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AMERICAN WOMEN (Continued from page one.)

landed at Bantry 14. "Total on board 294. "Missing 13, of whom five drowned and eight, including the Hoy ladies, died of exposure and were buried at sea. "There are six hospital cases, one believed grave. "First torpedo struck abaft engine. Steamer going 17 to 18 knots. Engines stopped and ship turned, listing starboard so that most boats got off that side. "Twenty minutes later when most

boats were cleared submarine fired second torpedo, striking engine port side. "Ship sank in about 45 minutes from first torpedo. "A previous cablegram dated 11:15 p. m. last night told of the "reported" deaths of the Hoyes and mentioned the following Americans saved: Floyd P. Gibbons, Chicago Tribune; Mrs. F. E. Harris, wife of Colonel Harris, United States army, Fort Dupont; Arthur T. Kirby, upper New York state, and Father Wareing, St. Josephs seminary, Baltimore. "The dispatch continued: "Laconia torpedoed without warning 10:30, 25th; 150 west Eastnet Overcast breeze; heavy swells, not breaking. Fair breeze. "Laconia carried 47 gun invisible at night. Second torpedo fired twenty minutes after first. "Thirteen boats away, of which number eight, in which were Hoy ladies, were lost. "Wireless had been sent out. Boats picked up by admiralty patrol at 4 p. m., 26th. "Cargo cotton, foodstuffs and non-explosive munitions. Apparently eight deaths out of 335 on board; 290 crew,

75 passengers including many women and children. "Some of the facts and figures in this cable were corrected by the last cable received, quoted above. "Had fired six rockets when seen by admiralty patrol. Wireless also used up to last moment. Boats scattered two or three miles in swells twelve feet high. Burned flares and picked up seriatim between 3 and 4 a. m. twenty sixth instant. "Submarine Showed Up "London, Feb. 27.—After the Laconia's survivors had taken to the boats, the German submarine which apparently sank the Cunarder, approached one lifeboat, inquired for the captain and asked the nature of the cargo. Receiving information in reply to these queries from the second officer of the Laconia, the German officer remarked that a British admiral boat would reach the survivors shortly, and they departed without offering assistance. "American Consul Frost at Queens-town reported the incidents to Ambassador Page today. "Frost also officially reported to the American embassy that the Laconia was sunk without warning and by ex-

losion of two torpedoes. "The second torpedo was fired twenty minutes after the first had struck. In this interval of twenty minutes the first thirteen lifeboats were launched from the Laconia. "The weather was cloudy and there was a heavy swell on the ocean. "Mrs. Mary Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago were in lifeboat number eight. "This form of breaking relations between great nations living in peace is probably without precedent in history. "All official documents lacking, I am forced to rely upon doubtful sources—that is, upon outer official (apparently by other official) versions of the contents of the message sent by President Wilson on February 3 to congress. "It is this version the president is reported to have said that our note of January 31 suddenly and without previous intimation intentionally withdrew solemn promises made in the note of May, 1916. "To the United States government, therefore, no other choice compatible with its dignity and honor was left than the way in which she had announced in her note of April 29, 1916—unless Germany desired to give up her submarine methods. "If these arguments are correctly reported," the chancellor continued, "then I must decidedly protest against them. "For more than a century friendly relations between Germany and America have been carefully promoted. We honored them as Bismarck once put it—as an heirloom from Frederick the Great. "Both countries benefited by it; both giving and taking. "Since the beginning of the war, things have changed on the other side of the waters. "Old principles were overturned. On August 27, 1913, during the Mexican trouble President Wilson in a solemn message to congress declared that he intended to follow the best usage of international law by the prohibition of the supplying of arms to both Mexican parties at war against each other. "One year later, 1914, these usages were apparently no more considered good. Countless war material has been supplied by America to the entente and while the sight of American citizens

CHANCELLOR SAYS GERMAN FIGHTERS

(Continued from page one.)

er tank but to produce cannons, munitions, food and to distribute these victuals with justice—in the midst of this struggle for the life and future of our empire, intensified to an extreme, there is only one necessity of the day. It dominates all institutions of policy both foreign and domestic—and that is to fight and gain a victory. "The chancellor pointed out that the German nation in the reichstag's last vote granting new war credits demonstrated to the whole world its readiness to continue the struggle until its enemies are ready for peace. "Demands Reparation. "As to this peace itself, the chancellor recalled the discussions in the newspapers, in public meetings and also in parliament. He declared that it would be premature if he participated in these debates. "To make promises of formulated, detailed conditions in my position would be unproductive and precarious," he said. "Hostile leaders did this abundantly," he added. "They gave extravagant assurances to each other, but they only obtained by this action, deeper implication in the war. "Their example does not tempt me. What I could say about the tendency also about the aim of our conditions, I have said repeatedly: "To determine the war by a lasting peace which grants us reparation for all wrongs suffered and guarantees the existence and future to a strong Germany. "That is our aim—nothing less and nothing more. "After dealing briefly with the problem of the inner, or domestic policy, the chancellor recalled his last speech to the reichstag in which he announced the central powers peace offer to the allies. "Concerning Barred Zones. "Their answer," he continued, "was more rude and presumptuous than any sensible person in our country or in neutral countries could have imagined. This effect produced by this document of barbarian hatred and of fear is manifest to the whole world. "Our allies and our front stand firm— and the German nation is more united than ever and none the less resolute. "The chancellor then turned his discussion to the establishment of the barred zones around England, France and Italy and to the answers received from neutrals to the communication made by the central powers. "We by no means undervalue the difficulties caused to neutral shipping," he said, "and we, therefore, try to alleviate them as much as possible. "For this purpose we made an attempt to supply neutral states within the boundaries of our sea forces with materials needed by them, like coal and iron. "But we also know that all these difficulties after all are only caused by England's tyranny of the seas. "We will, and shall, break this enslavement of all non-English trade. "We must meet half way all wishes of neutrals that can be complied with. But in our endeavor to do so, whatever we can do we will, except we cannot go beyond the limits imposed upon us by our irrevocable decision to reach the aim of the establishment of the barred zone. "Wants "Freedom of the Seas." "I am sure that later the moment will come when neutrals themselves will think us for our firmness. "For the freedom of the oceans which we gain by fighting is of advantage to them. "One step further than the European neutrals—as has been known—has been made by the United States of America. "President Wilson, after receiving our note of January 31, brusquely broke off relations with us. "Authentic communication about the reasons which were given for his step has not reached me. "The former United States ambassador here in Berlin only communicated by spoken word to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, in breaking off relations and asked for his passports. 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to travel without hindrance to the entente countries and the right to trade without hindrance with France, England—even through the midst of the battlefield of night for which we had to pay with German blood—while all these rights were jealously guarded, the same right of American citizens toward the central powers did not seem to be as worthy of protection and as valuable. "Gentlemen," continued the chancellor, "let us consider the whole question. Breaking off of relations with the United States and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us does not serve for the protection or the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States. "They won't promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They rather must have consequently encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and multiply bloodshed. "We regret their rupture with a nation which by her history seemed to be predestined to work, with, not against us. "But since our honest wish for peace has only encountered jeering of war on the part of our enemies, there is no more "backward step," there is only "ahead" possible for us. "The chancellor then insisted that England obviously tried to declare the use of the submarine as the greatest crime of history. "England," he added, "considers herself the ordained ruler of the oceans and the benefactor of humanity. "The chancellor recalled the opinion expressed July 14, 1914, by Sir Percy Scott, one of the greatest English authorities on naval history. Sir Percy predicted a submarine war exactly as it came during the present war and declared that no objection against it was possible on the ground of laws or morality. Sir Percy, however, in his discretion, obviously could not consider that the present submarine war was only a German defensive measure against the allies and the English starvation blockade. "The chancellor pointed out that the English starvation blockade of Germany was not without precedent in English history and that Lloyd-George himself protested in parliament against the cruelty by which the English victimized thousands of innocent men and children of the Boers. Lloyd-George told that the death rate of children below twelve years was in these concentration camps 41.6 per cent. "Chamberlain, then the English colonial secretary, admitted that the death rate of children in the Orange Free State was temporarily 53 per cent. "There the conditions were the result of a systematic policy of extermination," the chancellor said, "according to which the women and children were insufficiently supplied with food, not because there was a lack of food, but on purpose. "England then killed sixteen thousand women and children out of 150,000, making thus 13 per cent of them victims of the barbarous English warfare. "But now England wants to victimize the women and children and old and sick of the nation numbering 70,000,000 people in order to force them into submission. "As is generally known, we did not declare a blockade, but only established definite barred zones within which every ship has to count with immediate attack. "That isolated ships escaped danger is therefore self-evident. But that does not change the total success. "This success we shall be able to obtain partly by sinking, partly by discouraging neutral shipping which has already happened in the widest sense. "Thanks to the incomparable bravery of our submarines we are fully willing to await with full confidence, further developments which will be on the increase. "The chancellor spoke briefly about the general feeling in the German nation. "The hard winter," he said, "is behind us, especially for the poorer population. The difficulties of railroad traffic increased the difficulties in supplying victuals and fuel. Women and children became heroes. At no time has the spirit of love of country stood the test as firmly in the midst of sufferings and of want. "Gentlemen, since my last speech the military situation has hardly been changed. "Everywhere our fronts are made stronger and our brave soldiers took the full confidence of their leaders, who are accustomed to victory. Morally strengthened by the scornful refusal of our readiness for peace, on the land fronts, safely protected by the genius of our supreme army commander, on the water front victorious many times more prepared for the submarine war than a year ago, we confidently look toward the coming months, which—as we hope—will be followed happily by the termination of the war. "PUT HONOR FIRST" "Portland, Ore., Feb. 27.—"Put honor first and peace second," this is Mayor Albee's advice to Oregon members of congress today. He wired them to that effect, after a delegation had urged him to send a "peace at any price" message.



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