BREAK WITH GERMANY IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

DOES NOT MEAN WAR BUT MAY EASILY LEAD TO SUCH EVENT

ARMY MAKES PLANS FOR ANY EMERGENCY

President Seeks Only To Vindicate Our Right safety of American lives and property To Liberty and Justice and An Unmolested Life.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.-The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was pleat upon which it was founded. formally announced to the country and the world by President Wilson at a joint session of congress Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The United States now stands on the verge of war with all the historic nevertheless deeply concerned at the precedent of centuries pressing it forward. Fervently invoking the guidance of Almighty God in the step he has taken President Wilson detailed to the ly congress why the United States could not continue relations with a warring warning today. power which repeatedly invades its sacred rights and takes the lives of its

Calm, with a sense of right in which may prove the most sombre moment look carried in press dispatches. Presof American history, the president stood in the historic hall of the house of representatives and with senators and representatives before him spoke the fore congress. words which may carry the country into the world conflict, not for aggression and not for power, only for law and humanity.

Silent and attentive, the grim company of the nation's law-makers lictened with rapt attention while President Wilson told of America's course in the now unsuccessful diplomatic struggle to dissuade Germany from her campaign of ruthlessness.

In concluding his address, President Wilson declared that he could not even now believe that Germany intends any overt acts against American citizens but that if overt acts are forthcoming he will again come before Euphrates, 2,809 tons gross, sunk. congress to ask authority to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people. All neutral governments, he believes, will take the same course.

"We wish to serve no selfish ends," the president stated. "We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action to the immemorial principles of our people. * * * Seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the basis of peace not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of Germany."

This statement of the president left no doubt in anyone's mind who heard him that he meant that he would ask for sanction of declaration of war if he is compelled to again visit the capitol on the subject.

When the president closed he was met with a tremendous outbreak of cheering and applause from both sides of the chamber and from the galleries fare with undersea boats would be -republicans and democrats alike.

Washington.—Breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany does not mean war but easily may lead to war. It is an act of protest characterized In the usage of nations as a "measure short of war."

The danger that war may follow is accentuated by the diplomatic history of the world. Modern times show no instance of a diplomatic break between two first class powers that has not been followed by hostilities. The rights of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany are practically unaffected by the severance of diplomatic relations. No treaties are terminated or suspended but remain in full force and effect unless either government decides to denounce them, which under international practice generally calls for a notice of one year.

Washington.-Four plans of immedi- Lincoln, Neb.-All differences of naa action in case of war with Germany have been worked out by the general staff of the army.

They involve:

Using the regular army and national guard as a nucleus to train an army of two million a year, sending no troops to Europe during that period.

Obtaining immediate passage of a universal military service law and calling out the first three classes un-

Extensive establishment of training camps in every state.

Putting American munition plants and other factories to work furnishing supplies and munitions for an army of two million men and converting other factories for this work.

No Trops Soon to Europe

It would be futile, army men say, to send any of the present army to Europe. Russia lost eighty thousand officers in the first ten months of the war, they say-more than the total strength of the United States army.

General staff plans call for one hundred army divisions of twenty thousand each. Fifty thousand officers would be needed. At present there are six thousand officers available.

Youths reaching the years of eighteen, nineteen and twenty the first year would be called. Each year one million boys reach each of these ages. One-third of them, it is estimated, are unfit physically for military serviceleaving about 666,000 in each class. These would be available at once, and staff experts believe they would insure an army of two million in a year and four million in two years.

Many Perish in Explosion

Chicago.-While more than a hundred men worked over the smouldering, ice-covered ruins of the west side tenement house here which was wrecked by an explosion Friday, these results had been established: known dead numbered 10, injured 21, missing 24, and the rescued uninjured 22. The tenement, located in the heart of the west side Ghetto district, contained at the time of the explosion sleeping men, women and children, variously estimated at between eighty and ninety.

To Take Any Steps Necessary

Washington.-No one other than officials and employes of naval yards and stations is to be admitted to such government reservations. Orders to this effect, Secretary Daniels announced, had been issued and would be effective immediately.

No special order for increasing the guard at the stations, arsenals, wireless plants, naval magazines or other reservation habe been issued, but of dock guards and special inspectors each commanding officer has authority until he now has more than 1,200 men to take eny steps necessary.

Army Plans in Case of War | Dramatic Scene in Nebraska House

swept aside when the members of the Nebraska house, acting from a common impulse of patriotism, pledged hemselves unanimously, by rising on in the new situation which has risen between the United States and lermany.

Upon the joint motion of Represenati a Hoffmeister, himself a native of he kaiser's realm, and Representative 'eterson, the leader of the republican ninority, the house Saturday forenoon eclared itself unreservedly behind he government of the United States n any measures necessary to protect

ang "America" and, upon his motion, he chief clerk of the house was inructed to telegraph President Wilson of the action that had been taken.

Ex-President Taft on the Subject

Washington. - Former President "aft prefaced a prepared speech on he League to Enforce Peace here with a reference to the new German crisis, declaring that if the United States were drawn into war Germany yould force it by "her defiance of the vain principles of justice and humanty which should obtain betwen civilted nations."

"The responsibility which now rests on the president and congress is very eavy" said Mr. Taft. "They should thow and do know that the American people will back them to the end in their decision. May God give them good deliverance."

Legislature Pledges Support

Lincoln. Neb.-With every member tanding on his feet and joining in he singing of "My Country Tis of Thee," the Nebraska house of repreentatives adopted a resolution emphasizing an earnest desire for peace, out pledging to the president the unlivided and loyal support of every itizen of Nebraska, regardless of his pirth, in whatever measures may be ound necessary to maintain the rights of Americans, the dignity of the naion and the honor of the flag.

New York.-Upon the receipt of pecial instructions from Washington. Judley Field Malone, collector of the port, has conferred with representaives of the department of justice and he New York police.

None of those who attended the conference would discuss what was conidered beyond saying that questions relating to a possible emergency were

alked over. Mr. Malone has increased his force under his command.

ON BRINK OF ACTUAL WAR

Not Since Spanish War Has Nation Been so Worked Up

Washington.-The United States is nearer actual war today than at any ime since peace was signed between his nation and Spain.

Sinking of the Housantonic, an American ship, with an American crew, off the Scilly islands, by a Teutonic submarine, late Saturday evening, was the step that brought the nation to war's verge.

Such an act, as occurred in the sinking of the Housatonic, according to President Wilson's own declaration to congress would result in his appearance before a joint session to ask for means with which to insure future on the high seas.

The president did not use the word 'war" in his veiled threat. Nevertheless he conveyed the distinct impression that this government will go to any extreme to defend its rights and keep alive the "immemorial princi-

While "awaiting the fact" before expressing themselves, officials were developments which followed so closeupon President Wilson's frank

One thing is certain, however, if official facts bear out the gloomy outident Wilson undoubtedly will go be-

Germany Begins Naval Campaign.

London. The sinking of nine veselz, costing the death of eight menand the injury of one, is announced by Lloyds. The announcement says: "British steamer Trevean, 3,081

tons gross, and the Belgian steamer Steamer Dundee of Hamilton, Ont., 2.278 tons gross, submarined. One man killed, one injured. Tug Ida sunk, presumably by striking a mine while towing barges. Five men lost. Two trawlers and three smacks sunk with the loss of two men.

New York.-Great Britain and her allies are preparing to meeet Germany's moves in her submarine campaign it is asserted in shipping circles here. The entente powers were convinced weeks ago that wardecreed sooner or later and have known for days that the decision had been reached. The ports of Liverpool and Bordeaux will be kept open at all hazards British steam ship representatives asserted, even if it becomes necessary to convoy every merchantship which crosses the Atlantic.

Berlin Is Silent

London .- Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that while Berlin is preserving silence in regard to the rupture of relations between Germany tionality and party were forgotten and and the United States, the German government has issued the following statement:

"It is stated that negotiations are afoot between the authorities interestcote, to the support of President Wil- ed concerning how Germany, by removing cerain transport difficulties, can take into account the requirement of some neutral states in relation to essential raw material, espe cially coal and iron."

Says Housantonic Was Warned

London.—The crew of the American steamship Housantonic has been landed at Pensance, England. The Housantonic was warned by the Gerie rights and interests of American man submarine which sank her, actizens and the honor of the Amer- cording to John G. Stevens, American consul at Plymouth. Mr. Stevens has Led by Mr. Peterson, the legislators sent the following telegrgam to the Associated press:

> "Total crew of thirty-seven of Housatonic landed at Pensance Saturday, Vessel torpedoed by a German submarine 12:30 Saturday, Warned, Crew towed ninety minutes toward land."

Washington.—Beyond saying that arious precautionary measures were taken, Secretaries Baker and Daniels refused to make any statement, after a conference with the president. Three American naval vessels in the Medierranean, one at Alexandria, will not be moved, it was said.

Asked to Support President

Columbus. O.-By a unanimous ote the lower house of the Ohio lezslature adopted a resolution calling apon citizens of Ohio to stand behind President Wilson during the present nternational crisis.

Col. Roosevelt Proffers Services

Oyster Bay, L. I.-Colonel Theodore doosevelt has pledged himself in support of President Wilson in upholding he honor of the United States and offered his own and the lives of his four sons to the country in case hostilities are not averted.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had asked permission from the war department to raise an army division, to be under his command. His friends, it was stated, have worked on this plan ever nce the Lucitania was sunk.

Philadelphia, Pa.-The German auxdiary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitei Friedrich, interned at the Philadelphia navy yard, were seized by order of the navy department and their crews imprisoned in an isolated barracks.

Boston, Mass.-United States Marshal Mitchell has taken physical possession of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzess in Cecelie, which has been nominally in his custody since the litigation instituted against the owners by the National City bank of New York.

NEWS OF BREAK TO LÄWMAKERS

President Tells Congress of Severance of Diplomatic Rclations.

RECITES KAISER'S PROMISES

Says He Refuses to Believe Submarines Will Commit Overt Acts Against American Lives and Ships.

Washington, Feb. 3.-President Wilson this afternoon addressed a joint session of congress, outlining the events that led up to the diplomatic break with Germany. He said: "To the congress, February 3, 1917. Gentlemen of the Congress:

"The Imperial German government on the 31st of January announced to this government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the 1st day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States, who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the Imperial German government in which it made the following declarations:

"'If it still be the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentand indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable, rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now and immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire alto-

Recalls Assurances Given By Germany.

"In reply to this declaration the imperial German government gave this government the following assurance:

"The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also assuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

"The German government, gulded by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saying human lives, unless these ships

attempt to escape or offer resistance. "'But,' it added, 'neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been vio-

Refused To Be Bound By Any Conditions.

"To this the government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that It takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend it to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and other belligerent governments, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant | many."

might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding. the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not rela-

"To this note of the eighth of May the imperial German government made no reply. On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German ambassador handed to the secretary of state, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contains the following statements:

"The imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the central powers, and that the government of the United states will further realize that the now openly disclosed intentions of the entente allies give back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"'Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean all nevigation, that of neutrals included. from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

No Alternative Consistent With Country's Honor.

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the imperial government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to take the course which, in its note of the eighteenth of April, 1916, it annonneed that it would take in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to re-

"I have, therefore, directed the secretary of state to announce to his excellency the German ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German empire are severed and that the American ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and in accordance with this decision to hand to his excellency his passports.

Cannot Believe Germany Will Carry Out Threats.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German government, this sudden and deeply deplored renunciation of its assurances, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the congress, to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same

"We do not desire any hostile con-

Purpose Only Defense Of American Rights.

flict with the imperial German government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action, to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the senate only two weeks ago-seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. Grant that we shall not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Ger-

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A Nebraska Case

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with rheumatic pains in my arms and 'limbs. Soon after I used Doan's Kidney Pills, however, I felt better and continued use corrected the trouble. It has been a long time since I have had any further cause for complaint." rheumatic

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