

*November 28, 1916.*—I have telegrams from London, the British Government threatening to stop the revictualing. That is, the Germans having taken the men from Belgium, the Germans must be punished, and to do so it is necessary to starve the women and children who remain in sorrow behind.... To the Political Department, where Villalobar and I talked with Harrach for an hour, giving him the English telegrams; I told him that Jewish traders were running cattle across the frontier. He was concerned; promised to stop it, and to telegraph to Berlin....

This afternoon the dispatches say that there is again grave danger of a rupture of the relations between the United States and Germany.<sup>1</sup> Ah me! that worry once more!

Germans seizing the workmen—English cutting off the revictualing—break in relations with Germany—no peace in sight—the Allies' Roumanian blunder producing its natural results—otherwise everything is all right.

<sup>1</sup> American feeling against Germany had been exacerbated by several incidents. A number of ships had been sunk without warning by German submarines. They included the British steamer *Marina* on October 28th, with the loss of six American members of the crew; the British liner *Arabia* on November 6th, with Americans aboard; and the American steamer *Columbian* off the Spanish coast, the crew escaping. On November 21st the American chargé at Berlin presented a note of inquiry to the German Government.