

**Neutrals Who Enter Danger Zone  
Do So at Own Responsibility**  
---AUSTRIA HUNGARY

**Those True to Themselves Must  
Be True in More Than Words**  
---NEW YORK TIMES

**Great Britain's Blockade of  
German Ports is Illegal**  
---AUSTRIA HUNGARY

## Austria Hungary Replies to United States Note on Submarine Warfare

### Blockade of Central Powers by Britain Illegal, Austria Pleads to Justify Her Attitude on Question of Submarine Warfare

By Courier Leased Wire  
London, March 6.—The American ambassador at Vienna has been handed the reply of the Austrian Government to the American note enquiring as to the position of the Austrian Government in regard to unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Vienna despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam. The reply declares that neutrals are responsible for losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place.

**MUST BEAR LOSSES**

The American note which was despatched to Vienna on February 18, asked specifically whether the Austrian assurances given following the sinking of the Ancona and the Persia had been nullified. The reply was that whatever attitude the Washington cabinet may take as to individual questions raised here, the Austro-Hungarian Government is "essentially in accord with the American Government in regard to the protection of neutrals against endangering their lives."

The memorandum then maintains that "neutral subjects have to bear the losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place."

**BRITISH BLOCKADE ILLEGAL**

After a lengthy discussion of the British blockade, which it declares is illegal, the memorandum continues:

"The principle that neutrals should enjoy in war times the advantages of the freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels and not to neutral persons aboard enemy vessels." The reply further contends that belligerents are entitled to decide for themselves what measures should be taken against an enemy in sea traffic and concludes:

"In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interests and therefore no other legal claim than that a belligerent inform them in time of a prohibition directed to an enemy so that they can avoid entrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels."

**ANCONA CASE**

The Austrian memorandum referring to its note on the Ancona case says it "strictly adheres to the assurance already given."

At the same time Austria calls attention to the fact that at the time of the Ancona incident it stated that it "reserved the right to bring up later for discussion, difficult international questions which arise in connection with submarine warfare." The memorandum then adds:

"If the Austro-Hungarian Government now refers to this reservation and briefly discusses the question of the sinking of enemy vessels to which that note refers, it is guided by a desire to show the American Government that now as heretofore, it strictly adheres to the assurance already given and endeavors, by clearing up that important question because it touches the laws of humanity, to avoid misunderstandings between the Monarchy and the American Union."

The reply of the Austrian Government to the second American note with regard to the sinking of the Ancona, contained the following paragraph:

"The Austro-Hungarian Government can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured."

**Food Situation Critical.**

London, March 6.—The situation among the poorer classes in Austria is extremely serious, according to comments in the Austrian newspapers on Premier Clam Martinies announcement that the government has appropriated millions of kronen for the destitute. A Rotterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Austrian press declares that poverty is so great that the gravest events are expected unless immediate help is given.

## PLOT TO INVADE CHINA THROUGH INDIA DISCOVERED

**Hindoo Physician and German Conspirator Arrested in New York; Accomplices of Von Igel**

By Courier Leased Wire.  
New York, March 6.—Dr. C. Handore Chakiaberty, a Hindoo physician and Dr. Ernest Schunner, 34, described as a German were arrested to-day on charges of conspiring to set up a military expedition against a foreign country on friendly relations with the United States. The police say the men confessed

**Weather Bulletin**

Toronto, March 6.—The disturbance which was over Virginia yesterday morning now covers Nova Scotia causing heavy gales and snow in the Maritime provinces. It has also caused heavy snow in the Ottawa Valley and in Quebec. Another depression is now centred in Kansas.

**Forecasts.**

Fresh southerly winds, fair with rising temperature followed by some light falls of snow or sleet on Wednesday.

that they had plotted under the direction of Wolf von Igel to invade India by way of China.

Von Igel, indicted but never tried for alleged complicity in an alleged plot to destroy the Welland Canal, is with Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, who is approaching Copenhagen on the Steamship Frederik VIII.

From Von Igel, according to the police, Dr. Chakiaberty and Schunner, who have been under suspicion for some time, received \$60,000 and the Hindu posing as a Persian merchant, obtaining a passport which enabled him to get to Berlin. In this connection an additional charge of fraudulently obtaining a passport has been made against the physician.

Dr. Chakiaberty, according to alleged confession, revealed his plans of an invasion of India to certain officials in Berlin and then returned to New York, where he and von Igel prepared a list of names, printed in various native India languages. In the House in west 120th street, where the two men were arrested to-day, the police seized large quantities of this literature and found also a complete chemical laboratory.

After the literature was prepared, according to the police, Dr. Chakiaberty and Schunner employed as their agent an influential Chinaman, whom they sent to his native country with the idea of interesting his government in a plan to ship arms and ammunition from the United States to China, where with the Chinese government's permission, these would be stored until the time set for the invasion.

The police said the two men declared they heard nothing from their Chinese representative and did not know what success, if any, he had.

## APPEAL TO THE NATION TOO SERENE AND LOFTY TO DENY

General Sympathy and Approval Greet Inaugural Speech of President Wilson on Entering Second Term; Like the Pronouncement of Lincoln Upon His Re-Election

By Courier Leased Wire  
London, March 6.—President Wilson's inaugural address and his statement in reference to the obstructive tactics employed in the Senate, fill an important part of the news columns of the morning papers, and are commented on with general sympathy for the president's difficulties in the present crisis. The situation is compared to that in which Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address.

**Wilson Triumphs**

The Post, which sees a triumph for President Wilson in the readiness of a great majority of congress to confer the powers which he asks, says:

"President Wilson has proven that with all his tact and caution, he can act with instant resolution when occasion requires."

**Inspiration to Allies**

The Express says that the president's call to his fellow countrymen is an inspiration to the Allies, and the Times, while expressing approbation of President Wilson's definition of the things for which America stands, thinks, nevertheless, that "elevated as they are, they need a great deal of definition and explanation before they can serve even in outline as the foundation of a practical world policy."

More Than Words  
Referring to President Wilson's confidence that the nation will walk

### A SERIAL STORY

On Saturday next The Courier will publish the first installment of one of the most sensational serials of modern times, "This Woman to This Man," written by the well-known collaborator, C. N. and A. M. Williamson, and conceded to be the best of their many works. The exclusive rights to the publication of this story have been obtained by The Courier from the Frank A. Munsey publishing company, and it will appear daily after next Saturday, being the first of a series of high class serial stories which The Courier with its customary enterprise, is securing for the benefit of its readers. Do not miss "This Woman to This Man," on Saturday next.

into the light if true to itself. The Times says:

"Those who are indeed true to themselves must be true in more than words."

Much comment is devoted to President Wilson's reiteration of the view that Americans are unable any longer to remain aloof from the rest of the world. The Daily News says in regard to this:

**Sacred Canon**

"President Wilson has abandoned as no previous president has ever done, the exclusively national outlook that has been the sacred canon of American political thought. Even now it is only a handful of clear-sighted politicians, led by the President himself, who realize how complete the break with the past must be."

**Lofty Appeal**

The Chronicle concludes its comment on the situation in the Senate with these words:

"President Wilson's virile pronouncement exposing in a common sense light the unpatriotic mischief wrought by the wreckers in the Senate comes with a calming and composing effect, as of an appeal to the nation too serene and lofty to be denied."

### ARMED NEUTRALITY



## UNITED STATES SENATE IN SPECIAL MEETING TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING

Fourteen Hundred Presidential Appointments to be Passed On; Senator Martin, Virginia, Leads Democratic Party—Legal Limits of Wilson's Ship Arming Proposal

Washington, March 6.—The Senate of the Sixty-fifth congress, to-day held the first business meeting of this special session called primarily to pass on 1,400 presidential appointments, with indications of a determined fight to change the rules to limit debate and prevent filibusters such as that which prevented passage of the armed neutrality bill. Democrats held a caucus before

the session to determine their party program and choose a majority leader. Senator Martin of Virginia, was unopposed as a candidate.

**New Men Doubtful.**

Thirty-three senators have signed an agreement to support a closure rule, but most Republicans and perhaps a few Democrats are expected to oppose it, and its adoption appears doubtful. Advocates of the

change rely strongly for help on President Wilson's statement denouncing the filibuster on the neutrality bill. The attitude of the sixteen new senators, all but one of whom were sworn in yesterday, is yet to be determined.

**Legal Limits**

Washington, March 6.—Legal limits of President Wilson's authority to arm merchant ships for de-

## Neutrals Themselves Responsible For Risks Taken by Entering Danger Zones in War Time, is Defiant Retort of Dual Monarchy

By Courier Leased Wire.  
London, March 6.—The text of the Austrian reply to the United States is quoted as follows in a later Vienna despatch to Reuters:

"From the memorandum of February 18 of the American ambassador the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister has concluded that the Washington cabinet, in view of statements made on February 10 of last year and on January 31, 1917, by the Austro-Hungarian government is now in doubt regarding the attitude which Austria-Hungary will henceforth observe regarding the submarine war and as to whether the assurance given by the Austro-Hungarian government to the Washington cabinet in the course of negotiations about the Ancona and Persia papers have not been nullified by the aforementioned statement. The Austro-Hungarian government is ready to make a clear and definite statement so that these doubts may be solved."

"The Austro-Hungarian government may be allowed first of all to discuss briefly the methods employed by the entente powers in waging submarine war, because they are the starting point for the intensified submarine war begun by Austria-Hungary and her allies and also throw a bright light upon the attitude which the Austro-Hungarian government has taken hitherto in regard to the questions which have arisen."

When Great Britain joined the war against the Central Powers only a few years had elapsed since that memorable time when she in union with other states began to lay the foundation at The Hague for modern naval war law. Soon afterward the British government had assembled in Holland representatives of the great session in order to consolidate the further work of The Hague conference, especially in the sense of a just arrangement between interested belligerents and neutrals. These efforts aimed at nothing less than the mutual establishment of principles of right which even in war times should embody the principles of freedom of the seas and the safeguarding of the interests of neutrals.

Neutrals were not to enjoy these benefits for long. Hardly had the United Kingdom decided to participate in the war when, almost at once it began to break down the barriers which the principles of international law had created. While the Central Powers in the very beginning of the war had declared that they would observe the declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain threw overboard some of its important provisions. In

an endeavor to cut off the Central Powers from supplies from overseas, she enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which today mean want for their subsistence.

"Then Great Britain proclaimed what she called a blockade of the coasts of the North Sea, which form also an important commerce route for Austro-Hungarians, in order to prevent goods which were still missing in the list of contraband from entering Germany and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts as well as all exports through neutrals. That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction to the customary principles of the right of the blockade, as established by international agreements, was explicitly declared by the president of the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the history of international law.

"By the illegal prevention of exports from the Central Powers, Great Britain aimed at paralyzing the countless factories and works which the industrial and highly developed peoples of Central Europe had created and, by forcing workmen to be idle, to incite them to rebellion."

"When Austria-Hungary's southern neighbor joined the enemies of the Central Powers his first act was to declare as blockaded all coasts of the enemy, following of course the example of his allies in ignoring all the legal rights in the creation of which Italy had taken an active part at a short time before. Austria-Hungary did not neglect to inform neutral powers at once that the blockade was not legal."

## JUSTIFIABLE DEFENSIVE ACTION SAYS ZIMMERMAN OF PLOT

**NO BREAD FROM HOLLAND TO BELGIUM**  
Export From Netherlands Is Prohibited Because of Shortage

**SUBMARINE WARFARE Causes Restrictions; Belgium Hard Hit**

By Courier Leased Wire.  
London, March 6.—The Dutch authorities have been compelled to prohibit the exportation of bread to Belgium after Saturday next owing to the shortage in Holland caused by the German submarine warfare, according to a Rozenendaal despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The despatch says that the Belgians will be hard hit by this restriction.

Defense against German submarines, were under consideration to-day by Attorney-General Gregory and Secretary of State Lansing and a decision was expected before the cabinet meets this afternoon for the first time in Wilson's second administration. The question was preferred to those officials by the President as a result of the Senate's failure to act on the armed neutrality bill. The president apparently intends to put guns aboard merchantmen if any legal means can be found.

Other suggested alternatives are to convoy merchant ships, or to have the federal shipping board take over privately owned vessels and arm them as naval auxiliaries.

**Hun Intrigue With Mexico and Japan is Defended by Foreign Secretary in Reichstag**

By Courier Leased Wire.  
London, March 6.—The German government's plan for involving Mexico and Japan in war with the United States in the event of hostilities between Germany and America was defended in an address before the Reichstag by the foreign secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, as quoted in a Reuters' despatch from Amsterdam, replying to objections raised by a Socialist member to the Mexican proposals, Dr. Zimmermann said:

**Looking Out for Selves.**

"We were looking out for all of us in the event of there being the prospect of war with America. It was a natural and justified precaution. I am not sorry that, through its publication in America, it also became known in Japan. For the despatch of these instructions a secure way was chosen which at present is at Germany's disposal. How the Americans came into possession of the text which went to America in special secret code we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic interests."

"Least of all are they in America justified in being excited about our action. It would be erroneous to suppose that the step made a particularly deep impression abroad. It is regarded as what it is—justifiable defensive action in the event of war."

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