SEA WAR TO THE LIMIT DECLARED BY THE HUNS

U-Boats Will Sink all in the New War Zone---Around the Harbors of Britain and France.

A New York report: Great Britain issued to-night to the torpedo boats stationed at Quarantine to preserve neutrality, not to permit any vessel, either neutral or flying the flag of one of the belligerents, to pass out to-night.

The order applied not only to steamships, but to tugboats. Several tugs which passed Quarantine early in the evening before the order was issued were compelled to return to port. The purpose of the order was not disclosed.

Washington report: Germany has declared unrestricted submarine warfare, and henceforth all traffic by sea—neutral or enemy—within a prescribed zone, will be endangered.

A starvation blockade of England was announced to the world to-day in notes delivered to American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and to the State Department here by Count von Bernstorff.

Thus begins the long-feared campaign of ruthlessness, conceived by von Hindenburg, it is said, here, on a magnitude never even contemplated by von Tirpitz.

A sea cordon, running from the Terschelling lightship, off the Dutch coast in the North Sea, northward to a point off the coast of Norway, thence west into the Atlantic and south along the French coast, and in the Mediterranean, except the western part adjacent to the Spanish coast, down into Greek territorial waters, has been drawn by Germany, and in it neutral Governments have been warned their ships will ply at their own risk.

Under certain conditions regular American trans-Atlantic passenger steamers may continue their trips to England if Falmouth is made their port of destination and a certain lane, which will not be mined, is used by them. Only one steamer may run each week to and from the United States, and the United States Government is asked for guarantees that they carry no contraband.

In a document announcing Germany's purpose to do away immediately "with the restrictions" which until now have been imposed upon the use of her full sea-power, the German Government announces that the step is taken because of the failure of the Teutonic allies' attempt to bring about peace.

THE SUPER-CRISIS.

Again the United States faces severance of diplomatic relations with Germany with all its eventual possibilities.

Talk of peace in Europe and of means of preserving the peace of the world have gone glimmering. President Wilson, incredulous at first when the unofficial text of Germany's warning was brought to him, at once called for the official document which had just been presented to Secretary Lansing by the German Ambassador. Mr. Lansing absolutely refused to make a comment.

The President has the task of deciding what shall be the course of the United States. Three immediate steps appear among the possibilities. The United States might solemnly warn Germany against a violation of her pledges; it might be decided that the German warning is sufficient notice of an intention to disregard those pledges and a sufficient warrant for breaking off diplomatic relations; it might be decided to wait the results of the blockade and determine the course of the United States as the actual operations develop.

On almost every side Germany's drastic action is interpreted as an open confession of the effectiveness of the British food blockade. It is regarded as a determination to attempt to strike back in kind.

RENEWAL OF BLOCKADE

It virtually is a renewal and an extension of the submarine blockade of the British Isles proclaimed on Feb. 4, 1915, and which became effective Feb. 18, 1915. Under it ships were sunk without warning until Germany abandoned the practice and gave her assurances, in the Sussex case, to abide by international law. The Lusitania, Falaba and scores of other ships were sunk under the decree.

Germany, according to information received here, realizes that her action may result in a break of relations, but Berlin officials are prepared for the rupture. To-night they were represented as feeling that the only other steps open to the United States are the calling of a conference of neutral nations to end the blockade, or the taking of some step which speedily would result in peace.

Information received from the same source is that Admiral von Tirpitz, or his followers, had absolutely nothing to do with the new policy. On the contrary, it was said to-night that von Tirpitz was not, as has heretofore supposed, removed from power because he advocated ruthless submarine warfare. The fact, according to this information, was that he was deposed because he did not effectively carry out the campaign he inaugurated.

HAS 300 U-BOATS.

From German quarters to-night came the information that Germany has from 300 to 500 submarines ready for the campaign.

The German view is that the new policy will improve general prospects for an early peace. Germany is represented as still being ready to discuss peace at any time. However, it is declared that German officials, both in this country and in Berlin, feel that the declaration of changed policy should make it clear that Germany and her allies are in the war to the last drop of blood.

Unrestricted submarine warfare, it was declared, was determined upon as soon as the nature of the Entente reply to President Wilson's note became known and before the President's address to the Senate.

It is expected that Austria-Hungary will take action similar to that of Germany with regard to the operations of its submarines in the Mediterranean.

Two opposing views of American hostility have been allowed to pass the German censor. The first was that the harm the United States could do Germany as an active enemy was no greater than as a neutral supplying munitions and loans to the allies, and that the crippling of allied shipping would be the turning point of the war. This apparently is the view now adopted. The other view, known to have been held by some high officials here, was that Germany might in desperation seek to involve the United States as an actual enemy, on the ground that her influence at the peace conference would be a generous one.

LOOK FOR UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER.

A revulsion is expected to take place in the Entente countries, with the result that the world war will enter a period of frightfulness unimagined heretofore, with the massing for huge offensives by land, the announcement of ruthlessness by sea officials look forward to at least a Spring and Summer of unprecedented slaughter.

The German note screens away all the issues that have previously loomed so large, such as war armament a merchant ship may carry, where it must be located, how it must be used, whether the ship is chartered, requisitioned, or sold private, and replaces them with one clear issue, which cannot be blocked or ignored.

TEXT OF THE NOTE

Following is the official text of the German note:

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Senate on the 22nd instant. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inspired as they are by a deep sentiment of responsibility. It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence should now obtain their freedom. The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues.

GERMANY'S LOFTY IDEALS.

On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political programme. All the more the Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of her enemies who are so entirely opposed to peace makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals. Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace and had set down as basis the guaranty of existence, honor and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as has been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed towards the destruction or annihilation of their enemies and were according to their conviction perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the Economical Conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude and especially to wage a systematical economic war against her.

ALLIES' "LUST OF CONQUEST."

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretence of following the principle of nationality, our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz., to dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire to fight to the bitter end.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also by ruthless pressure compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees. The American Government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all effect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own Allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a blessing to mankind.

BLACK FLAG HOISTED EVERYWHERE.

The Imperial Government could not justify before its own conscience, before the German people and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiation. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense, and not wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memorandas regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc.,

(Signed) Bernstorff.

THE BARRED ZONES.

The annex referred to in the final paragraphs of the note indicates the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean, in which all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. The barred zones are: "In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Udir; a line from there across the point sixty-two degrees north latitude, five longitude, westward along sixty-two degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farover (Farce Islands?); from there across the point sixty-two degrees north—degree west to sixty-one degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 42 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then one degree latitude 42 degrees north to the point 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. de Les Paquett to 23 degrees, 20 minutes north and six degrees east as well as north and west of a zone sixty sea miles broad along the north African coast.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles in width north or east, following this line 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 40 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes each longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, due notice a reasonable delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before Feb. 5, and take the shortest route into the open district.

WHERE THEY MAY TRAVEL.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:

"A. Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if.

"B. On the going and return journey the Sicily Islands as well as the point fifty degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid:

"C. If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ships hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the natoinal flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D. If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays; leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E. If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are attached."

SHIPS WILL SAIL AS USUAL.

A New York report: Orders were sent out by Germany and her allies are prepared to meet Germany's moves in her submarine campaign, it was authoritatively asserted in shipping circles here to-night. Entente powers was convinced weeks ago that ruthless warfare with undersea boats would be decreed sooner or later, and have known for ten days that the decision had been reached it was said.

The ports of Liverpool and Bordeaux will be kept open at all hazards, British steamship representatives asserted, even if it becomes necessary to convoy every merchant ship which crosses the Atlantic. The first step to be taken by the British Admiralty, which virtually controls the merchant fleet of the Allies, will be to arm every ship with guns fore and aft for defensive purposes, it was predicted.

To meet the emergency which it was confidently expected would arise eventually, the British Government has been assembling for months, it was said, a large fleet of small, fast cruisers to be used as "submarine chasers." This type of war craft has proven very effective against undersea boats, well informed shipping men declared.

Agents of British lines declared the Admiralty now has a fleet of 4,000 vessels available to keep these large clear of raiders and submarines and to act as convoys.

The Admiralty has so arranged sailings and bookings, it was explained, that they can be changed without delay to meet whatever circumstances may arise. The assertion was made that there will be no interruption in the sailings from American ports of ships flying the flags of the Entente allies.

It was considered probable, however, that vessels flying neutral colors, will be kept in port until instructions are received from their Governments. This is certain to be true in the case of Dutch steamships.

A marked advance in marine insurance rates to-morrow was considered to-night to be inevitable. One way rates to-day for American vessels were 7 per cent. while there was a ten per cent. war risk rate on ships clearing for Mediterranean ports.

FIRST ROUND IS BRITAIN'S

Her Extension of Mine Fields a Big Advantage.

Norway's Ruling Also Hurts the Germans.

London Cable.—A finish fight at sea between Germany and Britain, in which all pretense of carrying on the war according to the practice of civilized nations will be abandoned by the Kaiser's naval forces, is expected here as the inevitable consequence of Germany's latest note to the United Great Britain, in the opinion of naval men here, has virtually won the first round in the combat before it has been fought, by her promptness in extending the mine fields to a new section of the sea arena.

Germany will be restricted further in her submarine barrier of the British coast by the action of the Norwegian Government in closing the waters of that kingdom to U-boats. Norway has declared that no German U-boat shall enter this area unless injured or forced there by stress of weather. Under such conditions the underseas craft must run on the surface, displaying the German flag. If she fails to comply with these regulations she will be sunk without warning by the fire of Norwegian naval craft.

While this ruling applies to all belligerents, it will affect Great Britain little or not at all, since her submarines rarely move in those waters.

DIED OF COLD.

Laurentic Fatalities Not Due to Lack of Time.

London Cable.—There was ample time to save all on board the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic which was sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland last Thursday, says an official statement issued to-day contradicting reports to the contrary. The fatalities were due to severe weather preventing some of the boats reaching shore, it adds.

"A statement appeared in some of the morning papers, says the official announcement, "to the effect that there was not sufficient time to save all who had escaped being killed by the explosion, and that the ship Laurentic went down carrying with her more than 200 men.

"This is wholly incorrect. There was ample time to save everybody, and the ship was very carefully searched above and below, and all hands were put into boats. Those who were lost were lost owing to the cold, and the severity of the weather preventing them from reaching the shore."

The official report on the Laurentic stated that 121 officers and men were saved. She is believed to have had a complement of about 500, the loss of life thus being indicated at about 180.

Mrs. Gnaggs—See here! It's after 3 o'clock. Where have you been? Mr. Gnaggs—Been sitting up with a sick friend. Mrs. Gnaggs—You've been doing that now for 18 years; say, don't your friends ever die?

ALL HOSPITAL SHIPS WARNED

Germany Will Sink Them in Prescribed Zone.

Britain Announces Reprisals Will Follow.

London Cable.—An official announcement says: "The German Government announce that they have conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships often have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops. They also state that they have placed these proofs, through diplomatic channels, before the British and French Governments," and adds:

"At the same time, it declared that hospital ships passing on the military route of the hostile army engaged in France and Belgium, within the lines of Flamborough Head to Terschelling, on the one hand, and the Thames-Land's End, on the other, shall be no more treated as such.

"Hostile powers are free to use hospital ships for the transportation of wounded and sick army members on ways outside this district. The barring of other sea routes is reserved, in case of further misuse of hospital ships in violation of international law.'

"From the German Government's statement that hospital ships will be no longer tolerated within the limits mentioned, only one conclusion can be drawn, viz., that it is the intention of the German Government to add yet other and more unspeakable crimes against the law of humanity to the long list which disgraces their record. In these circumstances the British Government has requested the United States Government to inform the German Government that his Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned.

"The British Government most emphatically denies that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of munitions and troops, or in any way contrary to The Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war."

MAILS BY AIR AFTER THE WAR

France Already Planning for the Future.

Britain's Plane Fleet Now Leads World.

(By Fred B. Pitney.)

Paris Cable.—The thousands of aeroplanes now in use by the French armies for scouting and bombardment purposes will be converted into "peace doves" as soon as hostilities end, carrying mail along carefully-planned aerial routes all over Europe and the colonies.

The decision to utilize the immensely valuable air fleet in time of peace was reached recently by Minister Clementel, at whose instance a commission to consider the subject was formed. The members of this body met for the first time yesterday.

They will consider all aspects of the aeroplane industry in its bearing both upon national and international postal relations. According to President D'Aubigny, of the commission, the war has developed the manufacture of air craft to a point where it constitutes one of the great national assets, almost as important in its economic aspects as railway and shipping enterprises.

If the plans of the commission are realized we may see soon after peace comes a Europe gridironed with aerial mail routes, along which the battleplanes of the French and British armies will fly daily on missions far different from their present errands of destruction.

BRITAIN MAY JOIN.

The British aerial forces, according to recent estimates, are vastly in excess of the French. While no exact figures are obtainable, Great Britain probably has not far short of eight or ten thousand aeroplanes, with fliers, mechanicians and constructors numbering perhaps ninety thousand.

The plans of the French commission do not contemplate, at present, the inclusion of the British air fleet, but it is [illegible] that some form of co-operation will be evolved by the two countries in the [illegible] air-craft to [illegible] times. Great Britain, in addition to maintaining her supremacy on the sea, is undoubtedly planning an extension of this supremacy in the air. She would welcome an opportunity to cut down the expense of this tremendous establishment after the war by using it for postal purposes, provided such use did not detract from its value in warfare.

The British planes represent the last word in aerial construction, being superior even to the French. Great Britain has as many types as there are classes of war vessels. She has gone into the construction of aircraft on the same scales as she has constructed her navy. Machines have been designed or perfected for this or that special service—fast planes intended solely for scouting, quick, responsive craft for combat, machines for photography, and heavier types designed as bomb-carriers.

It is the last-mentioned class which will probably play the most important part in the new mail service, should Great Britain join with France in establishing these routes over Europe. The dangers of aerial communication have been reduced to the vanishing point by numberless new inventions jealously guarded by the military authorities of the two countries. Some of the latest types of British and French machines have stabilizers, which right the machines in the air when they fall from a height.

PRESS OF U. S. SAY NATION MUST FIGHT

No Course Open to President but to Break With the Huns.

CANNOT GIVE WAY

And Asquiesce in the New Frightfulness Campaign.

New York Report.—Despatches to the Associated Press from every quarter of the United States to-night reveal a remarkable unanimity of editorial opinion that the country is on the verge of war with Germany. Epitomizing the attitude of the press of the country toward the latest German note, the New York World, a strong supporter of the Wilson Administration, says:

"There can be only one answer on the part of the United States to the new submarine proclamation, and that answer should be made to-day. The German Ambassador must receive his passports forthwith and diplomatic relations must cease at once. There should be no procrastination until the hand of the United States Government is forced by premeditated murder and depredation.

"We have made every concession to Germany that self-respect will permit, and all those concessions have proved to be in vain. To acquiesce in a resumption of ruthless submarine operations is to subject ourselves to the losses of war while depriving ourselves of self-defence. That is intolerable. No peace is worth the price of abject national humiliation and degradation. No peace is worth the surrender of a nation's sovereign rights.

"If Germany wants war with the United States, let Germany have war with the United States. Our hands are clean."

Excerpts from other leading papers follow.

New York Herald: "The major portion of the note published to-day is for consumption by the German peoples. The American people are interested only in its open flouting of their Government, in the truculent assumption of Prussianism that it can deprive the United States of all those rights which have been maintained so stoutly—in notes. Doubtless the idea of the Berlin Government is that it can 'bluff' an American President into a disgraceful surrender. The Berlin Government may be mistaken."

New York Tribune:—We have submitted to outrage long enough. Peace with Germany would be purchased by compliance with the Kaiser's latest insulting instructions to us as to how we shall conduct our commerce with the Entente nations.

His western European blockade is not a whit more legitimate as a war measure than were his "War zone" operations in British and Irish waters. And the ferocity underlying this new pretense of conducting a blockade consistent with military law is far more brazenly avowed and gloried in. The United States fought one war—the war of 1812—in behalf of the principle of the freedom of the seas. We cannot believe that it has so far lost its manhood as to hesitate now that the challenge has come which may compel it to fight another.

New York Sun: "The note closes for the present the chapter of altruistic endeavors and tentatives of parley into which President Wilson has written his idealistic hopes. It creates an entirely new situation of the most practical sort so far as the United States is concerned, and serious in the extreme in its possibilities of untoward incidents which may put to the test the steadfastness of Washington in its attitude and assertion of the principles which our State Department has already enunciated."

GERMANS AGAIN IN HOLY WRATH

Amsterdam, [illegible] (Cable), via London, [illegible], replying to a telegram sent by him from [illegible] of Brandenburg, as a delegate from Berlin, sent the message:

"After thirty months of warfare, rich in sacrifices, the entire people, in holy wrath at the rejection of my peace offer, is inspired anew with doubled strength and stands as one man."

Around the House.

An oblong glass paperweight or similar object, wrapped in a large Turkish towel, can be made to fit into the shoulder of a coat and is a valuable aid in pressing.

A worn-out broom with the straws off half way up, covered with felt or carpet, makes an excellent polisher for the floor after waxing.

Save all scraps of soap, dry them or let them get hard, and grind them in the meat grinder. In this way you can make your own soap powder and utilize every bit of soap.

Asbestos table mats will not slip if several rows of open meshe are crocheted on the under side.

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual)—Your hair is getting very gray, sir. Customer—I'm not surprised. Hurry up.—Toledo Blade.