

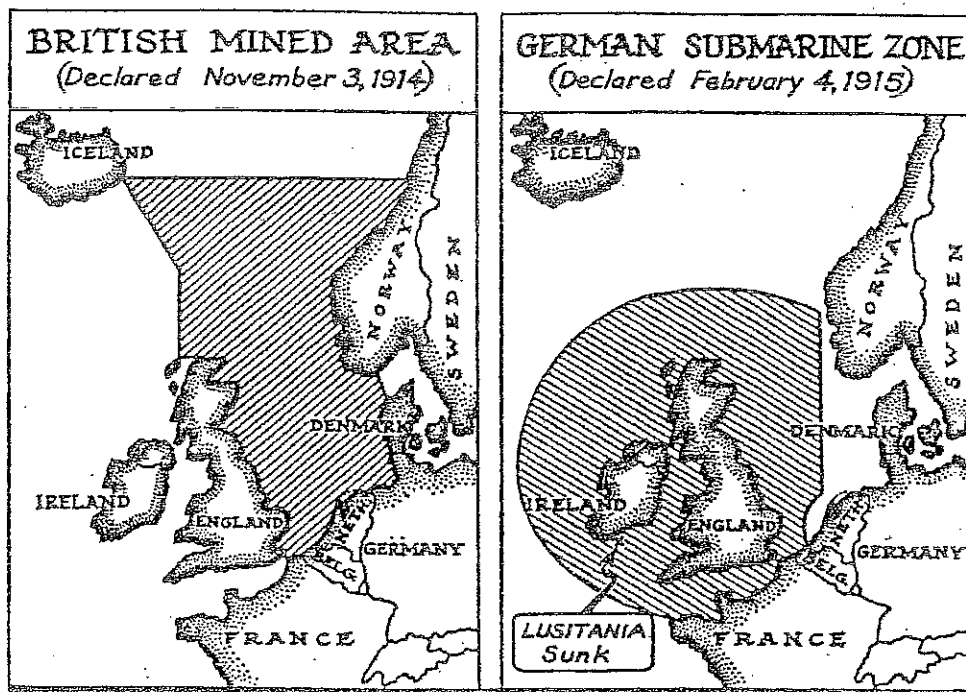
DOCUMENT 1

U. S. Exports to Belligerents, 1914-1916

	1914	1915	1916	Percentage Relation of 1916 Figure to 1914 Figure
Britain	\$594,271,863	\$911,794,954	\$1,526,685,102	257%
France	159,818,924	369,397,170	628,851,988	393%
Italy*	74,235,012	184,819,688	269,246,105	364%
Germany	344,794,276	28,863,354	288,899	0.08%

* Italy joined the Allies in April, 1915.

DOCUMENT 2



DOCUMENT 3

417. THE ZIMMERMANN NOTE

Released March 1, 1917

(J. B. Scott, ed. *Diplomatic Correspondence between the United States and Germany*, p. 338)

This note from the German Foreign Secretary to the German Minister in Mexico, was received by the United States Department of State from the British Naval Intelligence Service, February 26. It was promptly given to the press, and was very effective in consolidating public opinion in favor of war against Germany. See, C. H. Grat-tan, *Why We Fought*; J. B. Scott, *Survey of International Relations Between the United States and Germany, 1914-1917*.

Berlin, January 19, 1917

On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give

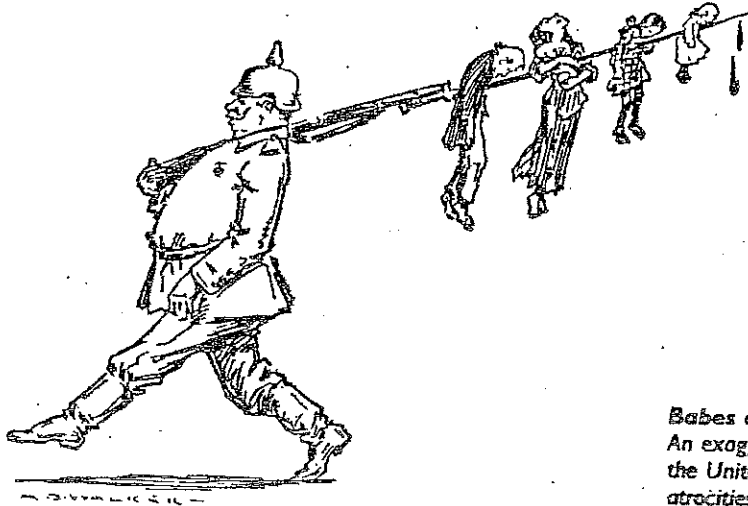
general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left for your settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and we suggest that the President of Mexico on his own initiative should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

Zimmermann

DOCUMENT 4



Babes on Bayonets
An exaggerated stereotype in
the United States of German
atrocities in Belgium. (Life, 1915)

The [German] officer spoke Flemish. He knocked at the door; the peasant did not come. The officer ordered the soldiers to break down the door, which two of them did. The peasant came and asked what they were doing. The officer said he did not come quickly enough, and that they had "trained up" [disciplined] plenty of others. His hands were tied behind his back, and he was shot at once without a moment's delay.

The wife came out with a little sucking child. She put the child down and sprang at the Germans like a lioness. She clawed their faces. One of the Germans took a rifle and struck her a tremendous blow with the butt on the head. Another took his bayonet and fixed it and thrust it through the child. He then put his rifle on his shoulder with the child up it, its little arms stretched out once or twice.

The officers ordered the houses to be set on fire, and straw was obtained, and it was done. The man and his wife and the child were thrown on the top of the straw. There were about forty other peasant prisoners there also, and the officer said: "I am doing this as a lesson and example to you. When a German tells you to do something next time you must move more quickly." The regiment of Germans was a regiment of Hussars, with crossbones and a death's-head on the cap.