PROBS-strong n. and n.w. winds; local snow-falls or flurries; decidedly cold. THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 1 1917 -FOURTEEN PAGES "Entered as Second Class Matter, Apr. 13, 1915, at the Postof-fice at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879." VOL. XXXVII.-No. 13,231 Senare Po STRAWA: STANKAR PO STRAWAR PO STRAWA: STANKAR PO STRAWAR PO STRAW **BY GERMANY TO COMMENCE TODAY**

The Toronto World

Official Notification Sent to Washington That 300 to 500 Submarines Are Ready for Action Which is Supercrisis of All Those That Have Stirred the United States Government in the Last Two Years---American Ships Allowed to Sail Only Twice a Week and on Routes Designated by Germany---Starvation Blockade of England Planned, the Like of Which Never Has Been Seen---United States Must Act Right Away, and Germany is Prepared for Rupture---Action is Open Confession of the Effectiveness of the British Blockade, and Enemy Hopes Wilson Will Intervene.

ASHINGTON, Jan, 31.-Ger- Falaba and scores of other ships were many has declared unrestricted submarine warfare. ships are warned from entering the A starvation blockade of England, war zones, altho certain precautionary the like of which the world never has measures are suggested for distin was announced to the world to-ing contraband according to the Gernotes delivered to American man list. These conditions in almost Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, and the form were rejected when proposed to the state department here by Count by Germany early in the negotiations over the Lusitania. At that time Gerron Bernstorff. many proposed to guarantee immunity Thus begins the long-feared cam-many proposed to guarantee immunity from attack to certain specified pas-senger ships, sailing on prescribed courses with agreed distinguishing

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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM GERMANY OF PLANS FOR NEW SUBMARINE WARFARE

Bernstorff to Lansing.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1917. ber and dishonor Germany, Austria-Mr. Secretary of State : Your excel- Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the lency were good enough to transmit to wish of reconcilitation they oppose the will England and France, which is limited by the imperial government a copy of the of destruction. They desire a fight to the a line 20 nautical miles; the district message which the President of the bitter end. United States of America addressed to the senate on the 22nd instant. The im-which forces Germany to new decisions.

ionality our enemies have disclosed their as outlined in the following, all sea trafreal aims in this way, viz .: To dismem- fic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

"In the North Sea, the district around

the information that Germany has point of the war. This apparently is from 300 to 500 submarines ready for the view now adopted. The other the campaign. view, known to have been held by some high officials here, was that The German view is that the new policy will improve g neral prospects Germany might in desperation se k to of an early p ace. Germany is repre-sented as still being ready to discuss involve the United Status as an actual enemy on the ground that her inpeace at any time. However, it is fluence at the peace conference would declared that German officials, both in this country and in Berlin, feel that the declaration of changed policy should make it clear that Germany be a generous one. Officials here, stunned at the sud-

denness of the German action, do not hesitate to conceal their disquietude and her allies are in the war to the over the mental unpreparedness of the American people for what may be coming. The recent flood of peace

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last drop of blood. No Gain by Waiting. Unrestricted submarine warfare, it discussion started by the German ofwas declared, was determined upon fer, increased by the pr si perial government has given it the ear-nest consideration which the president's using her naval power for a criminal at-statements deserve, inspired, as they are, by a deep sentiment of responsibility. It came known and bef re the president's address to the sonate. The presi-dent's address, it was authoritatively cussed attention on the terms of a south point of Farover (Faro Islands); said, came in the midst of the situanear peace from there across 62 degrees north, tion, and because of its nature it ap-Unimagined Frightfulness. peared for a time as if the new cam-A revulsion is expected to take place in the entente countries, with paign might be postpon d. However, it was explain d, much preparation the result that the world war will enwas necessary for the opening of such ter a period of frightfulness una campaign and nothing was to be imagined heretofore. With the masstude 43 degrees north to the point 20 gained by waiting. It is believed here that the policy ing of huge offensives by land, announcement of ruthlessniss by sea, was decided upon at a recent conf r- officials look forward to at least a cnce at the headquarters of the Ger-spring and summer of unprecedented man general staff, and that Field slaughter. Marshal Von Hindenburg played a 'The German note swceps away all. most important part in its formula- the issu's that have previously loomed so large, such as what armament Last Desperate Act. a merchant ship can carry, where it It is expected that Austria-Hungary must be located, how it may be used, will take action similar to that of Ger- wh ther the ship is chartered; a zone sixty sea miles broad along the many with regard to the operations of quisitioned, or still private, and re-north African coast, beginning on (?) its submarines in the Mediterranean, places them with one clear issue Every intimation from Germany in the which cannot be brooked or ignored. ast few months has been that an un- When the Associated Press derestricted submarine warfare, almost spatches telling of the German note centain to bring in the United States, began arriving at the White House to-would be adopted only as a last act of day President Wilson was in his office desperation. German papers have said talking with a friend. Secretary Tu-Germany would not dare oppose neu-multy hurried to him with the news. The president could not believe it tral opinion unless she were willing to have the rest of the neutral world until assured that the information was added to her enemies. Two opposing views of American fore the state department. contained in a formal note already behostility have been allowed to pass the Cabinet members likewise received German censor. The first was that the news with expressions of amazeharm the United States could do Ger- ment. many as an active enemy was no On every hand in official circles the greater than as a neutral supplying first opinion formed with detailed conmunitions and loans to the allies sideration was that diplomatic rela-and that the crippling of allied tions with Germany would be broken if shipping would be the turning the terms of the decree are carried out.

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magnitude hever even contemplated by Von Tirpitz. Again the United States faces sev-distances with a carrying no contraband. President Wilson rejected the proposal promptly on the ground that the Unit-ed States was contending only for her stance of diplomatic relations with rights. Germany, with all its eventual pos- The new German proclamation sibilities. President Wilson's repeat- brushes aside all the perplexing col-

What Will Wilson Do?

appear United

tions develop,

The president has the task of de-

and a sufficient warrant for breaking

off diplomatic relations; it might be

decided to await the results of the

the United States as the actual opera.

On almost every side Germany's

the British food blockade. It is re-

sarded as a determination to strike in

the British Isles will last a month.

Admittedly, the plan is to carry

starvation to the doors of England

termintaion to use every weapon and

agency at her command to end the war

quickly. She counts on the operations

of an unheard-of number of subma-

tines to deliver blows to bring Eng-

land to her knees within sixty days.

One German official here predicted to-

day the war would be over in a

Conveyed to the world as her an-

aver to the refusal of the entence allies to talk peace, Germany's latest

Warning says: "From Feb. 1, 1917, within barred gones around Great Britain, France, halv and in the costor Meditarra-

nean . . . all will he opposed.

and in the castern Mediterra-

It virtually is a renewal and exten-

Teb. 4, 1915, and which became effec-tive Feb. 18, 1915. Under it, ships were

· . all sea traffic forthwith

national law. The Lusitania,

lockade and determine the course of

sibilities. Fresident winson's repeat lateral issues which have surrounded ed warnings of "a world afire," and the submarine controversy and brings Secretary Lansing's "verge of war" it back to the point where it was left statement are being realized in the at the conclusion of the Sussex case. Today's announcement, reciting the capital tonight with feelings of ap- refusal of Germany's enemies to disprohension and misgiving. cuss her peace proposals, and refer-Germany's action is the supercrisis ring to the starvation blockade, says: of all these that have stirred the Am-"Thus a new situation has sprung erican Government in two and a half up which forces Germany also to new

decisions." years of world war. Talk of peace in Europe and means forecast when the Sussex negotiations of preserving the peace of the world were closed.

has gone glimmering. President In the note conveying her pledges to Wilson, incredulous at first, when keep submarine activities within international law, Germany included the unofficial text of Germany's warnthreat of resumption if the U.S. did ing was brought to him, at once callnot succeed in lifting British restriced for the official document which tions on commerce to Germany and the had just been presented to Secretary European neutrals, and the U. S. in wars. Lansing by the German ambassador. reply expressly warned Germany that her pledges must be absolutely uncon-

Mr. Lansing absolutely refused to ditional. make a comment. President Wilson "Neutrals," said Germany in the Sussex note, "cannot expect that Gerbegan at once a careful study of the

many, forced to fight for her existence, shall for the sake of neutral interest restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue tiding what shall be the course of the to apply at will methods of warfare United States. Three immediate steps violating the rules of international law. U.S. not attain the object . . . to have the laws of humanity followed by among the possibilities. The States might solemnly warn Germany against a violation of her all belligerent nations, the German ledges; it might be decided that the Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve German warning is sufficient notice of itself complete liberty of decision.' an intention to disregard those pledges

Wilson's Reply.

ing the censor.

sion of the celebrated submarine block. It has been urged as ess ntial to Ger-ade of the British Isles proclaimed on many's existence, and it vas repre-

sunk without warning until Germany American people behind him in a de-abandoned the practice and gave her claration of war. Congress was re-

urances, in the Sussex case, to abide presented as opposed to war.

forces has been under way recently

sented that it would be impossible

now for Pres'd nt Wilson to get the

To any such reservations the U.S demurred in no uncertain terms. "The United States feels it necessary to state," said President Wilson's reply, "that it takes for granted that the imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any drastic action is interpreted as an way contingent upon the course or reopen confession of the effectiveness of suit of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government. notwithstanding the fact that certain kind. German officials in the United passages in the imperial government's States estimate the food supply on note might appear to be susceptible of that construction."

In completing the declaration that there must be no misunderstanding that rights of American citizens must with swift, staggering strokes, as a not be made subj ct to the conduct of fulfilment of Germany's announced de- some other government, the note concluded by saying: "Responsibility in such matters; is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

The development today came as a staggering surprise. For weeks inspired authoritative and almost semiofficial statements have be n coming from Berlin indicating an absolute

Cecision not to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. The complete agreem at of the emperor, Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, General Von

Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff, the four men in whose hands Germany's destiny lies, has been m n-

tioned frequently in despatches pass-Information received only today, however, shows that a very car ful campaign for the full use of sea

to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pre-tenses of following the principle of na- Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean, barred zones are outlined are added." the conditions of peace. Under the pre- zones around Great Britain, France. eceived here, realizes that her action the taking of some step which speedi- been supposed, removed from power

may result in a break of relations, ly would result in peace. because he advocated ruthless sub-but Berlin officials are prepared for Information received from the same marine warfare. The fact, according the rupture. Tonight they were re- source is that Admiral von Tirpitz or American people behind him in a de-claration of war. Congress was re-presented as opposed to war. Germany, according to information trainations to end the blockade, or Tirpitz was not, as has heretofore. Tirpitz was not, as has heretofore.

The Memorandum

is highly gratifying to the imperial gov- ternational law the group of powers, led

ernment to ascertain that the main ten- by England, does not only curtail the dencies of this important statement cor- legitimate trade of their opponents, but degrees west, to 61 degrees north, 15 derespond largely to the desires and prin- they also, by ruthless pressure, compel ciples professed by Germany. These neutral countries either altogether to principles, especially, include self-govern- forego every trade not agreeable to the ment and equality of rights for all na- entente powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees. The American

Germany would be sincerely glad, as, if Government knows what steps which in recognition of this principle, countries have been taken to cause England and like Ireland and India, which do not en- her allies to return to the rules of inter-The new decision is exactly the one joy the benefits of political independence, national law and to respect the freedom should now obtain their freedom. The of the seas. The British Government,

German people also repudiate all alli- however, insists on continuing its war of ances which serve to force the countries starvation, which does not at all affect into a competition for might, and to in- the military power of its opponents, but volve them in a net of selfish intrigues. compels women and children, the sick and On the other hand, Germany will gladly the eged to suffer for their country pains co-operate in all efforts to prevent future and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny

benefit to mankind.

Fight for Existence.

Freedom of Seas.

The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence indifferent to the protests of the neutrals, of nations, and the peaceful intercourse whom they severely harm, indifferent even between them, as well as the open door to the silent longing for peace among for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program. All the more, the imperial government who are so entirely opposed to peace makes it impossible for the world at pres-

tions.

ent to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals. Germany and her allies were justify before its own conscience, before ready to enter now into a discussion of the German people and before history the peace, and had set down as basis the neglect of any means destined to bring guaranty of existence, honor and free de- about the end of the war. Like the presivelopment of their peoples. Their aims, dent of the United States, the imperial

as has been expressly stated in the note government had hoped to reach this goal as has been expressive sector in the provention of by negotiations. After the attempts to by negotiations. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the entheir enemies, and were, according to tente powers have been answered by the their conviction, perfectly compatible latter with the announcement of an imwith the rights of the other nations. As tensified continuation of the war, the imto Belgium, for which such warm and perial government-in order to serve the cordial sympathy is felt in the United welfare of mankind in a higher sense and States, the chancellor had declared only not to wrong its own people-is now coma few weeks previously that its annexa- pelled to continue the fight for existence, tion had never formed part of Germany's again forced upon it, with the full emintentions. The peace to be signed with ployment of all the weapons which are Belgium was to provide for such condi- at its disposal.

tions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly, neigh- the government of the United States will borly relations, that Belgium should not understand the motives for this decision be used again by Germany's enemies for and its necessity, the imperial governthe purpose of instigating continuous ment hopes that the United States may hostile intrigues. Such precautionary view the new situation from the lofty measures are all the more necessary, as heights of impariality and assist, on Germany's enemies have repeatedly their part, to prevent further misery and stated, not only in speeches délivered by unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

their leading men, but also in the statutes of the economical conference in Paris, details of the contemplated military measthat it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hos-

tile attitude, especially to wage a systematic economic war against her. Lust of Conquest.

Berlin, Jan. S1 .- Following is the text The attempt of the four allied powers of the memoranda referred to in the last to bring about peace has failed owing sentence of the German note as given

grees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west, to 47 degrees north, 20 degroes west; further, to 43 dogrees north, 15 degrees west; then on degree latinautical miles from Cape Finisterre and 20 nautical miles distance along Spanish north coust as far as the French frontier. "Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a tion. line from Pointe de les Faquette to 38

degrees 20 minutes north and six dogrees cast, as well as north and west of north African coast, beginning on (?) degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea distric mercilessly increases the sufferings of the with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles world indifferent to the laws of humanity, in width north or east, following this line 38 degrees north and 6 degrees east, 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 de-England's own allies. Each day of the grees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees terrible struggle causes new destruction. north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. new sufferings. Each day shortening the From there it leads to a zone 20 sea war will, on both sides, preserve the lifs miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minregrets that the attitude of the enmies of thousands of brave soldiers and be a utes east longitude into Greek terri-

torial waters.

"Neutral ships plying thru the barred The imperial government could not zones do so at their own risk. Altho precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships, which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, dur

> all means available. "Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety

For Safe Travel. "Traffic of regular American passenger

teamers can go on unmolested. "'A' Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if 'B' on the going and return journey the Scilly Islands as well cover Sincerely trusting that the people and as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees says: no German mines will be laid:

they will be permitted to display in Am.

erican ports: "A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of check-Enclosing two memoranda regarding the ered white and red; on the stern the Am ered white and red; on the stern the Am-erican national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible's from a distance; and the ships must be com-pletely and brightly illuminated. "D' If only one steamer runs each week in each direction arriving at Fal-mouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

Wednesdays. "'E' If guarantees and assurances are

Nothing cheap in the stock, all reguto this information, was that he was

ing an appropriate delay, yet it is urgent-ly to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by U.S. Newspaper Comment

New York, Jan. 31 .- Despatches, to Germany that self-respect will perabandon the barred zones if they sail from every part of the United States mit, and all these concessions have before February 5 and take the shortest to the Associated Press reveal a rea resumption of ruthless submarine. operations is the subject ourselves to merkable unanimity of editorial opinion that the country is on the verge, of war with Germany. Epitomizing selves of the means of self-defence. of war with Germany. Epitomizing the attitude of the press of the courserves of the means of sen active. That is intolerable. No peace is worth the price of abject national humiliz-tion and degradation. No peace is worth the surrender of a nation's sov-

ereign rights. west, be steered on. Along this route the part of the United States to the "There can be only one answer on "If Germany wants war with the United States, let Germany have war with the United States. Our hands new German submarine proclamation. ""C" If steamers on this journey bear and that answer should be made to are clean.' the following special signals which only day. The German ambassador must Excerpts from other leading papers receive his passports forthwith and follow:

diplomatic relations must cease a once. There should be no procrasti nation until the hand of the United States Government is forced by pre-meditated murder and depredation. lished today is for consumption by the Gorman peoples. The American "We have made every concession

flouting of their government. in the SURPRISING FUR REDUCTIONS. truculent assumption of Prussianism that it can deprive the United Stat s of all those rights which have been maintained so stoutly--in notes.

provides many striking bargains for



Government is that it can 'bluff' an American president into a disgraceful surrender. "The Berlin Government may be

"The major portion of the note pub-

people are interest d only in its open

"Doubtless the idea of the Berlin

mistaken."

New York Herald:

New York Tribune: "We have submitted to outrage long enough Peace with Germany the present market value of the raw skins. p in the stock, all regu-furs and thomsether furs and thoroughly insulting instructions to us as to how

phasis on Hudson Seal Coats and sets in wolf and fox varieties. The

The Dineen annual stock-taking sale those who know valu s in furs. While the reductions are general there is a special em-

