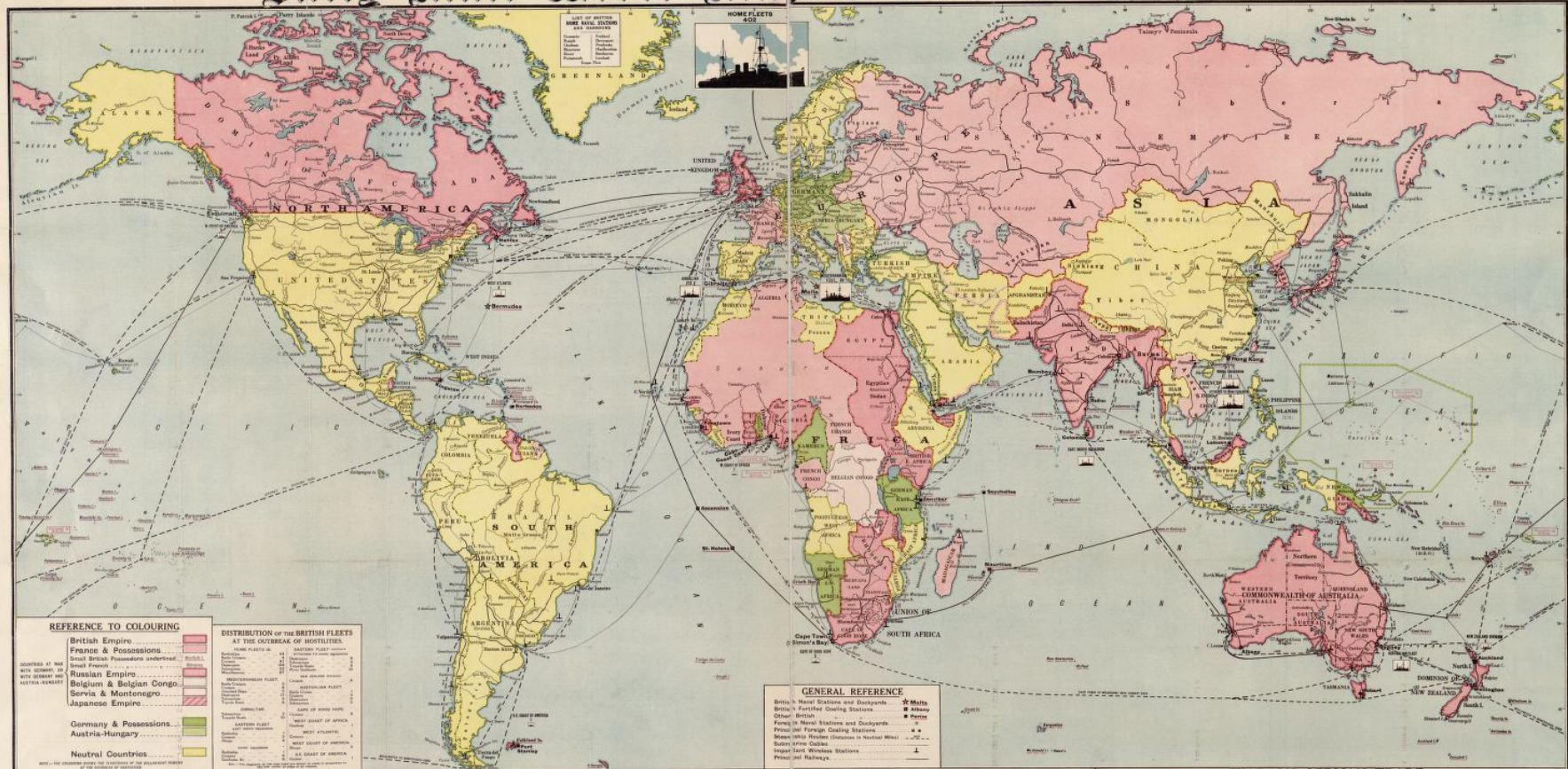
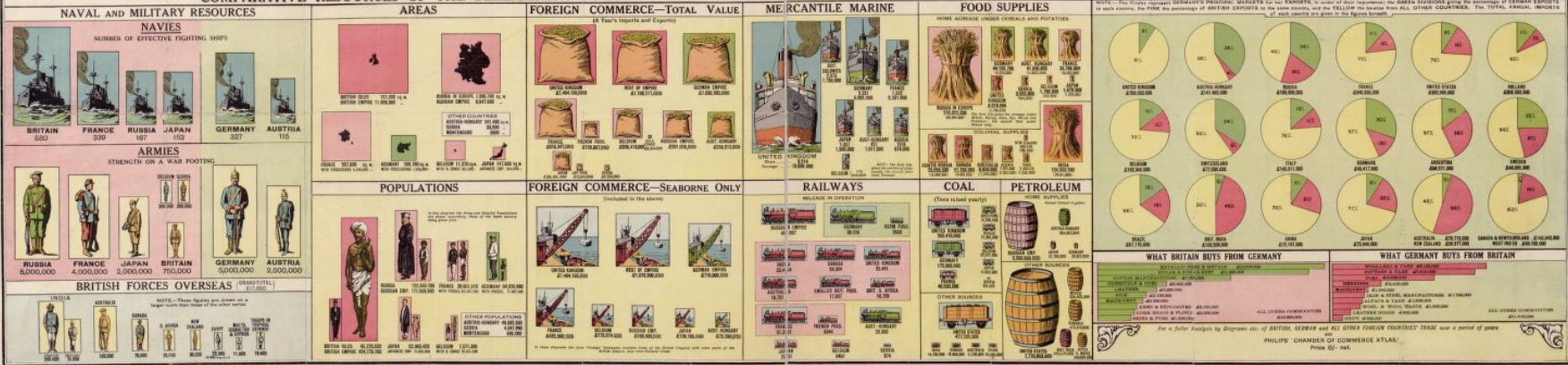


Daily Mail World Map of War and Commerce



COMPARATIVE RESOURCES OF THE BELLIGERENT POWERS AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES

WAR ON GERMAN TRADE



WAKE UP, AMERICA!



JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

**CIVILIZATION CALLS
EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD!**

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE 50 EAST 42ND ST

THE HEGEMAN PRINT N.Y.

President Wilson's Declaration of Neutrality

Woodrow Wilson, *Message to Congress*, 63rd Cong., 2d Sess., Senate Doc. No. 566 (Washington, 1914), pp. 3-4.

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions upon the street.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, not against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action.

Such divisions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name, during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought, as well as action, must put a curb upon our sentiments, as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

Wilson's War Message to Congress

Woodrow Wilson, *War Messages*, 65th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc. No. 5, Serial No. 7264, Washington, D.C., 1917; pp. 3-8, *passim*. On 3 February 1917,

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

.....

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we can not make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

.....

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts -- for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.



Source Until this monster is destroyed, there is no peace [graphic] / W.A. Rogers. [1917] LCCN Permalink <https://lccn.loc.gov/2010717758>



Source Sinking of the Linda Blanche out of Liverpool. Willy Stöwer [1915]

Link https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Willy_St%C3%B6wer_-_Sinking_of_the_Linda_Blanche_out_of_Liverpool.jpg

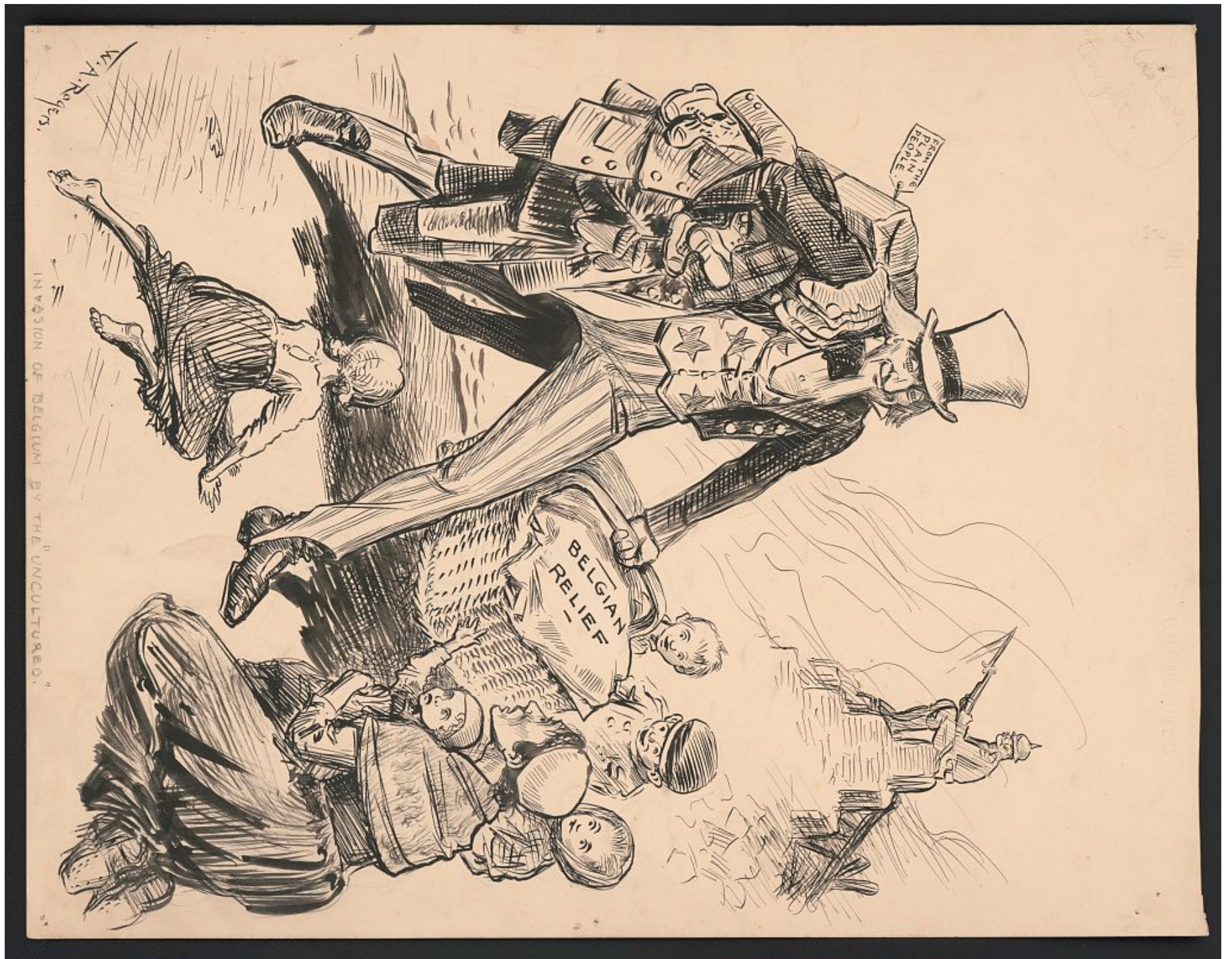
RECEIVED
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAILED
1-8-1918
Director, State Dept.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

BY *Walter Dill Scott*
Date *Oct 27, 1918*

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN.



Source Invasion of Belgium by the "uncultured" / W.A. Rogers. [1914] LCCN Permalink <https://lcn.loc.gov/2010717726>

LUSITANIA EXTRA—No. 3

LUSITANIA IS SUNK

LATEST GIANT LINER BLOWN UP—REPORT ALL SAVED



QUEENSTOWN, MAY 7. (BULLETIN)—ALL ON BOARD THE LUSITANIA ARE REPORTED SAVED. THE LINER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BEACHED BEFORE SHE SUNK.

London, May 7---The Cunard Liner Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine at 2:33 o'clock this afternoon in the Atlantic Ocean eight miles off the head of Kinsale on the south coast of Ireland.

Practically all reports received here state that the Lusitania sank, but a Lloyd's report received at 5:28 p. m. said that she had been beached. The Lusitania was bound for Liverpool from New York.

The Lusitania had nearly 1,400 passengers, including many prominent Americans, on board.

Many Ships to the Rescue.

According to cables received by the Cunard line, the Lusitania was attacked ten miles off Kinsale in the Atlantic last night. At the time the liner was between 25 and 35 miles from Queenstown, Ireland. She was due to arrive in Liverpool on Saturday evening.

Captain Alexander Sumner of the New York office of the Cunard line gave assurance that no formation would be withheld.

"Under no circumstances will any information be kept back," said Mr. Sumner.

The fact news that the Lusitania had met with disaster came in a dispatch from Queenstown, which said:

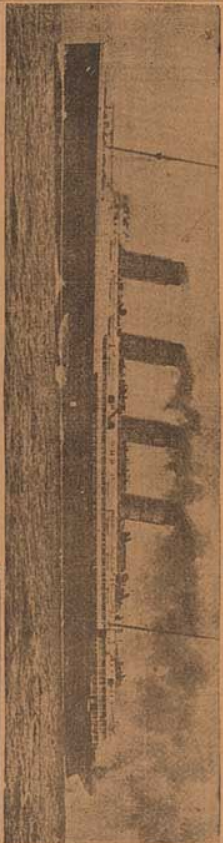
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Lusitania, afloat near Irish coast. A Greek steamer is proceeding to assist.

In addition to the boats dispatched from southern Irish ports, two tug-boats were ordered to proceed to the southern coast of Ireland and St. George's Channel, where they are waiting for the ship to render assistance.

Despite the Lloyd's report that the passengers and crew are considered safe, the report was quoted here this evening as being "unreliable."

It is stated at this time that the Lusitania had been sunk the Consul officers were beached by another

steamer, which is now at the scene of the disaster.

At the same time news of American soldiers the United States embassy, claiming for some of the Americans who were on board the ship.

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LEADER: "REPORT THAT THE LINER WAS SUNK WAS UNRELIABLE." "THE LINER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BEACHED BEFORE SHE SUNK." "ALL ON BOARD THE LUSITANIA ARE REPORTED SAVED." "THE LINER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BEACHED BEFORE SHE SUNK."