

Germany to Wage Unrestricted Sea War

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THE WEATHER
FAIR; COLD

VOL. XLVI.—NO. 195. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

Kaiser Turns Subsea Craft Loose Today

Germany Will Place Policy of Unreserved Naval Warfare in Effect the First Day of February.

UNITED STATES IS NOTIFIED

Barred Zones Fixed, Inside of Which Submarines Will Strike Without Mercy.

WARNING GIVEN NEUTRALS

Berlin (By Wireless to Sayville), Jan. 31.—The German government declared for unrestricted naval warfare in a note to President Wilson.

The German government's decision to adopt a policy of unreserved naval warfare will take effect February 1.

The official statement, issued today by the German government, announces that neutral ships plying within the new barred zones will do so at their own risk.

Neutrals are urged to warn their vessels in the way to ports in the barred zones and direct them away from these areas.

Neutrals in port within barred zones will be given until February 5 to sail and must take the shortest route out of the restricted areas.

Text of Kaiser's Note.

The note which was handed to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, reads:

"Your excellency had the kindness to communicate on the 23d of this month the message which the president of the United States on the same day addressed to the American senate.

The imperial government took knowledge of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming to the explanations of the president, inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords it great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes of Germany and its allies.

To these belong in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would gladly welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of an independent state, should now obtain liberty.

German Alliances Unselfish.

"Alliances which drive nations into competition for hegemony and incline them toward any selfish intrigues are likewise refused by the German people. On the other hand, it is enthusiastic for co-operation in all endeavors which aim at the prevention of future wars.

The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for free and peaceful intercourse between nations, as well as the open door for trade, always have been guiding principles of German policy.

Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that that country, which the imperial government wishes to live in good neighborly relations, could not be exploited by adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts.

Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed, since hostile persons in power in repeated speeches, and especially in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, declared their unavailing intention even after the restoration of peace not to recognize Germany as of equal right, but rather continue to fight in systematic fashion.

"The attempt of the four allied (Continued on Page Nine, Column Four.)

PROMPT ACTION BY WASHINGTON

Situation Resulting From German Manifesto Regarded by Officials as Very Grave.

EXPECT SOME MOVE SOON

Washington, Jan. 31.—Germany's declaration of unrestricted naval warfare, assumed to mean the sinking without warning of passenger and freight vessels—the course which the United States in the Sussex negotiations gave warning would cause the American government to sever diplomatic relations was received here with the most profound surprise.

There had been no official hint that such a development was coming.

Preliminary reading of the note by officials was followed by expressions which gave the impression that the resulting situation was viewed with extreme gravity. Prompt action was expected.

Will See no Callers.

President Wilson was in his office when the text of the German note began coming on Associated Press wires and copies were sent to him as received. He would see no callers. The State department closed for the day.

The State department closed for the day soon after Ambassador von Bernstorff delivered the note, identical with that handed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Secretary Lansing went home without seeing the president or making any comment.

Wilson's "Last Words."

The decision as to what the course of the American government shall be lies with the president, who in the final note on the Sussex case said:

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what 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 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 altogether. This action, the government of the United States contemplates, with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take it in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

Would Put Capitol Building Up for Sale To Highest Bidder

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Putting the state capitol up to the highest bidder as a new scheme involved in a bill introduced in the legislature today by Stuhr of Hall county. The bill provides that any town in the state may bid for the location and make any offer of land it sees fit.

The promoters believe that if the state can be donated several sections of land in the center and the value of the land around will be enhanced so much that enough of it can be sold to furnish enough money to pay for the building.

Troop Transport Sunk by Subsea; Over Hundred Lost

Paris, Jan. 30.—Official announcement was made here tonight that the transport Admiral Magon, which was taking 950 soldiers to Saloniki, escorted by the destroyer Arc, was torpedoed by a submarine on January 25. Of those on board 809 were saved.

A statement from the German admiralty on Monday said that on January 25 a German submarine, at a point about 250 miles east of Malta, sank an armed hostile transport steamer which was proceeding eastward, convoyed by a French torpedo boat. The steamer, which was filled with troops, was said to have gone down in ten minutes.

German Policy on Land and Sea Agreed on at Camp

London, Jan. 31.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary Zimmermann have returned to Berlin from headquarters at the front where a complete agreement on measures to be taken by Germany on land and water was reached, according to a Berlin telegram transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

Philadelphia Grain Exports Show Big Gain

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Grain exports from this port last year exceeded by nearly 5,000,000 bushels those of 1915, according to statistics made public today by the commercial exchange. The exports for 1916 were 49,358,685 bushels, as against 44,558,673 bushels in 1915.

Minimum Wage Bill For Women Advanced

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Jan. 31.—(Special.)—The labor committee boosted out a bill, H. R. 34, fixing a minimum wage of \$1.50 a day for female workers and \$1 a day for apprentices of that sex.

BLIZZARD BREAKS, BUT TEMPERATURE TAKES BIG DROP

Snow Ceases Falling and Goes Down, Is Reported That Comes From Out in Nebraska and West.

OMAHA ROAD BLOCKADED

Union Pacific Gets Through Wyoming Drifts and Again Starts Trains Moving.

COLDER THIS MORNING

Some Cold Spots.

Have, Mont. —26 Bismarck —18
Yellowstone Park —12 Lander, Wyo. —3
Helen —28 North Platte —10
Meridian —26 Pierre, S. D. —14
Williston, N. D. —38 Edmore —42
Rapid City —20 Winnepeg —30
Valentine —18 Omaha —1

Moorehead, Minn. —18

The blizzard that raged all yesterday in northwest Nebraska abated last night, but temperatures continued to fall and reports received at headquarters of the railroads operating west predicted that all through the northern and western portions of Nebraska, 18 to 24 degrees below zero would be the rule this morning.

O'Neill at 7 o'clock last night reported 21 degrees below zero; Stapleton, 20; Emerson, Grand Island, Kearney, Sidney and Callaway, 18; Crofton, Long Pine, 22, and Winner, S. D., 24.

Agents at most of the railroad stations reported that the wind ceased blowing early in the evening, though along the Omaha road in the northern counties of the state, a blizzard was on at 8 o'clock. The Wakefield and Crofton branches of the road were blocked and no effort was made to keep trains moving, owing to the severity of the storm and the intense cold.

Getting Trains Through.

The Burlington, Northwestern and Union Pacific late last night reported that their trains were moving, though not on time. Out through the territory where they were operating, the wind had died down and the snow had stopped blowing. No new snow had fallen since noon.

Union Pacific officials asserted that the blockade through Wyoming had been raised and that trains were moving over the entire system, though not on schedule.

Burlington trains were making fairly good time, though they were encountering the coldest weather of the winter in Wyoming, where a number of stations reported temperatures of 20 to 30 below zero. Through eastern Wyoming, along the line of the Burlington, the snow ceased falling shortly after noon yesterday, but the wind blew a gale until evening.

To Last Several Days.

The cold spell, according to the weather man, will last at least for several days.

Through the storm belt four to six inches of snow fell Tuesday night, but ceased in the morning. This snow was driven along by a wind that had been blowing from thirty to forty miles per hour since early afternoon. As a result, the snow has drifted badly, greatly interfering with train service. Passenger trains are run into the storm belt with snow plows ahead and even then they are two to four hours behind schedule.

Freight trains carrying stock are hurried to stations where there is land around and where the animals are unloaded. Other freights have been annulled.

Along the Union Pacific there was little snow over the Nebraska lines until the extreme western part of the state was reached. There the fall was four to six inches during the night, but the weather cleared in the morning.

Difficult Task in Wyoming.

Tuesday afternoon out through Wyoming, the Union Pacific cleared one of the tracks of the main line and rushed a lot of passenger trains through, some sixteen reaching Omaha. During the early evening it began to snow and drift and the cuts that had been cleared were again filled. The storm, however, continued only a few hours. More than 500 shovellers and four rotary snow plows were started and before noon the track was again cleared and trains were moving. The wind died down, so no more trouble is anticipated for a time, at least. Trains are now running both east and west through the blockade zone.

Work of opening the second track of the main line is progressing slowly. The snow, mixed with sand and dirt, has become as hard as rock and cannot be moved by the rotaries. The workmen have resorted to dynamite and it is being used in removing the blockade.

Trains from the north are experiencing great difficulty in getting through that portion of the blizzard that struck Minnesota. Both the Omaha road and the Great Western have been unable to get in their St. Paul trains of Tuesday and all the officials here know about them is that somewhere in Minnesota they are stuck in the snow. Trains were sent north as usual yesterday, the hope having been expressed that the blockade would be lifted before they reached the storm belt.

South Dakota Roads Blocked.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 31.—The storm which swept over South Dakota yesterday still was unabated today and with the strong gale accompanying it the snow is being drifted about throughout the state and causing much loss and suffering among

(Continued on Page Nine, Column Three.)

WHICH IS THE MILLIONAIRE?—Impossible, you see, to tell rich man from poor man if they're wrecked together on some desert island. Money counts in many things, but not in all. Not in the real big things—the essential things. It's character that comes in then.



NO CIGARETTES HERE FOR LOVE OR CASH

Grand Jury Seizes Tobaccoists and "Pills" Are Scarce.

Were you one of the many who tried to buy cigarettes in Omaha yesterday and found yourself out of luck?

If you're a cigarette smoker and didn't have as much as a day's supply in your case (if you've got a case) when you went down to work in the morning, you were.

The reason was an epidemic which visited Omaha early in the week—grand juryitis.

Rumors that the grand jury is making a thorough investigation into the sale of the little paper editions of Milday Nicotine to minors obviously threw an adult-sized scare in practically all downtown vendors of smokers' supplies, and nary a "pill" was to be had for love or money.

It seems that the law governing the sale, or rather nonsale, of cigarettes takes in the populace at large, regardless of age.

Take No Chances.

Evidently cigar store men were taking no chances, with the result that cigarettes and cigarette papers were as scarce as French pastry in Berlin.

The larger downtown cigar stores were not selling cigarettes over their counters. Even the "best customers" were informed firmly and politely that there was "absolutely nothing stirring."

It is said that the "pill lid" will be on until the epidemic of grand juryitis subsides. The little ivory and celluloid cubes, commonly known as dice, with which those who like to "take a chance" are wont to shake for the smokes, also were conspicuous by their absence.

No Leak Visible.

The present grand jury is setting a mark for other star chamber bodies to shoot at when it comes to real, antitaxing secrecy. Unusual precautions have been taken to insure against possible "leaks" and any information oozing out of the closely guarded room on the fourth floor of the court house is pretty well stripped of its rough, readable surface by the time it sees the light of the outside world.

After a short session Tuesday afternoon the inquisitorial body knocked off business for the day, sixteen jurymen assembling early, however, again the next morning. Only a few witnesses were subpoenaed and examined on the morning of the third day's session and the jurors did not leave their chambers until noon.

To Study H. C. L.

Persistent rumors that the grand jury will delve into a H. C. L. probe soon were further substantiated when County Attorney Magney admitted that of late numerous complaints had been made to him in regard to the soaring price of eggs, butter, potatoes, milk and other commodities. The county attorney and his assistants only smiled when certain questions were put to him, but didn't hesitate to say that his office would "co-operate with the grand jury in any investigations it might make and push to the limit complaints the body decided should be acted upon."

CONSPIRACY TO KILL BRITISH PREMIER

Three Women and Man Are Charged with Plotting to Murder Lloyd George.

Derby, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Alice Wheelton, her two daughters and the husband of one of them, Alfred George Mason, were charged at the Guild hall here today with conspiring to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the House of Commons and of the war council.

Information laid by an inspector of Scotland Yard charged that "the defendants on divers days between December 25 and the date of laying this information did amongst themselves unlawfully and wickedly conspire, confederate and agree together against the Right Honorable David Lloyd George and the Right Honorable Arthur Henderson, willfully and with malice aforethought, to kill and murder, contrary to the offences against persons act of 1861, and against the peace of our lord, the king, his crown and dignity." The information is signed by A. H. Bodkin, prosecuting on behalf of the crown.

After formal evidence concerning the arrest had been given the case was adjourned until Saturday.

Mrs. Wheelton, who is 50 years old, resides in Derby with her daughter, Ann, aged 27, who is a school teacher here, and Mason, who is 24, is a chemist of Southampton.

On being arrested the defendants denied any knowledge of the charge. They declined to make any statement.

Planned to Use Poison.

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Sketch says:

"The police have unearthed what is believed to be a plot to murder the premier, with the result that Mrs. Wheelton of Derby, Miss Hetty Wheelton, her daughter; Mrs. Mason, another daughter, and Alf Mason, the latter's husband, have been arrested. They were taken to the police station and formally charged with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George. They will be taken before a magistrate at Derby on Wednesday. It is understood only formal evidence will be given then, but later in the week the charges will be thoroughly investigated.

"The details are yet unknown, but it is understood the conspirators aimed at causing the premier's death by poison."

Henry Wredi Dangerously Hurt in Auto Accident

Henry Wredi, Twenty-fourth and L. South Side, may die and Billy Kline, well known young cattleman, and C. Collins, both of Avery, Neb., a few miles from Omaha, were seriously hurt yesterday afternoon, when the auto in which they were riding was struck by a street car at Twenty-fourth and O streets.

All three of the injured men were taken to the South Side hospital for treatment.

Kline and Collins, while badly hurt, will be out in a few days, but physicians said the condition of Wredi is critical.

DOES NOT KNOW WHERE HE GOT IT

Member of Washington Firm Says Tip Did Not Come Through Mr. Bolling.

New York, Jan. 31.—F. A. Connolly, the Washington broker, who supplied E. F. Hutton & Co., New York brokers, with a remarkably accurate forecast of the contents of the president's peace note on December 20, declared repeatedly and emphatically at the "leak inquiry" today that all of his information was based on gossip and rumors of persons whose names he could not remember.

F. A. Connolly was called to the stand this afternoon. He was first asked as to the organization of his firm. H. W. Robertson and the witness were the original members of the firm, organized in August, 1916, he said.

Connolly arranged, he said, to have the Hutton firm act as his New York correspondents in July, and he talked to Hutton of R. W. Bolling eventually entering the firm. He first met Bolling "two or three years ago in a social way."

Connolly said that he broached to Bolling the matter of entering partnership with him. He bought his seat on the stock exchange October 13 and at the same time Bolling entered the firm.

"I was the partner," said the witness, "who was in actual charge of the business." Bolling was not so frequently in the office as he was, the witness continued, but was probably on duty "two or three hours a day." Bolling merely had a clientele whom he kept in touch with market affairs, he explained.

Whipple then took up the messages that passed between Connolly and the Hutton house on December 20.

Connolly said he had no copies of any of these messages. He said he always wrote messages, handed them to his operator and never saw them again.

New York, Jan. 31.—Finding further examination today of E. F. Hutton barren of result as far as showing the origin of the information which the stock brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. warned its customers that President Wilson's peace note was to be issued, the congressional "leak" investigating committee today decided to summon George A. Ellis, jr., member of the firm who wrote the warning telegram. Ellis, according to Hutton, is ill in Georgia, but the committee, nevertheless, decided that he must appear.

F. A. Connolly of F. A. Connolly & Co., the Washington brokers who furnished the Hutton firm with the information, was expected to take the stand later today. Connolly on his arrival from Washington denied that the information came through R. W. Bolling, the president's brother-in-law, and a member of his firm. He said that it was gathered merely from general talk around Washington.

Few Heeded Warning.

Hutton today said that although in possession of the information as to the president's note at least two hours before the market close on December 20, neither he or any of his eight

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NEW LIQUOR LAW MAKES NEBRASKA QUITE BONE DRY

Bill Sent to Legislature by Joint Committee to Give Force to Prohibition.

PERSONAL USE RESTRICTED

General Provisions of Proposed Law Stringent in Restriction of Liquor.

NO LOOPHOLES ARE LEFT

Prohibition

The bill prepared for enforcement of prohibition in Nebraska, introduced in the legislature by a joint committee of the two houses, provides:

Intoxicating liquor is any beverage that contains over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

For personal use half a gallon of vinous, three gallons of malt, or one quart of spirituous liquor to an individual each thirty days, but only one kind.

Governor to have extraordinary powers to enforce law.

Common carriers strictly regulated as to delivery.

Advertisement of liquor forbidden.

Solicitation of contracting for delivery forbidden.

Giving information as to where liquor can be obtained made a misdemeanor.

Possession of liquor presumptive evidence of intent to violate law. Government tax stamp prima facie evidence of violation.

Stringent regulations for wholesale and retail druggists, and for use of alcohol for medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

Removal of delinquent or negligent officials.

Condemnation of premises. Permits persons or societies to participate in enforcement of law.

Forbids clubs or other combinations, or any public place of entertainment from aiding or abetting in violation of law.

Repeals Slocum law and all amendments thereto. Takes effect May 1, 1917.

The bill to enforce the prohibitory amendment, prepared by a subcommittee of a joint committee of the senate and house, and introduced in the legislature yesterday, contains fifty-four sections and the emergency clause. It is not a "bone dry" bill, but limits personal use of intoxicants within rather narrow confines. It leaves no loopholes.

Liquor for Personal Use.

Section 23, which deals with "Limitations of Personal Use of Liquor," reads: "Not more than one member of a family occupying the same private dwelling or house shall receive more than one-half gallon of vinous liquors, or three gallons of malt liquors, or one quart of spirituous liquors, or more than one kind of the three liquors before specified within thirty days." This section also forbids the giving of liquors to anyone except members of the immediate family.

Delivery of Liquor.

Section 21, dealing with common carriers, makes it unlawful for any common carrier or agent "to deliver, permit, aid or abet in the delivery, to any person, within a period of thirty consecutive days, of more than two quarts of vinous liquor, or twenty-four pints of malted or fermented liquor or one quart of spirituous liquor; or to deliver the same on Sunday, or on any week day before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening. No deliveries are to be made unless the original consignee makes and swears to an affidavit which shall state that he is the original consignee, that the package contains a stated amount and kind of liquor, that he has not received intoxicating liquor from any carrier or otherwise within the past thirty days, and that he does not possess any except such amount as he shall state."

This section provides that the liquor shall not be delivered to the applicant for the package unless the agent or the delivering carrier is satisfied as to the identity of the applicant. It provides that the affidavits signed and sworn to by the consignee shall be made in duplicate, and that one copy shall be filed with the county clerk and one copy with

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

You can save Steps, Time and Trouble by telephoning y o u r Want-Ad to

Tyler 1000

You will save money whether you phone, bring or send it in, because The Bee's rate

1c per word

is less than that of any other Omaha paper.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair and continued cold. Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temperature
6 a. m.	6
7 a. m.	6
8 a. m.	6
9 a. m.	6
10 a. m.	6
11 a. m.	6
12 m.	6
1 p. m.	6
2 p. m.	6
3 p. m.	6
4 p. m.	6
5 p. m.	6
6 p. m.	6
7 p. m.	6
8 p. m.	6
9 p. m.	6

Colder

Comparative Local Record.

Year	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precipitation
1917	20	4	12	.02
1916	20	4	12	.02
1915	20	4	12	.02
1914	20	4	12	.02

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years:

Deficiency for the day	Normal temperature	Total excess since March 1
21	21	228
22	21	228
23	21	228
24	21	228
25	21	228
26	21	228
27	21	228
28	21	228
29	21	228
30	21	228
31	21	228

Normal precipitation .02 inch
Excess for the day .00 inches
Total rainfall since March 1 .02 inches
Deficiency since March 1 .02 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914 .26 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915 .26 inches

Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Low.	Wind
Omaha, Neb.	6	8	0	0
Avonport, Iowa	8	12	7	7
Cheyenne, cloudy	4	8	0	0
Denver, cloudy	10	14	2	2
Des Moines, cloudy	2	22	0	0
Dodge City, cloudy	8	10	2	2
Lander, clear	0	10	7	7
North Platte, clear	8	4		