THE ATHENS REPORTER. FEBRUARY 7 1917

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 | many and her allies are in the war to lesued 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 tonight,

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 dechared unrestricted submarine war-fare, and henceforth all traffic by sea -neutral or enemy-within a prescrib-

ed zone, will be endangered. A starvation blockage of England was announced to the world to day in works delivered to American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and to the State Department here by Count von Bernstorff.

Thus begins the long-feared cam-paign of ruthlessness, conceived by von Hindenburg, it is said, here, on a magnitude never even contemplat-ed by von Tirpitz. A sea cordon, running from the

A see cordon, running from the Terschelling lightship, off the Dutch coast in the North Sen, northward to a point off the coast of Norway, theoce west into the Atlantic and south along the French coast, and in the Mediterranean, except the wes-tern part adjacent to the Spanish coast, down into Greek territorial waters, has been drawn by Germany, and is it neutral Governments have and is 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 Fugland if Falmouth is made their port of destination and a certain have, which will not be mined, is used by mem. Only one steamer may rea cach week to and from the United States, and the United States Gov-ernment is asked for guarantees that they carry no contraband.

In a decoment announcing Gammany's purpose to do away imra-diately "with the restrictions" which the use of her full sea-power, the German Government announces that the step is taken because of failure of the Teutonic allies' the at tempt to bring about peace.

THE SUPER-CRISIS.

Again the United States faces sev erance of diplomatic relations with Germany with all its eventual possi-bilities.

Talk of peace in Europe and means of preserving the peace of the world have gone glimmering. Presi-dent Wilson, incred lous at first when the unofficial text of Germany's warm-ing was brought to bim, at once cal-ed 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 de-ciding what shall be the course of ciding what shall be the course of the United States. Three immediate steps appear among the possibilities. steps appear among the possionities. The United States might solemnly warm Germany against a violation of her pledges; it might be decided that the German warping is sufficient nothe German working is authorit to en-tice 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 blockede and determine the course of the United States as the ac-

the last drop of blood. Unrestricted submarine warfare, it was declared, was determined upon as scon as the nature of the Entente re-ply to President Wilson's note became known and before the President's al-

dress to the Senate. It is expected that Austria-Hungary will take action similar to that of Germany with regard to the opera-tions 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 clies and thet the criming of slied 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 rnight in desperation seek to involve the Whited States or a study once the United States as an actual ene-my, 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 en-ter a period of frightfulness unimagined heretofore, with the massing for huge offensives by land, the announce, ment of ruthlessness by sea officials look forward to at least a Spring and Summer of un inter leated, s'aughter The German note siceps away ad the issues that have previously to m de isolieg that have previously to the ed so large, such as what armament a merchant ship care every, where it must be located, how it must be used, whether the ship is chartered, re-quisitioned, or such privile, and ca-places them with one clear issue, we ch cannot be brocked or ignored

TEXT OF THE NOIF

Following is the officie. toxt of the

German note: Mr. Secretary of State: You Excellance was good enough 'a 'raismit to the Imperial Govern-ment a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Sanata on America addressed to the Senate on the 22nd instant. The Imperial Gov-ernment has given it the earnest consideration which the President's state ments 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 recogni-tion of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy he benefits of political independence German people also repudante all al-liances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of sel fish intrigues.

GERMANY'S LOFTY IDEALS. On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to pre-vent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condi-tion 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 Govern-ment regrets that the attitude of nor invite on proceedings of the second commiss 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 prace and had set down as basis the guaran ty of existence, honor and free devel-opment 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 per fectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sym pathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany' intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with the rustare. Tenisht they were re-which Germany desires to main an presented as feeling that the only friendly neighborly relations, that other stors open to the United States Belgium should not be used again by presented at the sume source is that about the two poles is that about the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit in the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit is the same source is that about the baseled provide a suit the new poles. On the same is the same is the same baseled provide a suit the new poles. On the is the total as his berefore to tran the source is the subseled provide a subseled provide especially to wage a systematical econ-onlic war against her.

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 ales by ruthless pressure compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the En-tente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees. The Ameri-can Government knows the stere which have been taken to cause king-land and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to tespect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all effect the tril-tary power of its opponents, but com-pels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which and anger 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 de-struction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a heacht to mankind.

BLACK FLAG HOISTED EVERY-WHERE.

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 employ-ment of all the weapons which are at

its cleposal. Sincerety trusting that the people and Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imdecision and its necessity, the im-perial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situa-tion from the lofty heights of im-partiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoid-able sacrifice of human life.

able sacrifice of human life. Enclosing two memorandas regard-ing 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, barred France, Italy, and in the eastern Medi-terranean, in which all sca traffic forthwith will be opposed. The barred zones are: "In the North Sea, the dis-triet around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling light-ship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Udlr; a line from there across the point sixty-two degrees north latitude, five longitude, degrees north latitude, rive longitude, westward along sixty-two degrees to a point three nauital miles south of the south point of Farover (Faroe 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 dewest; then 54 degrees hold, 26 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then one degree latitude 43 degrees north to the point 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the

French frontier. "foncerning the south in the fedi-terranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. de Les Paquett to 28 time from ret de las raquet to la degrees, 29 minutes north and six de-grees 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

ment 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 a led." SHIPS WILL SAIL AS USUAL.

A New York report: Orders were and her allies are prepared to meet Germany's moves in her submarine campaign, it was authoritatively ascampaign, it was authoritatively as-serted 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 Bor-deaux will be kept c en at all haz-ards, Britis steamship representa-tives asserted, even if it becomes ne-cessary to convoy every merchant ship

cessary to convoy every merchant ship which crosses the Atlantic. The first which crosses the Atlantic. The first step to be taken by the British Ad-miralty, which virtually controls the merchant fleet of the Allies, will be to arm every ship with guns fore and att for defensive purposes, it was predicted. To meet the emergency which it

To meet the emergency which it was confidently expected would arise eventually, the British Government has been asse...bling for months, it was said, a large fleet of small, fast cruisers to be used us "submarine chasers." This type of war craft has proven very effective against under-sea 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 elear of raiders and submarines and to act as convova

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.

was considered probable, how-Tt ever, 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 steamshins.

A marked advance in marine insurance rates to morrow was considered to night to be inevitable. Che way rates to any for American vessels were 7 per cent. while there was a ten per



AFTER THE WAR Her Extension of Mine Fields a Big Advantage. France Already Planning

Britain's Plane Fleet Now Leads World.

(By Fred B. Phiney.) Paris Cable.— The thousands of accupants now in use by the French armies for scouting and sonbara-ment purposes will be converted into sea between Germany and Britain, in which all pretense of carrying on the war according to the practice of civ-"leace do.es" as soon as hostilities end, carrying mail along carefullyilized nations will be abandonce by the Kaiser's naval forces, is expected planned aerial routes all over Europe here as the inevitable consequence of and the colonies. The decision to utilize the im-mensely valuable air fleet in time of Germany's latest note to the tinned Great Britain, in the lopinion of naval men here, has virtually won the first round in the combat before if has been fought, by her promptness in extending the mine fields to a new section of the sea arena. Germany, will be restricted further Germany's latest note to the United

Germany will be restricted further in her submarino barrier of the British coast by the action of the Nor-wegian Government in closing the vaters of that kingdom to U-boats. Norway has declared that us derman 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 regula-tions she will be sunk without warning by the fire of Norwegian naval



Germany Will Sink Them in Prescribed Zone.

Britain Announces Reprisals Will Follow.

London Cable.—An official an-nouncement says: "The German Gov-ernment announce that "they have conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships often have been miscaed for the transport of munitions and troops. They also state that the ships often the transport of 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 misuce of hospital ships in violation of international law."

"From the German Government's statement that hospital ships will be no longer tolerated within the limite mentioned, only one conclusion can be drawn, viz., that it is the intention of the German Government to add yet other and more unspenkable 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 Cer Government that his Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British au-thorities concerned.

"The British Government most emphatically deny that British hos-pital 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 Convxention to maritime war.'

for the Future.

No Course Open to Presiden 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 editortal 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 Administra

tion, 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 premeditors is forced by premeditated murder and depredation

We have made every concession to Germany that self-respect will per-mit, and all those concessions have init, and all those concessions mave proved to be in value. To acquiesce in a resumption of put loss submaxime operations is to subject curseives to the lossing of war while capriving our-selves, of self-declars. That is in-tolerable. No peaks worth the price of abject national Kamiliation 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 per-follow. New York Herald: "The major per-tion of the note published to-day is for consumption by the German peo-ples. The American people are inter-ested only in its open flouting of their Government, in the truculent assump-tion of Prussianism that it can de-prive the United L'ates of all those rights which have been maintained so stouily—in notes. Doubtless the idea of the Berlin Government is that it can 'bluff' an American President into a disgraceful surrend the

into a disgraceful surrend Berlin Government may be New York Tribune: W New York Tribune. We mitted to outrage long ene with Germany would be by compliance with the Ka insulting instructions to u insuiting instructions to u we shall conduct our con the Entente nations. His western European not a whit more legitimate measure than were his " operations in British and n and the ferocity underlyi

And the ferocity underly And the helothy interfy protense of conductin consistent with m more brazenly avoi The United States the war of 1812—in ciple of the freedoi cannot believe that the aeroplane industry in its bearing both upon national and international rostal relations. According to Presiciple of the freedom cannot believe that its manhood as to the challenge has compel it to fight a cent D'Aubigny, of the commission, the war has developed the manufac-ture of air craft to a point where u constitutes one of the great national assets, almost as important in its ceonomic aspects as railway and

New York Sun: for the present the c tic endeavors and te loy into which Presi written his idealistic shipping enterprises. If the plans of the commission are written his idealistic with an entirely new situati practical sort so la

Norway's Ruling Also Hurts the Germans. London Cable .-- A finish fight at

course of the United States as the ac-tual operations develop. On almost every side Germany's drastle action is interpreted as an ones confession of the effectiveness f 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 such 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

fare. The fact, according to this in-formation, 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 has

the campaign. The German view is that the new policy will improve general prospects for an early peace. Germany is perented as still being ready to dis-cause peace at any time. However, it is declared that German officials, bett in this country and in Berlin, fact that the declaredon of changed pe-licy should make it clear fact for

ALLIES' "LUST OF CONQUEST."

The attempt of the four allied pow ers 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 pre-tence of following the principle of na-

with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea

miles in width north or cast, following this line 38 degrees north and 'I degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea uller broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes each learst t

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, during an appropriate de-lay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and direct ed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same affety 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

"A. Falmouth is taken as the port

cf destination, and if, "B. On the going and return journey the Sicily Islands as well as the point tity degrees north, 20 dogrees west.

fifty degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route Lo German mines will be laid: "C. If stramers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted ro display in American ports: A coat-ing of paint on the ships hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white end red: on every mast a large flag and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; duing darkness the natoinal flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recog-nirable as possible from a listance; and the ships must be completely and

and the single inter be completely and brightly illuminated.
"D. If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on undays; leaving Fal-mouth on Wednesdays.
"B. If guarantees and assurances

are given by the American Govern-

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

DIED OF COLD.

Laurentic Fatalities 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 in 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

entic 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 hoa's Thos who were lost were lost owing to the cold, and the severity of the weather preventing them from reaching the

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. Gaaggs-See hers! It's after s o'clock. Where have you been? Mr. Gnaggs-Been sitting up with a cick friend. Mrs. Gnaggs - You've been doing that new for 18 years; say, don't your friends over die!

realized we may see soon after peace comes a Europe gridironed with aerial mail routes, along which the practical sort so lar States is concerned, t the extreme in its post toward incidents which the test the steadfastyless battleplanes of the French and British (armies will fly daily on missions far different from their present errands of destruction.

EPITAIN MAY JOIN.

The British aerial forces, according to recent estimates, are usally in ex-cess of the French. While no exact figures are obtainable. Great Britain probably has not fat short of sight or ten thousand aeroplanes, with fivers, mechanicians and constructors number-

The plans of the French commis-sion do not contemplate, at present, the inclusion of the British air fleet. but it is probable that some form of co-operation will be devised by the two countries to put the British aircraft to similar uses in peace times. Great Britain, in addition to maintaining her subremacy on the sea, is denburg, says a despatch from Berlin, undoubtedly planning an extension of sent this message: this supremacy in the air. She would "After thirty months of warfare.

last word in acrial construction, being superior even to the French. Great Britain has as many types as there Britain has as many types as there are classes of war vessels. She i i an gone into the construction of alreralt is tructed her na.y. Machines have been designed or perfected for this or that special service-fast planes in-turded solely for securing, quick, re-sponsive craft for combat, machines for photography, and heavier types the floor ofter waxing.

for photography, and heavier types designed as bomb-carriers. It is the last-mentioned class which will probably play the most taportant part in the new mail service, should Great Britain join with France in establishing these routes over Europe. The dangers of aerial communication Ashest been reduced to the have been reduced to the vanishing noint by numberless new inventions jealously guarded by the minitary au-thorities of the two countries. Some of the latest types of British and French machines have stabilizers. vanishing several i

Barber as seeal). which right the machines in the air prised.

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ington in its attitude and assertion of the principles which our State De-partment has already enunciated." **GERMANS AGAIN** IN HOLY WRATH

Vash

Amsterdam, Holland, Cable, via London-Emperor William, replying to a telegram received by him from the director of the Province of Bran-denburg, says a despatch from Berlin, sont this measure.

"After thirty months of warfare, welcome an opportunity to cut down the expense of this tremendous estab-lishment after the war by using if for restal purposes, provided such use did not detract from its value in warfare. "The British planes represent the last word in period content the bars."

Around the House.

An oblong glass paperweight similar object, wrapped in a large Turkish towel, can be made to fit into the shoulder of a coat and is a valu-

A worn-out broom with the straws off half way up, covered with felt or earpet, makes an excellent polisher for

Save all scraps of soap. dry them save an scraps of sonp, ory them or lot them go hard, and gvind them in the meat g den. In this way you can make you own soap powder and atilize even of soap.

> ats will not slip meste ader side.

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air,