

GERMANS DECLARED RESTRICTED POLICY

Former Opponent of Relentless U-Boat War Does Not Disapprove Now.

EARLIER PEACE IS HOPE

Invincibility of Decision Is Certain This Time, Says Count Von Reventlow, Who Assumes "I-Told-You-So" Attitude.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 1.—Dr. Theodor Wolff, who in his writings in the Tageblatt hitherto has been a consistent opponent of unrestricted submarine warfare, today expresses neither approval nor disapproval of the newly announced measure, contenting himself with devoting more than three-fourths of his long editorial to a colorful resume of the Chancellor's speech and the note to the United States.

"The military authorities are one with the Chancellor, who cannot any more be accused of 'weakness' by his opponents, owing to his view that unrestricted submarine warfare may and must be undertaken as a means of victory," says Dr. Wolff.

"As in the Summer and Fall of last year the opinion of the military authorities had to be taken as decisive, so it must for those who have taken this or that viewpoint be decisive now. Standing before the accomplished fact, everyone can only harbor the wish that the doubts which Chancellor's speech may prove false and that the hopes linked with this greatest of all our undertakings may be realized. Nothing can be more urgently desired than the realization of the wish that England may be brought to peace by this weapon."

Germany Declared Agreed. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, after pointing out the advantage of the parliamentary system, which divides responsibility, declares this division in the present case does not prevent a common goal and that the entire German people is agreed upon the use of the proper means for reaching that goal.

"The question of what means are proper," says the newspaper, "is not to be solved by discussions in meetings or by newspapers."

Regarding the effect of the new step on neutral powers, the Vorwaerts says: "No one in Germany denies that the difficulties under which neutrals have to suffer in this war will be materially increased by the new determination of the German government. . . . A huge majority of the German people is united with the German government in the wish to retain friendly relations with the United States. America's great historical role is not that of an ally of either side of combatants, but an ally of all friends of peace on this side as well as on the other side of the trenches."

"The German people harbor the wish that the new decisions of the Imperial leaders may lead to a shortening of the war."

Count Von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung contents himself with quoting extracts from Earl Creds and assuming an "I told you so" attitude.

Situation Admittedly Acute. Regarding the effect of the new orders on the United States, he says: "How the United States will act toward the note remains to be seen. An offer regarding passenger ships was made by Germany to the American Government in vain in 1915. . . . Once more America, however, will have to decide whether it is more advantageous to accept the old German idea of unrestricted warfare or reckon with the new order."

"For Americans the question now is acute. The decision now taken by the German Empire is irrevocable, and will not be altered in the slightest in its prosecution. For that the German people are grateful to its Emperor and military chiefs."

"What Germany does, it does from now on in the interest of neutrals," says Die Post. After recapitulating what the new measure will mean for Great Britain and her allies, the newspaper continues:

"From this the conclusion may be drawn that Germany may in justice expect that its conduct will be sanctioned by neutrals, or at least be borne in silence. . . . It is certain, however, should certain neutrals, as often has been the case, attempt in unfair parsimony to put difficulties in Germany's path, then the German nation, as much as it is inclined to take neutrals into consideration, in the future will not allow the scope of activity of its own power to be dependent on any other powers not participating in the war. . . . The invincibility of the German decision is certain this time."

Locomotive Works Burned. DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 1.—Fire which originated in an explosion completely destroyed the boiler shop of the Davenport Locomotive Works late today. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXA-BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cured in One Day. 25c.

RHEUMATISM GOES IF HOOD'S IS USED

The genuine old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the acid condition of the blood and builds up the whole system. It drives out rheumatism because it cleanses the blood.

It has been successfully used for forty years in many thousands of cases of the world over. There is no better remedy for skin and blood diseases, for loss of appetite, rheumatism, indigestion, kidney troubles, general debility and all ailments arising from impure, impoverished, devalitized blood.

It is unnecessary to suffer. Start treatment at once. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla from your nearest druggist. You will be pleased with the results.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Golden West Coffee is "Just Right"

FORMER HEAD OF GERMAN NAVY WHO, DEPOSED, FINDS HIS LONG-ADVOCATED POLICY ADOPTED.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

EUROPE IS WAITING

Germans Thought to Seek Excuse for Quitting.

LONDON OFFICIALS SILENT

Press, However, Sounds Note of Defiance and Demands Peace "Dictated by Stronger Power."

Challenge Is Direct.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The eyes of Great Britain and all Europe are today focused on Washington. It is recognized that the question whether the United States finally will be drawn into the European war is being decided there. Not only the policy of the United States but of the neutral European nations also is being largely determined in Washington.

From Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian countries messages to the English newspapers say they are waiting for the lead which the United States will give before framing their replies to the German announcement of unrestricted warfare against all cargo vessels approaching her enemies' coasts.

British officials declined to speak for publication on the crisis lest any utterances might be construed in the United States as officious attempts to influence the American policy and intrude upon the problem which they recognize as purely one between the neutral nations and the central powers.

Two theories are current here and are being warmly discussed. One is that the central powers expect to starve out Great Britain and her allies, and that they consider they have more to gain by trying to shut off American supplies of food and fuel than by continuing friendly relations.

Hostility May Be Desired. The second is that the central dynasties consider that at the present moment they may best serve their own interests by London leader writing to argue the matter to the United States and saying that they cannot fight the whole world.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's note is as much a cry of distress as a threat of a new brutality. "Civilization only repeats in sterner tones the answer which it had given the Kaiser before. We shall see tame the beast that the world may never fear him again."

Sympathy Felt for Wilson. "Prussianism gone mad!" "Bethmann becomes convert to Clausewitz!" These are the themes of London leader writing who, however, generally expresses the greatest sympathy with President Wilson, "in his patient struggle to keep his country out of war." Under the caption, "What would Lincoln do?" The Morning Post says:

"On the bloody field of Gettysburg expressed the National high resolve to be content with no compromise which would render their sacrifices in vain. This is the true spirit of the American people, and their patience under an affront should not deceive us. Let us rest assured that in the long run American honor is safe in American hands."

REPLY YET KEPT SECRET

(Continued From First Page.)

There was no prospect of any announcement during the night. Among all officials capable of knowing the probable course of the President's reply, the only point of doubt seemed to be whether a communication to Germany would carry only a warning or whether it would consider Germany's declaration sufficient in itself for action. All seemed to take it for

granted that a decision has been determined on quickly.

It was pointed out that one reason for withholding knowledge of the President's course is the necessity of completing certain arrangements, many of a physical character, to prepare the country for eventualities which would be expected to follow a diplomatic break. The safeguarding of American ports, safety of Americans in Germany, the presence of German ships in American harbors and many other considerations are among them.

The last correspondence with Germany was that which demanded total abandonment of submarine warfare as the central powers are about to resume, declared that the United States would sever diplomatic relations "altogether," that is interpreted as leaving no opportunity for halfway measures; it means the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard and the whole embassy staff from Berlin and the closing of the German embassy here.

Inasmuch as any action by the United States would be directed against Germany as a nation, and not against her Ambassador as an individual, it was thought unlikely that a severance would be announced by the delivery of passports to Count von Bernstorff, but would be preceded by formal notification to Berlin of the American Government's decision. The delivery of passports to the Ambassador would be a formality of the future.

Germany's view, as expressed here, is that neutrals should not object to the German blockade, inasmuch as they have been unable to raise the British blockade. American ships venturing into the barred zones, it frankly is said, would be in danger of being sunk, but it was declared that Germany and her allies would give up the campaign of ruthlessness should neutrals acting together cause Germany to raise her blockade or should there be a peace conference.

Austria and Turkey are expected to make similar war zone declarations. The first notification that Austria has joined Germany was in news dispatches from London. No official announcement was received here tonight.

Ambassador Makes Denial. The only announcement the German Ambassador made today was to deny a published report that he had told a friend he expected to receive his passport within 48 hours. There was no denying, however, that Count von Bernstorff fully expected the action of the United States to be swift and decisive.

It became known that several times in the last week he had attempted to discourage Americans from leaving Europe. He has declined to write letters of introduction for friends and on other pretexts without disclosing his knowledge of what was about to happen, has done his best to discourage them from going to Europe.

There apparently is no division in official opinion that Germany's announcement justifies this country in severing diplomatic relations or taking beligerent steps to safeguard American rights.

The complete repudiation of all Germany's pledges in the Sussex case is viewed as an open threat made in full consideration and in utter disregard of all that may follow.

Previous cases merely have involved isolated instances for which apology or reparation could be offered, or a new announcement which could be denied without admission of guilt. The present is regarded as representing a mature policy made in full consideration that it will cost the friendship, if not the neutrality, of the United States and probably other neutrals.

Preparations are now known to have been made in Germany for moving the White House to the State Department and the information allowed to pass the censorship to have been entirely misleading. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech today is interpreted as coming to this country that the Chancellor was opposed to unrestricted submarine operations. The fact stands out that official Germany has held off from such a policy not because of international law or consideration for us, but because she did not feel it expedient at an earlier time.

Committee to Be Informed. Chairman Stone, the Senate foreign relations committee, telegraphed the White House that he would arrive from St. Louis at 1 P. M. tomorrow. He probably will see the President in the afternoon.

On a previous occasion the President told members of the committee that before breaking relations with any country he would inform them. Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the White House today, but no information was given him. The usual Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow. Colonel E. M. House spent the day here, but left tonight for New York. In addition to a long talk with the President he saw Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Falk, of the State Department; Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson.

It was said that the President had forethought of arrangements for going before Congress.

Public opinion in this country is being carefully considered, not so much as a decisive force, but as indicating the limit of the first step to be taken. The officials realize a severe mental search must be expending to turn public thought from hopes of peace to the eventualities of Germany's action.

WILSON CONSIDERS THE NEUTRALS

Call to Join United States in Effort to Force Peace Has Been Suggested.

FOREIGN POLICY INVOLVED

President Compelled to Change Entire Attitude of Mind Toward War as Whole—Gravity Impressed on Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—It is so secret that the German Ambassador expects to receive their passport within 48 hours. In German sources it is frankly admitted that the gage has been thrown down to the United States for reasons sufficient to the German government.

Out of a multitude of conferences held at the residence of President Wilson today bearing on the announcement by Germany of an attempted submarine blockade of England, which involves the safety of neutral as well as belligerent ships, came the following results:

The possibility of co-operation against Germany by all neutral powers affected by the German blockade, as the President is considering a suggestion that in the event Germany persists in her intention to wage ruthless war at sea, she should be notified, like the neutral nations of the world to join the United States in an attempt to enforce peace, giving practical effect to his recent speech in the Autumn. The moral effect of such a move on the German people, and the consideration and the military effect is another.

Neutral Co-operation Considered. The possibility of co-operation against Germany by all neutral powers affected by the German blockade, as the President is considering a suggestion that in the event Germany persists in her intention to wage ruthless war at sea, she should be notified, like the neutral nations of the world to join the United States in an attempt to enforce peace, giving practical effect to his recent speech in the Autumn. The moral effect of such a move on the German people, and the consideration and the military effect is another.

On President Wilson alone rests today the responsibility of announcing to the reply of the United States to the German note. Within the last 24 hours he has conferred more with the members of his cabinet on any other issue that has ever confronted him.

The President realizes that his whole policy is involved in the contemplated denouement precipitated upon him by the change in the German attitude and he has been compelled suddenly to change his entire attitude relative to the war as a whole. Just at the time he was optimistically hoping he could force peace he has been called on to face the possibility of taking the country into war. He also recognizes the temper of the country toward such a proposition as Germany has harked this country to swallow and realizes that the time for action rather than words has arrived.

Three weeks will prove value. The statement is heard here today in quarters close to the central powers that three months at the latest will determine whether the methods to be employed by Germany will have the end of the war or peace will come on some other basis.

Coming as it did on top of the supreme endeavor of the President to find a basis for an early peace in Europe, the action taken by Germany has been received here with feelings ranging from outspoken indignation to grim silence. Hope of an immediate peace is gone, but the President realizes that the pendulum has swung back to the days of the Lusitania and Sussex disasters and that a genuine effort to avert war in this crisis.

The seriousness of the situation is being impressed on everyone in Washington. Even the President does not hesitate to make known that they entertain this view to the highest degree. The Secretary Lansing is known to have been with the President last night, the other members of the Cabinet were up most of the night in beligerent talk with one another.

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UTAH DRY BILL PASSED

SENATE UNANIMOUS, HOUSE HAS ONLY ONE NEGATIVE VOTE.

All Liquors Barred Except Pure Alcohol for Scientific and Mechanical Use and Communion Wines.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1.—The Young prohibition bill, believed to be the most drastic dry measure ever endorsed by a State Legislature, passed both houses of the Utah Legislature today and probably will go to Governor Chamberlain for signature tomorrow.

The bill as amended in the Senate passed the upper house by unanimous vote and was immediately forwarded to the lower house, where but one vote was registered against it.

In its present form the commission feels that the bill is a comprehensive one, clothed with all the power which it was proposed to vest in the commission. Intoxicating liquors of no kind except pure alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes and wine for sacramental purposes will be permitted in the state.

So great is the apprehension that something may happen to the bill before it reaches the Governor and is signed by him, the two engrossed copies were ordered by the lower house. Furthermore, the Speaker of the House instructed that the bill be carefully guarded by the House employes until it bears the official signature of the Governor and is received for by the Secretary of State.

The bill will become effective August 1, 1917.

Deportation of Aliens Ceases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, today ordered all immigration officials to suspend deportation of undesirable aliens because of the unsettled condition of American foreign affairs.

Roberts Bros. THIRD & MORRISON. The Most in Value—The Best in Quality. Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. Saturdays at 9 A. M. Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 6 P. M.

MATCHLESS ECONOMY OFFERINGS FOR OUR 847th Bargain Friday Sale. There Are No Prices Lower Than Ours Where Any Attempt Is Made to Approach Our Values—These Items for Example:

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES ON BROKEN LINES AND ODD PIECES OF Laces, Neckwear & Embroideries. An After-Inventory Clean-up that brings to you the most sensational values of the year. Come early and secure first choice from the following lots:

FOR FRIDAY ONLY! AN UNDERPRICED OFFERING OF WOMEN'S GOWNS. Made of Best Quality Daisy and 1921 Cloth—Amoskeag 98c. Styles with round or V-shape neck, without collar, and in midly effects. They come with three-quarter or short sleeves and are shown in neat pink or blue stripes, or plain white.

A SPECIAL UNDERPRICING OF BURSON Seamless Hose for Women, 27c Friday, Pair. Out Sizes in Black Only. These celebrated seamless stockings come with shaped leg, reinforced heel and toe, and elastic rib top. They are of medium weight and are made of fast black cotton. Out sizes.

Sale of Women's Knit Cotton Union Suits, Friday Only 49c. Perfect fitting Union Suits of medium weight, shown in low-neck styles with short sleeves and in ankle length. They are finely knit Cotton Union Suits of exceptional value at this low price.

EXTRA! SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY! A Timely Sale of WOOL BATTS \$1.89 EACH. In Full Double-Bed Size. Only Two to Each Customer. At an unusual price reduction we are closing out a limited number of fine Wool Batts. They come in one piece, 72x34 inches—the proper size for double-bed comforters. Come early if you would share in this saving.

EXTRA! SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY! A Closing Out of 200 Remnants of Cotton Suitings and Flannelettes at 1/2 Price. Lengths From 2 to 8 Yards Each. While they last Friday you have choice from 200 remnants of Cotton Suitings and Flannelettes at one-half regular remnant prices. Included are both light and dark colors in many different styles.

ASQUITH IS OPTIMIST. Entente Victory Inevitable, Says Britain's ex-Premier. U-BOAT MENACE IS GRAVE. Country Is Declared Prepared to Meet Situation—President Wilson's Pea. Ideals Held Little Different From His Own.

Two Days More to See Nina, the Flower Girl. One of those delightful and appealing stories of everyday life, with fate exceedingly kind to a little blind girl and her hunchback protector and lover, featuring Bessie Love.

"SOME BABY" A Comedy That's Laughable—Also Different. Automobile Race Film and Columbia Weekly.

COLUMBIA Sixth at Washington. FEEL 100% BETTER BY TRYING IT!

Get a 10 Cent Box of "Cascarets" for Your Liver and Bowels. bilious, sick, headache, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Cascarets from the drug store now? Eat one or two tonight and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. You will wake up feeling fit and fine. Cascarets never gripe or bother you all the next day like calomel, salts and pills. They act gently but thoroughly. Mothers don't give your sick, listless or feverish children whole Cascarets at a time. They are harmless and children love them.

Bank Being Remodeled. CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Work has been started on the remodeling of the Coffman, Dobson & Co. bank building. Improvements consisting of new partitions and elevators have been authorized by the bank directors. The entire upper floor of the building will undergo a change. When completed the floor will house 25 office rooms. The plans also provide for a new and enlarged heating plant.

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