holding these American seamen as prisoners of war. Under the generally accepted principles of international law, there is absolutely no justification for detaining as war prisoners merchant seamen taken into port on captured prizes unless such members of the crews of captured vessels have engaged in hostile acts against an enemy rendering them liable to treatment as combatants. None of these men offered resistance so far as the record of the case goes, and for that reason they were entitled to be released when taken into port.

The American demand for the release of these American seamen was made early yesterday morning in a wireless message to Ambassador Gerard. This message was sent prior to the dispatch of the subsequent message, sent both by cable and wireless to Ambassador Gerard, notifying him that Count von Bernstorff had received his passports and instructing Mr. Gerard and his embassy suite, as well as all American Consuls, to withdraw from Germany. Whether the German Government was aware of the break in diplomatic relations at the time Mr. Gerard received the message demanding the release of the American seamen prisoners is not known here, but notification of the break in relations is believed to have reached Germany almost simultaneously with the

demand for the release of the American seamen.

(二月七日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7, (via London).—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, the seventy-two Americans on the Yarrowdale, who were released by Germany, received their liberty because of their declaration that they were not aware when they joined their ships that Germany regarded armed merchantmen as warships.

(ロ) 米國獨國ニ對シテ更ニ米國船員ノ解放ヲ逼ルノ件

(二月十四日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

DEMANDS RELEASE OF 64 AMERICANS.

LANSING ASKS BERLIN WHY SEAMEN FROM THE YARROWDALE ARE STILL PRISONERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Acting through the Swiss Government, which is now representing German diplomatic interests in the United States, Secretary Lansing today made inquiries of the German Government as to the reasons for the continued detention of the sixty-four American seamen who were taken to Germany aboard the prize ship Yarrowdale. This move is preliminary to more vigorous action if the men are not promptly released.

The inquiry sent today sets forth that there is no just reason for continuing to hold these American seamen, and insists upon their immediate release.

The Government is reiterating the peremptory demand it made for the release of the men on Feb. 3, the day that President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany. Following the delivery of this demand by Ambassador Gerard the German Government promised to release all the prisoners. This promise was made almost coincidental with this Government's notification to Ambassador Gerard of its action in handing passports to Count von Bernstorff, but before Mr. Gerard had actually asked for his passports and before the German Government knew of the break in relations. The fear is growing here that the men may be held as hostages for the seamen on German vessels tied up in American ports.

The Americans taken in on the Yarrowdale have now been held as prisoners of war for the last forty-four days, and are being so held contrary to the principles of international law as understood and insisted upon by the Government of the United States. They were taken into the German prize port of Swinemunde on Dec. 31, but it was not until Jan. 19 that the German Government, after the operations of the sea raider became known, announced to the world that it was holding neutral merchant seamen as prisoners of war.

The excuse for holding these men was the thinnest sort of pretext, according to the view held in Washington. The Admiralty statement of Jan. 19 said that 103 subjects of neutral States were being treated as "prisoners of war," in so far as they had taken pay on armed enemy vessels. They were not being held for having committed hostile acts, but merely because they were paid for serving "on armed enemy vessels." This Government insists that Germany had no right to hold any Americans as "war prisoners" unless they committed hostile acts, and to date the Berlin Government has not even set up the pretense that these seamen had committed such an act.

It was not until Feb. 6 that the State Department was able to receive from the German Government a definite statement regarding the Yarrowdale prisoners. Mr.

Gerard informed Secretary Lansing that he had been assured by the Berlin Government that it would release the Yarrowdale seamen, and that this was done on the assumption that at the time these seamen sailed they did not know it was the intention of the German Government to treat as ships of war armed merchantmen. This message, received on Feb. 6, was sent by Mr. Gerard on Feb. 4. It was the first definite statement this Government had received that Germany was treating armed merchant vessels as ships of war, and dealing with seamen found on such vessels as if they were combatants. An unofficial dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 11 quoted Foreign Secretary Zimmermann as saying he had requested the Swiss Government to make inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of German ships in American ports.

"We could not consent to the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners," Secretary Zimmermann was quoted as saying, "which was taken to be agreed to a week ago. These men had been taken off armed merchantmen and their status had been established. They will be released just as soon as we learn of the fate of the German crews in American ports."

(ハ) 獨國遂ニ米國船員ヲ解放スル件

(二月十六日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

YARROWDALE SEAMEN HAVE BEEN RELEASED. 八八

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via London, Feb. 16.)—The American seamen who were brought prisoners to Germany on board the British steamer Yarrowdale have been liberated.

(二) 獨國米國船員ヲ一時抑留シタル理由ヲ説明スル件

(二月二十三日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

MEN ON YARROWDALE FREED, SAYS BERLIN.

WOLFF BUREAU DISPATCH SAYS ACTION WAS TAKEN AS AN EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency sends this dispatch, received from the Wolff Bureau in Berlin:

“It is learned that the crews of the merchant ships, brought to Germany aboard

the British steamer Yarrowdale, have been released, although it is held that by reason of the present circumstances, the American sailors might have been treated as prisoners of war. It was decided some time ago to release them as an exceptional measure, they having begun their voyages without knowing that they exposed themselves to treatment as prisoners because they shipped aboard armed enemy merchantmen.

“After the rupture of relations with the United States news reached Germany that German ships had been seized and their crews interned. That news gave rise to the idea that it might be prudent not to liberate the American sailors until official information was received as to the real situation. Information has now been received officially that German ships in American ports have not been seized, and that their crews have not been interned.”

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22, (via London.)—A dispatch, received here from Berlin, says that the American sailors, taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale, were released after the German Government had been informed officially that German ships in America had not been confiscated or their crews interned.

(ホ) 獨國米國船員ノ抑留ヲ檢疫ノ理由ニ依リ繼
續スル件

(二月二十八日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

BERLIN DETAINING AMERICAN SEAMEN.

REPORTS NOW THAT THERE IS INFECTION IN THEIR CAMP AND
THAT THEY ARE IN QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON RESENTS NEW REASON AND SENDS ANOTHER INQUIRY
THROUGH SPANISH EMBASSY.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 27.)—The release of the American prisoners brought to Germany on the Yarrowdale, although ordered some time ago, says the Overseas News Agency, cannot be carried out for the moment, as an infectious disease has been discovered at the place of their residence.

As the outbreak of the malady necessitates a quarantine measure affecting the number of persons about to leave Germany, the Overseas Agency states that the delay in the departure of the Americans is in the interests of neutral countries. The hope

is expressed that the quarantine will be of short duration.

The American citizens, it is announced, are safe and well.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Germany's procrastination in complying with repeated American demands for the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners is bringing the controversy to a stage of extreme gravity.

Accounted from the first perhaps the most serious difficulty between the two countries aside from the submarine issue itself, the case of the American sailors taken to Germany aboard the Yarrowdale, has been a source of growing concern and indignation among officials, some of whom now are convinced that Germany's intention is nothing more nor less than to hold the American seamen as hostages pending a decision as to peace or war. Such an act would be regarded here as not only a flagrant violation of international law and treaty rights, but an open insult to the dignity and good faith of the United States. While the Administration has been inclined to subordinate all collateral issues to the paramount principles involved in the submarine campaign, the plight of these seamen has forced itself steadily forward as one of the most important factors in the whole German crisis.

Although no official advices reporting the redetention of the seamen had reached

ficial news cablegram that these Americans were being held up by a health quarantine. This alleged quarantine is explained in the telegram received by Dr. Ritter today from Germany and transmitted to Secretary Lansing. The message read:

"The transfer already arranged of American sailors from Yarrowdale to the frontier has not as yet been possible because one of the British sailors in camp of Brandelburg, likewise from Yarrowdale and interned with the American sailors, was found to be suffering from typhus exanthematicus. Their transfer to Swiss frontier will probably take place March 7, when quarantine comes to an end. Spanish Embassy in Berlin has been invited to have a doctor of confidence visit the Americans. This afternoon two veterinaries and two doctors from the Yarrowdale who were in officer prisoner camp at Karlsruhe arrived at Wamemünde for departure for Denmark."

() 獨國俘虜トセル米國船員ヲ解放スル件

(三月十日) ニデーモーニング・スター(ス)

YARROWDALE MEN FREED BY GERMANY.

DUE LAST NIGHT AT THE SWISS BORDER, HAVING BEEN SENT

AWAY IN AFTERNOON.

ROUTE HOME IS NOT KNOWN.

AMERICAN MINISTER ORDERS CONSUL AT ZURICH TO KEEP THE PARTY
THERE TEMPORARILY.

BERNE, March 9, (via Paris).—The American Legation here was surprised this morning when it learned from The Associated Press that the fifty-nine Americans who were taken to Germany as prisoners on the steamship Yarrowdale would arrive at the Swiss border tonight.

Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister, immediately telephoned to Consul General Keene at Zurich, asking him to keep the men there if possible until instructions could be obtained from Washington. Berne, already is overcrowded with strangers, and it will be hard to find accommodations here for new arrivals. Minister Stovall also took other measures of preparation.

It is assumed here that the men will not be supplied with funds and will only have provisional Spanish passports, and that in the majority of cases they will throw themselves on the legation for ways and means of getting home. Nothing is known

here of what route the men will take in returning to the United States.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, March 9.)—Fifty-nine Americans taken from vessels sunk by the German raider in the South Atlantic and brought in to Swinemünde on Jan. 1 on board the captured British steamer Yarrowdale were released from quarantine today and left at 4 P. M. for the Swiss frontier. The route over which they departed was the one chosen for their return by the United States Government.

News of their impending release was conveyed to them in the detention camp at Brandenburg yesterday by The Associated Press correspondent. Their attire and wardrobes hardly qualified them for a walk up Fifth Avenue, but the information that their quarantine had ended and that they soon would be homeward bound elicited an instant cheer. Most of them were seamen and were unaware that the Georgic and Mount Temple upon which they had shipped were armed merchantmen and were considered by Germany as fair prizes of war.

The majority of the men live in Boston, Brooklyn, or Philadelphia. Their detention for the last twenty-three days was due to the discovery of spotted typhoid fever in their camp.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Americans and other neutrals who were on board the captured British steamer Yarrowdale left Germany on Wednesday.

The Spanish, American, and Brazilian Yarrowdale prisoners were sent from the prisoners' camp at Brandenburg to Switzerland by way of Linden on Wednesday afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. Members of other neutral crews were sent home through various frontier towns. The dispatch says that the prisoners were released on the expiration of the quarantine imposed by the discovery of a case of spotted fever.

(八) 獨國米國領事官ヲ抑留スル件

(三月一日 ニカーヨット・メイトス)

GERMANY HOLDS FOUR U. S. CONSULS.

HELD BECAUSE TEUTON WAS DETAINED IN CUBA—THEIR RELEASE ASKED.

SUSPECT RITTER OF 'LEAK'

OFFICIALS FEAR SWISS LEGATION GAVE OUT REPORT—NOTE IN
YARROWDALE CASE, TOO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Immediate release of five American consuls being detained in Germany was asked in a note sent the Berlin Government tonight by the United States.

The request was made in a communication replying to a note received from Germany earlier in the day in which it was announced that the American officials would be allowed to travel to new posts in Europe when the Berlin Government had been officially informed that German Consuls in this country ordered to South America and Central America had been permitted to proceed.

The action of Germany was based upon circumstances which, through no fault of this Government, detained Consul Mueller at Havana, Cuba, when he was on his way from Atlanta to his new post at Quito, Ecuador. The United States in its reply made it clear that the departure from this country of German consular officials had not been interfered with and that this Government could not control the movements of

German Consuls in Cuba or other foreign territory.

In all, five American consular officers are being held in Germany, Mueller was Acting Consul, representing Germany at Atlanta, when the break in diplomatic relations occurred. After his arrival in Havana he notified Berlin that he had been "detained." It is assumed that the German Government misconstrued his message and concluded that he meant to convey the impression that he was being "held" through some fault of the United States.

"LEAK" DISPLEASURES WASHINGTON.

The facts that five American Consular officers were being held in Germany, pending the satisfaction of the German official mind as to the status of Mueller and that notes had been delivered to the State Department regarding the Mueller case were made public here late this afternoon and caused vexation and displeasure at the State Department, where the impression was created that the Swiss Legation in Washington was responsible for the "leak."

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, is now representing the interests of Germany in Washington. From what could be gathered in official circles today, the State Department would be displeased to learn that Dr. Ritter, or any one connected with his legation had been indiscrete enough to disclose for publication the contents of mes-

stages passing between the United States and German Governments with the Swiss Government acting as intermediary.

When confirmation of the reported detention of the five Americans was sought at the State Department a high official refused to deny or affirm the story until he could be assured of the source of the information on which the report was based. It was made plain that the State Department had not disclosed anything regarding the case, and the question was even asked in State Department circles whether this story had emanated from the Swiss Legation.

Dr. Ritter's position was described as simply that of a "messenger" between the German and American Governments. It was explained that he was simply to convey messages sent from Berlin through the Swiss Government to Washington, and that he was not in a position to take any action affecting the intercourse or relations of the two countries on his own initiative.

The American officials detained in Germany are Consul Henry C. A. Daum, transferred from Aachen to Harput, Turkey; Consul John Q. Wood, from Chemnitz to Messina; Vice Consul W. Bruce Wallace, from Magdeburg to Constantinople, and Vice Consul C. Inness Brown, from Mannheim to Constantinople.

YARROWDALE MEN'S CASE.

The action of the German Government in detaining the seventy-two American seamen who were taken into a German port on the German prize ship Yarrowdale has displeased the Government and resulted in the dispatch today of a fresh inquiry, through the medium of the Spanish Government, for the facts in the case.

The Department acted on press dispatches stating that the Americans had been released but were again detained in the interest of neutral countries because an infectious disease had appeared at their camp. Officials here put no credence in this statement, and privately charge Germany with bad faith.

Everywhere it was admitted that Germany's treatment of those Americans was aggravating the issue between the two countries, and was likely to intensify the popular feeling against Germany in America. So far as is known, the President has not decided what action this Government will take in the event that Germany flatly refuses to free the Americans and permit them to leave the country. It is recognized that a formal demand is not efficacious, as that already has been dispatched and has gone unheeded, apparently, by the German authorities.

With the exception of friendly intervention through the good offices of other neutral countries, and possibly of Austria-Hungary, there is no recourse left the United States in dealing with the situation except an ultimatum, unless they are soon released. It

is considered doubtful that this Government contemplates the dispatch of an ultimatum in the case, which is considered wholly subordinate to and of notably less consequence than the main issue, which is the submarine situation.

ASKS ABOUT CONSULS HELD.

GERMAN MOTIVES SUSPENDED—OVER 1,500 AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department has requested the Spanish Ambassador to learn why Germany is preventing the departure of the four American Consuls who were ordered by the Department to proceed to Turkey when diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were broken.

It is surmised by some officials here that Germany is attempting to induce Turkey not to receive the Consuls. The Constantinople Government has not yet notified the State Department of the acceptability of the Consuls, and this is attributed to German influence in Turkey.

The Consuls detained in Germany are Henry C. A. Daum, ordered to transfer

from Aachen to Harput, Turkey; John H. Wood, from Chemnitz to Messina; Vice Consul W. Bruce Wallace, from Magdeburg to Constantinople, and Vice Consul C. Inness Brown, from Mannheim to Constantinople.

Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople, in response to an inquiry from the State Department, has cabled that the number of American citizens in Turkey desiring passage to the United States is between 1,500 and 2,000, exclusive of naturalized Americans of Moslem origin. The Ambassador stated that the Americans assembled at Harput and Smyrna, whose number is comparatively small, are unable to get transportation to Beirut, for which point the United States cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar are destined, to take them on board.

The Department is awaiting Turkey's answer to this Government's repeated request for assurances that the two naval vessels will not be imperiled on their voyage from Alexandria, Egypt, to and from Turkish waters, before ordering them to proceed to Beirut. The seeming impossibility of Turkey to obtain guarantees from the German Government that German submarines will not attack the ships caused some officials today to predict the Des Moines and Caesar would not be ordered to proceed.

(九) 土耳其國在留米國人ヲ抑留スル件

(三月十八日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

AMERICANS HELD PRISONER BY TURKS.

OFFICIAL LIST OF ABOUT 1,000 MADE PUBLIC BY RELIEF COMMITTEE HERE.
AWAITING OUR WARSHIPS.

RESCUE VESSELS THUS FAR DENIED SAFE CONDUCT BY PORTE—WIFE OF
A CONSUL AMONG THE REFUGEES.

The first official list of American citizens virtually held prisoner in Syria and Palestine by the Turkish Government, that Government having failed to grant safe conduct to American war vessels to proceed into Turkish waters and rescue them, was made public yesterday by the Joint Distribution Committee for the Funds of Jewish War Sufferers. The list contains the names of all the Americans held by the Turks, and includes Christian as well as Jewish citizens.

In making public the list the committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chair-

man, says: "The list is compiled from requests cabled through the State Department to the American Embassy at Constantinople, asking that the Turkish Government allow the individuals named to board the United States warships. Among the persons in whose behalf this Government has exerted its efforts are missionaries, teachers and, in one case, the wife of a United States Consul. The majority are women and children, the husbands and fathers of whom are in the United States. In all, there are about 1,000 persons, all of whom have relatives here. In most cases, the relatives have long ago deposited the money to prepay the passage of these refugees to the United States."

(人名表省略)

(十) 商船ノ到着港及載貨目録ノ公表ヲ停止セル件

(二月十八日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

BAN ON REPORTING DESTINATIONS OF SHIPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GUARDING AGAINST U-BOATS, ALSO FORBIDS

PUBLISHING MANIFESTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The practice of making public the destinations and

manifests of merchant ships leaving American ports is to be discontinued during the crisis with Germany, as a step toward the protection of American interests from the German submarine campaign.

No word as to the port for which any vessel sails, or the cargo she carries, will be made public by the Government officials who grant clearance, and the great merchant fleet carrying American commerce abroad will come and go with all the secrecy of war vessels in time of war.

This decision of the Treasury Department, it is said, will be made effective at once, as a measure of precaution. It is already virtually in effect at New York, and will be applied, within forty-eight hours, to every other American port on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts and in the island possessions.

Ship owners who wish to announce the destination of their vessels and the nature of their cargo will remain at liberty to do so, of course, but otherwise vessels may sail without their movements becoming known.

The decision to withhold from the public the manifests and clearances granted vessels is not ascribed to any new development in the international situation, but has been reached, it is said, in the course of consideration of measures to safeguard shipping. Officials decline to discuss it in detail. It has been pointed out, however, that

announcement of sailings from American ports for points in the German war zone would be of great moment if communicated to submarines, which would thus be enabled to lie in wait for their prey.

The policy of withholding this information at New York, the chief port for such sailings, was determined a week ago, it is said, and with German raiders operating in the South Atlantic officials felt that the same safeguards should be extended to vessels plying between this country and South American ports.

Observers at Sand Key, Fla., and Cape Henry, Va., were instructed several days ago to cease reporting the passage of ships.

第二 武装中立

(一) 武装中立案

(イ) 武装中立實行ニ關シ大統領ノ議會ニ對スル
教書及之カ實施ニ關スル法案

(二月二十七日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross-purposes between us.

On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German Government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this Government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity even which might interfere with their object.

That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active exhibition for nearly four weeks. Its practical results are not fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the 1st of February, when the new policy of the Imperial Government was put into operation.

We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral Governments to prevent these depredations, but I fear none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

Two American vessels have been sunk, the *Housatonic* and the *Lyman M. Law*. The case of the *Housatonic*, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the *Frye*, in which, it will be recalled, the German Government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the *Frye*, were safeguarded with reasonable care.

The case of the *Law*, which was carrying lemon-box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German Government has used it.

In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addressed you on

the 3d of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our ship owners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted—a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

This, in itself, might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred.

But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities, which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint, rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are in fact and not in word merely, to defend

our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand by constitutional limitation and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it.

I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do.

I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people, who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace, to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good-will—rights recognized time out of mind by all

the civilized nations of the world.

No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the willful acts and aggressions of others.

You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen.

I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence, and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months; and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought—the thought that lies

beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself.

I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance. We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of State, and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty.

I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things.

TEXT OF BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE GIVING POWER TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—*Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee introduced late this afternoon in the House of Representatives the following bill, presumably based on a draft sent him by the President:*

“BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms, should it in his judgment become necessary for him to do so, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attack; and that he be and is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas.

“Sec. 2. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the President of the United States for the purposes herein stated, the said sum to be available until the 1st day of January, 1918: and the President is authorized to transfer so much thereof as he may deem necessary to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, created by Act of

Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1914, for the purpose of insuring vessels, their freight, passage moneys, and cargoes against loss or damage by the present risks of war.

“Sec. 3. For the purpose of meeting the expenditures herein authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States and to issue therefore funds of the United States, not exceeding in the aggregate \$100,000,000, said bonds to be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and to bear interest at the rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; provided, that such bonds shall be sold at not less than par, shall not carry the circulating privilege, and that all citizens of the United States shall be given an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; that both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and be exempt from all taxation and duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form of all States, municipal, or local authorities; that any bonds issued hereunder may, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per centum per annum, if any bonds shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate than 3 per centum per annum by virtue of any act passed on or before Dec. 31, 1918.

“Sec. 4. In order to pay the necessary expenses connected with the said issue or bonds, or any conversions thereof, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds herein authorized to be issued, or which may be converted, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.”

(ロ) 上院ニ於テ武装中立案握潰後大統領ノ發シ

タル言明書

(三月五日) ニコロエーン・スキャンン

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1917.—The following statement by President Wilson was given out at the White House tonight:

The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation disclosed a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern Government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country

or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority; but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven Senators had determined that it should not.

The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action, if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government.

This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need of it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed. The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency. The Conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources

which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives. The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point and the General Deficiency bill. It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the Shipping Board to meet the special needs of the new situations into which our commerce has been forced or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any men now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless,

helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

Although, as a matter of fact, the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will, of course, be that it is not so and that other Governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible. The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the same time the President authorized the further statement that what rend-

ered the situation even more grave than it had been supposed that it was, was the discovery that, while the President under his general constitutional powers could do much of what he had asked the Congress to empower him to do, it had been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unreported which may raise insuperable practical obstacles and may nullify his power.

(一) 墨西哥國及日本國ヲ煽動シテ米國ト争ハシメ

ントスル獨國ノ密計暴露ノ件

(イ) 右ニ關スル獨國ノ密書

(三月一日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

TEXT OF GERMANY'S PROPOSAL TO FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH
MEXICO AND JAPAN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[Authentic copy of the German Foreign Minister's note to the German Minister
in Mexico.

Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.

On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In

spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan. At the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(ロ) 米國政府獨國密書ノ真正ナルコトヲ上院ニ
通告スル件

(三月二日 ロナーモーク・キヤム)

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SENATE RESOLUTION AND
SECRETARY LANSING'S REPORT ON ZIMMERMANN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, March, 1.—Following is the text of the reply of President Wilson to the Senate resolution asking for information concerning the Zimmermann note to the German Minister to Mexico:

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 1, 1917.

To the Senate:
In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting the President to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of States, which has my approval.

WOODROW WILSON.

[Inclosure.]

To the President :

The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting that body be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information you have concerning the note published in the press of this date, purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I have the honor to state that the Government is in possession of evidence which establishes the fact that the note referred to is authentic, and that it is in possession of the Government of the United States, and that the evidence was procured by this Government during the present week, but that it is, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate at the present time any further information in possession of the Government of the United States relative to the note mentioned in the resolution of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT LANSING.

(ハ) 獨國外相密書事件ヲ辯解スル件

(口) 米國文部省國務(三月四日ニチーゴトクノイニス)

ZIMMERMANN DEFENDS ACT.

SAYS OVERTURES TO MEXICO WERE JUSTIFIED AS A MEASURE OF DEFENSE.

BERLIN, March, 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau):

“Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was asked by a staff member of the Overseas News Agency about the English report that ‘a German plot had been revealed to get Mexico to declare war against the United States and to secure Japan’s aid against the United States.’ Secretary Zimmermann answered:

“You understand that it is impossible for me to discuss the facts of this ‘revealed plot’ just at this moment and under these circumstances. I therefore may be allowed to limit my answer to what is said in the English reports, which certainly are not inspired by sympathy with Germany. The English report expressly states that Germany expected and wished to remain on terms of friendship with the United States, but that we had prepared measures of defense in case the United States declared war against Germany. I fail to see how such a ‘plot’ is inspired by unfriendliness on our part. It would mean nothing but that we would use means

universally admitted in war; in case the United States declared war.

“The most important part of the alleged plot is its condition and form. [The version of the Zimmermann statement cabled from London reads in this sentence: “The most important part of the alleged plot is its conditional form.”] The whole “plot” falls flat to the ground in case the United States does not declare war against us. And if we really, as the report alleges, considered the possibility of hostile acts of the United States against us, then we really had reasons to do so.

CITES ALLEGED PAN-AMERICAN PLOT.

“An Argentine newspaper a short while ago really “revealed a plot” when it told that the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies. This “plot” apparently was not conditional in the least. The news as published by La Prensa, (Buenos Aires,) agrees well with the interpretation given, for instance, by an American newspaper man, Edward Price, in Berlin and London, who said that the United States was waiting only for the proper moment in order opportunely to assist the Entente. (The London version reads, “openly to assist.”) The same American stated that Americans from the beginning of the war really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the Entente’s disposal, and that Americans had not declared war only because they felt

sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be during that time much more efficient for the Entente than direct participation in the war. Whether this American newspaper man reported the facts exactly we were at a loss to judge in satisfactory fashion, since we were more or less completely cut off from communication with the United States.

“But there were other facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances. Everybody knows these facts, and I need not repeat them. The Entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all these pro-Entente demonstrations in the United States. And if you link these demonstrations with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that it was not frivolous on our part to consider what defensive measures we should take in case we were attacked by the United States.”

(二) 密書事件ニ關シ在米日本大使館ヨリ日本ノ
無關係ナルコトヲ公表シタル件

(三月二日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES.

PLOT NOTE SHOWN TO ENVOY BEFORE PUBLICATION AS MARK OF
PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE.

ASSURANCES BY EMBASSY.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The idea that Japan would for a moment consider the proposal to desert her alliance with the Entente, as outlined in the intercepted note from the German Foreign Office to the German Minister at Mexico City, made public this morning, to say anything of joining with Germany in a war on the United States, a considered utterly preposterous in both Japanese and British official circles.

The relations between Japan and her European allies as well as between Japan and the United States have been regarded as growing increasingly cordial during the last year, and there is every reason to believe, it was pointed out today at the Japanese Embassy, that both material and political interests will tend to draw the three groups still nearer together in the future. The Embassy issued an official statement today designed to help set at rest any uneasiness about Japanese relations which might have been aroused by the publication of the attempted German intrigue. It read:

“With regard to the alleged German attempt at inducing Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, made public in the press this morning, the Japanese Embassy, while lacking information as to whether such invitation ever reached Tokio, desires to state most emphatically that any invitation of this sort would in no circumstances be entertained by the Japanese Government, which is in entire accord and in close relations with the Allied Powers on account of formal agreement and of common causes, and, moreover, whose friendship with the United States is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality.”

SOURCE OF ALARMIST REPORTS.

Among the other effects of the publication of the German scheme to alienate Mexico and Japan from the United States, there is a general belief here that it will help to clear up and trace to their proper source many of the vague, alarming rumors about Japanese activities in Mexico. There is now a decided disposition in many quarters to believe that the rumors and insinuations that Japanese activities in Mexico have been inspired from the same source as the German attempt to drag Mexico and Japan into an alliance against the United States; in other words, that much of the Japanese-Mexican alarmist talk which has circulated through the country from time to time during the war has been deliberately inspired by German agents, that it has

been one of the many ramifications of the far-reaching propaganda which has sought to embarrass the American Government on every hand during the trying negotiations over the submarine controversy.

There is not the slightest disposition here to feel that in any of this trouble, whether in Mexico or elsewhere, the Japanese Government or people have been at all responsible. The belief is rather that whatever intrigues have been going on in Mexico, it has been German and not Japanese influences which have been at work. It is pointed out that in their deliberate attempt to stir up international strife for the United States German propagandists would not hesitate for a moment to play the game at both ends, and at the same time they were seeking to persuade Japan to be faithless to her international obligations and attack the United States they might also be industriously injecting into American public opinion the belief that the plots that they themselves were continually attempting to hatch across the Mexican border were the work of the Japanese.

The State Department took particular occasion to make it clear today that the Government was sure that Japan had had no part whatever in the German intrigue. It was learned authoritatively that the note to the German Minister to Mexico from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was sent to the Japanese Ambassador yesterday in ad-

vance of its publication, in order to assure the Japanese Government that the United States was in no way inclined to question Japan's good faith throughout the trying months just passed.

Officials at the Japanese Embassy today laid particular emphasis on the care with which Japan had sought to avoid any move in or toward Mexico which would be liable to suspicion in this country. Japan had not been slow to realize, they said, in what a delicate state Mexican politics stood, and she had therefore gone to great lengths to use caution in her dealings with that country, aside from any other person to convince the United States of her great desire to bring about the most cordial relations between the United States and Japan.

There are many reasons for the view taken by both American and Japanese officials here that the relations between the United States and Japan have not been so cordial in years as during the last few months. One of the recent incidents which have helped to promote the friendship between the two countries was the successful effort made by the State Department to check anti-Japanese land legislation in Idaho and Oregon. The move was made at the suggestion from the Japanese Embassy that the passage of the bills might create a misunderstanding at Tokio, and the prompt action taken by the department has tended greatly to increase the confidence of the

Japanese Government that the United States was sincere in its desire to remain on the best of terms with Japan.

JAPAN'S CONCILIATORY EFFORTS.

It was said at the embassy today that the Japanese authorities are making every effort on their part to avoid friction between the two countries on the Pacific Coast land and labor question in response to the efforts of the American Government to prevent American agitation on this question. The Japanese Government is keeping to the letter its "gentleman's agreement" to prevent further emigration of Japanese laborers to this country, and at the same time is seeking to impress on the Japanese already in this country the necessity for conforming in every way to the customs and principles of America in order to make themselves unobjectionable to native Americans.

One of the movements which is working strongly to produce a close friendship between the two peoples is the growing commercial and financial relations between them. This is being manifested in two ways. In the first place, the war with its shutting off of part of the European trade with the United States has practically doubled America's import and export trade with Japan. Aside from this, Japan needs capital for the development of Chinese resources, and naturally looks to the United States, now the leading banking country of the world, for it. There have been evidences that she

wishes to secure the co-operation and the rivalry of American firms in China, one example being the report that the American international Corporation is to have a joint part with Japanese promoters in the development of the railway systems.

But, apart from her primary reasons for wishing to maintain friendship with the United States, Japan's desire to remain on good terms with her allies would also tend to strengthen the bonds between her and America at present, when the United States is on the verge of a break with their enemy. Should actual war ensue between Germany and the United States, it could not but strengthen American friendship with Japan.

(ホ) 密書事件ニ關スル日本外相ノ言明

(三月三日 ニコロモーン・タムン)

NO PLOT PROPOSED TO JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS; ABSURD IDEA BASED ON OUTRAGEOUS PRESUMPTION.

TOKIO, March, 2.—Japan has received no proposition from either Mexico or Germany, directly or indirectly, to join in a possible war against the United States. Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, informed The Associated Press today.

Viscount Motono said he considered such an idea ridiculous, it being based on the outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon her allies. If Mexico received the proposal, Viscount Motono added, that country showed intelligence in not transmitting it to Japan.

PIOTING OF GERMANS NOT NEW TO JAPANESE.

MINISTRY TELLS OF FREQUENT ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE DISTRUST BETWEEN JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

Tokio, March, 3.—An additional statement, issued by the Japanese Foreign Office today refers to frequent attempts of Germany "to sow seeds of distrust between Japan and Great Britain and to cause the estrangement of Japan and the United States," and adds:

"The Government is confident that the peoples and Governments of the Entente will continue to have confidence in Japan's loyalty and its determination to extend all possible aid and share the difficulties and hardships until the struggle against Ger-

many and cruelties ends."

The declaration of the Japanese Government, through Foreign Minister Viscount Motono, that Japan has received no proposition from Mexico or Germany to join in a possible war against the United States was supplemented in a statement made to The Associated Press on behalf of the Government by Kijuro Shidehara, Vice Foreign Minister.

"We were greatly surprised to hear of the German proposal," he said. "We cannot imagine what Germany is thinking about to conceive that she could possibly involve us in war with the United States merely by asking Mexico. This is too ridiculous for words. Needless to say, Japan remains faithful to her allies."

In response to a question regarding Japan's attitude toward the anti-Japanese measures which were brought forward in Idaho and Oregon, M. Shidehara said he had especially requested newspapers to refrain from inflammatory comment, advising that the matter be left for treatment through diplomatic channels. It was noticeable that the agitation did not approach that at the time the question was brought up in California in 1913, and it is doubtful whether the masses of the people were even cognizant of the Oregon and Idaho bills.

"Of course we registered objections to the bills on the ground that they were

discriminatory," M. Shidehara continued. "Japan is convinced Secretary Lansing has done everything possible to prevent the passage of the measures, but regrets the apparent revival of an anti-alien measure in one State. We realize the embarrassment of the Federal Government, owing to the system of State rights, but it is our duty to protest the dignity, honor, and interests of Japanese subjects."

M. Shidehara, continuing, declared that the relations between Japan and America were entirely friendly, and that Japan hoped to discover a fundamental solution of the problems effecting Japanese residents in the United States, but had not yet found it. The Associated Press correspondent called the attention of the Vice Foreign Minister to the comments of several Japanese newspapers, including a paper in Osaka, referring to the alleged menace of the increasing navy of the United States, and to the possibility of a future war between Japan and that country; also to another comment condemning anti-Japanese legislation in America, and urging the creation of identical interests with China by co-operation, as a means of improving the chances of solving all the problems which might lead to war.

M. Shidehara replied that the Japanese press did not represent the opinion of responsible Japanese leaders nor influence the Government, whose constant desire was friendship with America.

Concerning Mexico, he said the Japanese relations with that country were normal. He understood that some Japanese mechanics sailed on the Kotohira Maru with machinery chiefly designed for Mexican paper mills. Mexican agents, he said, were unable to purchase rifles or war munitions in Japan.

Colonel Manuel Perez Romero, the Mexican Minister to Japan, today denied to The Associated Press correspondent all knowledge of the German conspiracy. He declared that he had conducted no negotiations on that subject and that he believed Japan wanted only friendship and increased commercial relations with the United States.

Although some groups of Japanese profess pro-German sentiments, diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers here express the conviction that the Terachi Government not only is faithful to the Entente but essentially prudent in all affairs of State, seeking to avoid new difficulties in the present world crisis. The Associated Press correspondent is informed that Germany unsuccessfully attempted two years ago to detach Japan from the Entente, and that Japan promptly informed her allies of it. In diplomatic circles the latest German conspiracy is characterized as childish and incomprehensible.

Empress Sadako today contributed 100,000 yen to the national fund for the sick

and wounded of the Entente Powers.

The Japanese press has, for some time, been urging the United States to declare war on Germany and expressing wonderment at what it describes as "the hesitation of President Wilson," who, the newspapers say, may be trying to avoid the responsibility of beginning hostilities.

() 密書事件ニ關スル寺内首相ノ言明

(三月六日 ニホーモーク・キートン)

PLOT REPUGNANT TO JAPAN'S HONOR.

PRIME MINISTER TERAUCHI SAYS GERMANY'S PROPOSAL WAS NOT REACHED TOKIO.

ENVOY TO SEE PRESIDENT.

AMBASSADOR SATO EXPECTED TO CONVEY OFFICIAL ASSURANCES OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S FRIENDSHIP FOR UNITED STATES.

Special to *The New York Times*.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Immediately after the publication last Thursday of the letter of Herr Zimmermann disclosing a German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to form an alliance against the United States, James Keeley, editor of *The Chicago Herald*, cabled to Count Teruchi, Prime Minister of Japan, asking for an official expression of opinion from the Government of the Mikado. Tonight through the Japanese Embassy at Washington, Mr. Keeley received the following cablegram:

"Tokio, 9.45 A. M., March 5.—

"Editor *The Chicago Herald*:

"Replying to your request:

"The revelation of Germany's latest plot looking to a combination between Japan and Mexico against United States is interesting in many ways. We are surprised not so much by the persistent efforts of the Germans to cause an estrangement between Japan and the United States as by their complete failure of appreciating the aims and ideals of other nations:

"Nothing is more repugnant to our sense of honor and the lasting welfare of this country than to betray our allies and friends in time of trial and to become a party to a combination directed against United States to whom we are bound not only by the sentiments of true friendship but also by the material interests of vast and far-

reaching importance.

"The proposal which is now reported to have been planned by the German Foreign Office has not been communicated to the Japanese Government up to this moment, either directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, but should it ever come to hand, I can conceive no other form of reply than that of indignant and categorical refusal.

"COUNT TERAUCHI,
"Prime Minister of Japan."

(三) 米國白耳義國ニ在ル米國外交官及救恤委員ノ
撤退ヲ命スル件

三月二十五日 ニハーモーク・キーンズ
U. S. WITHDRAWS FROM BELGIUM.

RECALLS ENVOY AND ENDS PARTICIPATION IN RELIEF WORK.
CAN'T TRUST GERMANY.

NOTE DECLARES PROMISES OF BERLIN GOVERNMENT ARE UNACCEPTABLE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Wilson reluctantly ordered the withdrawal of the American relief commission from Belgium to-day. The gigantic humanitarian work whereby 10,000,000 civilians have been fed and provided for since the outbreak of the war will be turned over to a joint neutral commission largely under the supervision of Dutch military officers.

Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, will go to Havre, France, resuming his duties at the temporary Belgian capital. About forty-five Americans in Belgium and northern France are affected by the order. Their places will be taken by Dutch students.

In announcing the President's decision the State Department minces no words in bringing a sweeping indictment of Germany to the notice of the world. It is explained that Mr. Whitlock has been virtually forced to leave because of the treatment accorded him and that the work of the relief commission has been made impossible by the lawless acts of Germany.

RELIEF SHIPS TORPEDOED.

"In the course of the past ten days several of the commission's ships have been

attacked without warning by German submarines in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German Government," the official statement says, adding that protests to Berlin have not even been answered.

In view of the present German attitude President Wilson has reached the conclusion that no pledge or promise from the Imperial Government can be relied upon. The United States points out that the German Government's promise to permit American members of the commission to leave without restriction cannot be trusted, the statement declaring:

"The German Government's observance of its other undertakings has not been such that the department would feel warranted in accepting responsibility for leaving these American citizens in German occupied territory."

The State Department officially discloses for the first time some of the indignities heaped upon Mr. Whitlock by the German military authorities in Belgium. Not only was the Minister denied the privilege of communicating with his Government in cipher, but the privilege of communicating with the Government even in plain language was taken away.

DIPLOMAT'S WORK FUTILE.

He was in effect cut off from his official duties and the pursuance of his work as

a diplomat or American representative made futile. The same process was applied to members of the American Relief Commission. It appears almost as if Germany sought to force Americans to sever their connection with the work.

It is because of this that there is grave fear in official and diplomatic circles here that the withdrawal of the American commission may virtually mean the collapse of the work of relief. The Entente Allies, particularly Great Britain, have been supplying most of the funds which H. C. Hoover, in charge of the relief work, expended for feeding the starving Belgians. Americans gave abundantly, but British subjects to date have provided about fifty times as much as Americans. The all important point involved, however, was the fact that the Entente knew that with America in charge of the work these funds and foodstuffs would not be diverted from Belgians to Germany.

It is feared that with Holland in charge the same guarantee will not be forthcoming despite the good intentions of Dutch citizens who relieve Americans. Germany practically dominates every move of the Dutch Government through threats and otherwise, and there is no reason, it is explained, why Germany would not simply appropriate the supplies destined for starving Belgians and forbid the Dutch from disclosing that fact.

MAY CURTAIL SUPPLIES.

There is no doubt that both the British and French Governments are gravely considering this aspect of the situation. It may even be necessary to curtail supplies now being sent to Belgium, because the Entente Allies have no desire to waste resources on replenishments for the German army. No one here doubts for a moment that the German military authorities would not hesitate to take much needed food supplies and let the Belgians continue to starve if the Imperial Government regards this course as "military necessity."

Although removed from the active field, Americans in Rotterdam, headed by H. C. Hoover, will continue to direct the work as far as possible.

The State Department's announcement reads as follows:

"By direction of the President the Minister at Brussels has been instructed to withdraw from Belgium with foreign diplomatic and consular officers and take up his official residence at Havre.

"After consultation with the commission for relief in Belgium Mr. Whitlock has also been instructed to arrange for the departure of the American members of the commission. This step, the seriousness of which is fully appreciated by the Government, was taken only after careful consideration and full consultation with all the in-

terests involved.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVILIANS.

"When diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off the normal procedure would have been to withdraw the Minister at Brussels and the members of the relief commission. Both this Government and the commission felt a heavy moral responsibility for the millions of innocent civilians behind the German lines and it was decided that the work of the commission must be kept going despite all difficulties until continued American participation became impossible.

"For two years it has been the singledminded purpose of this Government and the commission to see that these ten millions of civilians were fed, and with this end in view the Americans concerned have submitted to restrictions forced on them by the German authorities, which, under ordinary conditions, would never have been tolerated.

"Immediately after the break in relations the German authorities in Brussels withdrew from Mr. Whitlock the diplomatic privileges and immunities which he had up to that time enjoyed. His courier service to The Hague was stopped, he was denied the privilege of communicating with the Department of State in cipher and later even in plain language. The members of the relief commission were placed under great

restrictions of movements and communications which hampered the efficient performance of their task. In spite of all these difficulties the Government and the commission were determined to keep the work going till the last possible moment.

"Now, however, a more serious difficulty has arisen. In the course of the past ten days several of the commission's ships have been attacked without warning by German submarines in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German Government. Protests addressed by this Government to Berlin through the intermediary of the Spanish Government have not been answered. The German Government's disregard of its written undertakings causes grave concern as to the future of the relief work. In any event it is felt that the American staff of the commission can no longer serve with advantage in Belgium. Although a verbal promise has been made that the members of the commission would be permitted to leave if they desire, the German Government's observance of its other undertakings has not been such that the Department would feel warranted in accepting responsibility for leaving these American citizens in German occupied territory.

"This Government has approved the proposals of the Netherlands Government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on the work thus far performed by the American staff."

(四) 獨國英國カ前駐米大使一行ヲ其歸獨途中ニ於
テ検査シタルコトニ關シ抗議シタル件

(四月八日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

BERNSTORFF'S CASE LAID BEFORE SWISS.

GERMANY PROTESTS OVER AMBASSADOR'S DETENTION AND SEARCH
BY BRITISH AT HALIFAX.

WANTS AMERICA NOTIFIED.

SEEKS REPRESENTATIONS FOR RETURN OF MONEY AND OTHER PROPERTY
ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEIZED.

AMSTERDAM, April 7, (via London.)—A Berlin telegram quotes from the North German Gazette, the semi-official Berlin newspaper, a long note handed to the Swiss Legation in Berlin by the German Government protesting strongly against the treat-

ment of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, by the British authorities at Halifax, where the von Bernstorff party was detained for some time on the ship for examination. The protest maintains that the action of the British authorities in this connection conflicted with the terms of the safe conduct granted the returning Ambassador.

The Swiss Legation is requested to transmit the complaint to Washington for the information of the United States Government.

THE HAGUE, April 7, (via London).—The version received here of the German note protesting against Count von Bernstorff's treatment points out that the Bernstorff party, under the terms of their American passports and their Anglo-French safe conduct, were to be permitted to take with them their personal effects, household goods, and a reasonable amount of money, but were forbidden to carry confidential papers. The party, the note continues, believed they might rely upon American assurances in this respect, but found themselves mistaken.

It is contended that there was an unusually prolonged examination period at Halifax, which was a source of unnecessary annoyance and interference, while money and other objects, possession of which was to have been permitted, were seized as con-

triband under conditions asserted to have been incompatible with decency and good manners. Personal property in some of the cabins was roughly thrown about, the note declares, after the men, women, and children, with the exception of Count von Bernstorff, had been submitted to a body search, many of them, including women, being compelled completely to disrobe. Count von Bernstorff, it is asserted, was not permitted to lodge an official complaint until an hour before the steamer left Halifax. Non-German passengers are also mentioned as declaring that they also were treated ruthlessly, and it is alleged that two Canadian customs officers were intoxicated while on duty.

Germany, the note states, was obliged strongly to protest against this treatment, as the passports mentioned free passage without delay or interference, and further spoke of friendly aid and protection.

"The German Government," the note concludes, "believes it may expect that the American Government will take up this affair as its own and remonstrate with the British Government all the more as it is the American nation's boast that it always will stand for chivalrous treatment of women and children. Therefore, America must learn with especial indignation that women trusting in the protection of the American Government were not protected against degrading treatment.

"The Swiss Legation at Washington may be requested to take steps to induce America to make representations to Great Britain to obtain a refund of the moneys and other objects taken from the German officials, for immediate return to their owners or to be placed in the custody of the Swiss Legation until the end of the war. The Foreign German Office reserves the right to furnish details of the moneys and objects concerned."

(五) 商船武装問題

(イ) 獨國交戦國ノ武装商船ヲ軍艦ト看做スヘキ

コトヲ米國ニ通牒シタル件

(一月七日) (フォーモーク・キーン)

BERLIN PROCLAIMS WAR ON ARMED SHIPS.

MESSAGE FROM GERARD MAKES IT CLEAR THAT THIS POLICY IS NOW EFFECTIVE.

TO FREE YARROWDALES MEN.

BUT ONLY BECAUSE THOSE AMERICANS WERE IGNORANT OF NEW

GERMAN ADMIRALTY ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—That the German Government has decided to treat all armed merchantmen flying belligerent flags just as if they were war vessels was made plain to the United States Government in the only message it has received from Ambassador Gerard since President Wilson instructed Secretary Lansing to hand Count von Bernstorff his passports. The message received today was probably the last communication of any importance sent by Mr. Gerard before he received the instructions from this Government to withdraw from Berlin and ask for his own passports, and is very significant in its bearing upon the attitude of the German Government.

Mr. Gerard in the same message reported that the German Government had ordered the release of all the Americans on the Yarrowdale, a British merchant steamer captured on the high seas and taken into the German port of Swinemunde, who had been placed in a German camp to be held as "prisoners of war." Ambassador Gerard had been ordered to demand the immediate release of these American, on the ground that this Government challenged the right of Germany to hold them unless they had

emitted some hostile act. The message from the Ambassador informed Secretary Lansing that Germany was going to release the crews of Americans taken on the Yarrowdale, and that this was to be done on the assumption that at the time of sailing these seamen did not know that it was the intention of the German Government to treat as ships of war armed merchantmen.

The sailors were from the crews of the Georgic, Mount Temple, and other vessels captured by the German raider, and had been transferred to the Yarrowdale to be taken into a German port.

The information contained in the message received today, which was sent Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, to the effect that Germany was treating armed merchantmen as "ships of war," came as a distinct surprise to the American Government, in view of the fact that no formal notification had been given by Germany that it had actually put into effect the policy of dealing with armed merchantmen, whether defensively or offensively armed, as if they were war vessels.

From the wording of Mr. Gerard's message it is inferred that this policy of considering armed enemy merchant ships to be vessels of war has been in effect for some time. But it would appear, from the fact that American seamen belonging to crews of vessels captured by the raider were removed from those ships before the latter were

sunk, that Germany did not, in these instances, at least, sink the vessels on sight, and that the raider followed the rules of cruiser warfare by first giving warning and removing the crews before sinking the armed ships in question.

Two of the three American members of the crew of the Yarrowdale who were not held as prisoners of war, but who were released and went to Copenhagen, have arrived at London, according to word sent to Secretary Lansing today by Ambassador Page. They are Charles David Greene and Charles Quinn, both of whom gave as their address the Sailors' Home, 25 South Street, New York. The message from Mr. Page did not say why these particular sailors had been released by the German Admiralty.

(口) 米國商船武装禁止ニ關スル千八百十九年法

律

(三月五日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

PIRACY STATUTE BLOCKING WILSON.

LAW OF 1819 FORBIDS ATTACK BY MERCHANTMEN ON WARSHIPS,
OF POWER NOT HOSTILE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The law to which the President refers as preventing him from employing his general constitutional powers to arm merchantmen for defense against submarines despite the failure of the Congress to authorize him to act is one enacted in 1819, referring to the defense of American shipping from piracy. It permits the arming of merchant ships, but specifically provides that they shall not be permitted to defend themselves against "a public armed vessel of a nation" with which the United States is "in amity."

The law has been on the statute books for nearly a century, although the conditions against which it was intended to guard have long since been obsolete. The law, which is Section 4,295 of the United States Revised Statutes, under chapter VIII. of Title XLVIII., containing "Regulations for the Suppression of Piracy," is as follows: "The commander and crew of any merchant vessels of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against any aggression, search, restraint, deprecation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel so owned, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States, and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessels so

owned which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

When the President went before Congress last Monday to ask power to arm American ships he said:

"No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers, but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, in studying the subject, discovered the existence of the old piracy law, under the terms of which it is held American merchant vessels cannot now legally defend themselves by force of arms against German submarines, which are "public armed vessels" of the German nation with which the United States is technically in amity. The committee discussed the question at much length before the bill was brought on the floor of the Senate, and the Senate bill was precisely framed to remove the obstacle raised by the old bill.

(ハ) 米國船首ニ武装セル佛船ヲ商船ト認ムル件

(三月十三日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

NO BAR TO "ROCHAMBEAU."

GOVERNMENT DECIDES SHE MAY CLEAR THOUGH ARMED FORE AND AFT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The French liner Rochambeau, armed fore and aft, was today indexed to be permitted by the Government to clear from the port of New York, armed fore and aft for defense only. The ship arrived last week, and the New York port authorities reported the case to the Treasury Department, which transmitted the report today to the State Department.

The report was acted upon by the State Department immediately, the New York authorities being notified at once by the Treasury of the State Department's ruling. The Rochambeau ruling creates a precedent which is expected to be followed hereafter in cases of merchant ships of the Entente Allies carrying armament.

(六) 米國大審院「アッシュム」號解放ノ判決ヲ下セル件

(三月七日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

MUST GIVE APPAM BACK TO BRITONS.

RESTORATION OF GERMAN PRIZE WHICH SOUGHT REFUGE HERE ORDERED BY SUPREME COURT.

OUR NEUTRALITY VIOLATED.

BEITINGENTS, THE COURT HOLDS, CANNOT MAKE OUR PORTS HARBORS OF SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In a unanimous opinion the Supreme Court today decreed restoration to her English owners of the liner Appam and cargo, brought into Hampton Roads more than a year ago by a prize crew from the German raider Möwe. The ship and cargo, valued at between three and four million dollars, must be delivered within thirty days, as the court's order is final.

The decision, written by Justice Day, affirms decrees by Federal Judge Waddill of Virginia, and upholds the original ruling by Secretary Lansing that prizes coming

into American ports unaccompanied by captor warships have the right to remain only long enough to make themselves seaworthy.

American neutrality was violated by bringing the Appam into Hampton Roads, the Court said, and neither the ancient treaties relied upon by Lieutenant Berg, the German prize commander, the Hague conventions, nor the declaration of London, entitles any belligerents to make American ports a place for deposits of prizes as spoils of war under such circumstances.

"The principles of international law," the opinion adds, "leaving the treaty aside, will not permit the ports of the United States to be thus used by the belligerents. If such use were permitted it would constitute the ports of a neutral nation harbors of safety into which prizes might be safely brought and indefinitely kept.

"From the beginning of its history this country has been careful to maintain a neutral position between warring Governments, and not to allow use of its ports in violation of the obligations of neutrality, nor to permit such use beyond the necessities arising from perils of the seas or the necessities of such vessels as to seaworthiness, provisions, and supplies."

Two cases were covered in the decision of the court. In both cases Lieutenant Berg was appellant. In the first case the British and African Navigation Company,

owners, were appellees, and in the other Henry G. Harrison, master of the Appam before she was captured, was appellee.

Analyzing the history of the Appam seizure, the court held that the Appam was not brought into an American port for any consideration that might fairly be supposed to be covered in the treaty which was cited by Count von Bernstorff. Justice Day pointed out that the Appam when captured was within 130 miles of Funchal, a neutral port, but steamed 3,051 miles to Hampton Roads for the express purpose of seeking protection under the terms of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia.

It was evident, said the opinion, that the long voyage was not to get fuel or food supplies, but simply for the purpose of placing the Appam in an American port until the end of the war. The court held that the principles of international law recognized by the United States did not permit any such use of American ports by belligerents. Justice Day cited the fact that President Washington denied American ports to the French Government when it was asked if privateers might be fitted out here against British commerce, and this led to the enactment of the neutrality law of 1794 and later that of 1819. This Policy was affirmed in the deliberations resulting in the Hague treaty of 1907. The Court interpreted the treaty of 1799 to mean that a

belligerent prize might be brought into American ports under stress of necessity as any warship might come and be freely carried out again by the captors to proceed to a home port or to such places as may be named in their commissions.

"The Appraiser's use of one of our ports," Justice Day said, "was very far from that contemplated by the treaty. We cannot avoid the conclusion," continues the court, "that in thus making use of an American port there was a clear violation of the neutral rights of the United States." The court then holds that the admiralty courts of this country should decree restitution of vessel and cargo, based on the violation of neutrality.

(七) 新聞取締ノ件

(イ) 米國海軍卿米國船舶ノ武装及發着ヲ發表セ

サルヘキコトヲ新聞社ニ勸説スル件

(三月十日 ニホーヨーク、タイムズ)

WANTS NEWS SUPPRESSED.

REARS DANIELS ASKS PRESS TO PUBLISH NOTHING ABOUT ARMS OR SAILINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lacking legal authority to establish general censorship, the Administration tonight appealed to the patriotism of the country's newspapers and cable companies, to suppress publication and transmission of information about the movements of American merchant craft, now to be armed against German submarines.

Secretary Daniels in his statement to the newspaper men said: "You have read the statement issued from the White House and now you know that the President has the power to arm American merchant ships making trips on the seas on lawful errands, and is free to exercise it at once. I do not think you ought to ask with what guns they will be armed or how they will be manned or exactly when the power will be exercised. The Government should be trusted fully to carry out the policy announced in the best way.

"I do not think you ought to ask when the ships will be armed or print when they will sail. Today I requested every cable company in America not to send out any news about ships sailing to or from Europe. The wireless stations are under the direction of the Navy Department and no news of sailings will go out by radio.

"I am going to request you and every newspaper and every news agency in the United States not to print any news about the arrival of ships or when any of them will sail for European ports.

NO POWER OF CENSORSHIP.

“There is no power of censorship in our country. The President does not have any authority over the press. In this time of national emergency I feel sure that every newspaper will accede to the request not to even give a hint or speculation of the sailing of American ships. Such publication might result in the loss of life.

“As the reasons are so obvious for making this request there is confidence in Administration circles that this request will be complied with by every paper in the country.

“All patriotic Americans are ready to make sacrifice for their country in times of emergency. The press can render the highest patriotic service by refraining from printing at this time what ordinarily they would freely print.

“Inasmuch as it will be impossible to reach every paper and news agency directly, I will ask all papers to carry this request, which is made as an appeal to patriotism to all journalists and disseminators of news. The best news the readers can have is that the Government will protect the rights of America to the freedom of the seas. The publication of details can serve no good purpose and might jeopardize human life. All readers will surely applaud the papers in responding to this appeal.”

Later Secretary Daniels announced that there was no objection to the publication

of the arrivals of vessels in American ports. Although Mr. Daniels has determined not to reveal any of the department plans for carrying out the policy ordered by President Wilson, he previously has stated that the navy is prepared with guns, ammunition, gun crews, and all other necessary equipment or personnel to carry out the instructions.

(ロ) 新聞取締ニ關スル準則制定方協議ノ件

(三月十八日 ニハーヨーク・タイムズ)

WASHINGTON TO FIX CENSORSHIP RULES.

WAR, NAVY, AND STATE DEPARTMENTS TO FRAME REGULATIONS
AND SUBMIT THEM TO PRESS.

NEWS ASSOCIATIONS AGREE.

WHOLE SCHEME TO BE BASED ON VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE OF
NEWSPAPERS—DANIELS EXPLAINS IT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Tentative rules and regulations for a voluntary press censorship in the present national emergency will be formulated by Major Douglas MacArthur, censor of the War Department, Commander Charles Belknap, and a representative of the State Department, and submitted next week for consideration and criticism to representatives of the news press associations and to the managing editors of papers published in the coast cities and inland centres.

The appointment of this committee was the outgrowth of a conference which Secretaries Daniels and Baker, representing the Navy and War Departments, and Leland Harrison, representing the State Department, held today with representatives of four leading press associations with reference to the effort to arrange with American press associations to refrain from circulating information regarding the departure of American merchant vessels or regarding the arming of American vessels. The committee will draft rules which are to be ready early next week to be submitted to the news associations and to the managing editors for consideration and criticism. These rules are to be proposed for voluntary adoption and will relate mainly to the movement of naval vessels and American merchant vessels. The rules will be tentative, and are not to be adopted until the managing editors have been consulted and it is ascertained whether

the rules should be amended.

After today's conference Secretary Daniels issued this statement: "A conference was held this morning in the office of the Secretary of the Navy between that officer, the Secretary of War, and Leland Harrison, representing the Secretary of State, on behalf of the State, War, and Navy, with Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press; Roy Howard of The United Press Association; John E. Nevin of the International News Service, and W. A. Crawford of The Central News, with reference to censorship of military information.

"The representatives of the press associations stated that they would willingly and gladly and voluntarily subject themselves without law to the same censorship which might be imposed by law. They were willing to abide by any regulations of the departments of news in connection with any movements of ships or armies that the Government felt might be prejudicial to the carrying out of Government policies. They desired to be informed of the wishes of the Government so that there would be no doubt of the character of the news which ought not to be printed.

"It was decided that Major McArthur of the War Department, Commander Belknap of the Navy Department, and a representative of the State Department would draw up tentative rules and regulation of censorship, and when completed they would

be submitted to the representatives of the news associations and the managing editors of papers in the coast cities and inland centres for consideration and criticism. After the exchange of views, the rules and regulations will be passed upon and promulgated by the three departments which are charged with inland military duties.

“After the conference with the heads of the other departments, Secretary Daniels conferred with them about his recent request to the press, which has been generally observed, not be publish any news about the sailing of merchant ships to European ports or their arrival. There was some difference of opinion as to whether the request included the arrival as well as the departure of ships, and after the conference Secretary Daniels said :

“The request was not intended to ask the press associations and newspapers not to print anything about the arrival of ships in American or foreign ports. Such information could not easily afford any information that might jeopardize life, and such publications would be of the deepest interest to the public, and should be published.

“‘But,’ continued Secretary Daniels, ‘the request does include that no mention be made of the departure of ships, either from home or European ports. I cannot be too earnest in insisting upon compliance with this request.’ Asked what would be the attitude of the department in case of the sinking of any ship, Secretary

Daniels said :

“‘If there should be any disaster, of course the information would be furnished and it would be expected that the papers would print the facts.’”

(一) 米國海軍卿新聞記事取締ノ準則ヲ公示スル
件

(三月二十五日 ニホーモーン・レビュー)

NEWS CENSORSHIP PLAN FOR PAPERS.

SECRETARY OF NAVY PROMULGATES RULES AFTER

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

OBEDIENCE IS VOLUNTARY.

REGULATIONS INCLUDE VIRTUAL ESTOPPEL OF CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Tentative rules involving the establishment of a voluntary censorship of the newspapers were promulgated to-day by the Navy Depart-

ment. These rules were drawn up at a conference among representatives of the State Department, the War Department and the Navy Department. The three press associations of the country were represented at these conferences but the individual newspapers of the country were allowed to have no part in them. It was admitted that observance of the rules was optional with the newspapers, but that it was hoped they would be guided by them.

Attention to-day was chiefly directed to Rule 6 of the new regulations, which reads: "It is requested that no information, reports or rumors attributing a policy to the Government in any international situation, not authorized by the President or a member of the Cabinet, be published without first consulting the Department of State." This rule, it was contended, would on its face appear to estop the newspapers from printing in their news columns anything in the line of criticism of the Government's policy unless the State Department had given its permission.

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP IS SEEN.

The effect of such a rule, it was held, would be virtually a political censorship, inasmuch as it would confine news comment on the international situation entirely to such information as the President or members of his Cabinet authorized.

Current news regarding matters of the keenest public interest would apparently

be barred unless the President or the Cabinet officers placed themselves at the disposal of the newspapers during most of the twenty-four hours.

So broad were the regulations that an official interpretation of them was difficult to obtain to-day. Correspondents who took the matter up with the State Department Officials were informed that Rule 6 was designed primarily to stop "reckless speculation," but not to stop legitimate criticism. Secretary Baker admitted that he had not even read the tentative rules and went so far as to disown responsibility for some of the features complained of as impracticable. Major MacArthur, the War Department censor, also admitted the impracticability of some features. Secretary Daniels, who gave out the regulations, insisted that they were merely suggestions to be interpreted liberally. He explained that after Congress convened legislation would be proposed establishing a regular censorship and the newspapers would then have opportunity to present their views.

TEXT OF NEW REGULATIONS.

The rules issued to-day follow: "In view of the desire of the press of the country to refrain from the publication of information harmful to the public interest and with the intention of securing the maximum publicity with the least injury thereto, the following regulations are

hereby issued for its guidance which, it is earnestly requested, be closely observed:

“Regulations 1. No information, reports or rumors should be published which tend to disclose the military and naval policies of the Government of the United States. [This regulation is directed against the publication of any news or comment which might reveal the strategic disposition or operation of armies or their subdivisions or the fleet or its subdivisions; any measures which might be adopted in consonance with the Department of State for the furtherance of American defence and in general any plans for the use of the army and navy during the existence of a national emergency.]

CHECK UPON RUMORS.

“2. No information, reports or rumors should be published which tend to disclose:

“(a) Movements or employment of armies and their sub-divisions, fleets and their sub-divisions.

“(b) Movements of vessels of the navy or their arrival at or departure from any port.

“(c) Departures of merchant vessels should not be mentioned, and it is desired that the name of the port of arrival be omitted.

“(d) Assignment or movement, whether as groups or individuals, of officers and men of the military and naval establishments

“(e) Transportation of mails, supplies or munitions.

“(f) Information of any designs, inventions or test thereof; or of manufacture, transport or distribution of implements of war.

“(g) Concentration of military or naval supplies or location of such supplies.

“(h) Activities in or about arsenals, fortifications, army posts, naval magazines, navy yards, naval bases and radio stations.

“3. Publication of any maps, diagrams or photographs which in any way might seem of military or naval value.

“4. No motion pictures should be displayed which are of military or naval value.

“5. Any doubtful matter should be submitted to the authorized representatives of the Department concerned, who shall give an immediate decision thereon and keep the inquiry made strictly confidential.

“6. It is requested that no information, reports or rumors attributing a policy to the Government in any international situation, not authorized by the President or a member of the Cabinet, be published without first consulting the Department of State.

“Note. The above regulations shall not be enforced in any matters officially given

to the press by properly authorized officials.”

第三 米獨間ノ戰時狀態

(一) 四月二日臨時議會ニ於ケル大統領ノ宣戰演說

(四月三日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WAR DECLARATION.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain

and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable

marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has right of dominion and where lay the free high-ways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the dark-

est periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.

Challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant

shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.