ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS *GUARANTEED*

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair and somewhat colder to-day. To-morrow fair. Gentle to moderate north to northwest winds.
Full Report on Page 13

Vol. LXXVII No. 26,010 (Copyright 1918—The Tribune Ass'n) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918 * * * TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Million Germans on Strike; Munitions Plants Closed; Martial Law in Hamburg

Spanish Ships Held Up Here In Reprisal

Supplies for Allies Delayed; Retaliation May Be Extended

Pro-Germans Back Of Madrid's Action

Coal for Ships Can Be Withheld, Also Food From America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Quick retaliatory measures were forecast here to-night as the answer of the United States and the Allies to Spain's interference with the shipment of goods across her frontier into France. In fact, certain Spanish ships now in American ports ready to sail are being held up pending a clearing of the situation, although the war trade board in a formal statement to-night denied that vessels under the Spanish flag generally were being kept in port.

The American government is particularly concerned in the situation because of large orders placed in Spain by General Pershing for supplies for the American army. It holds, too, the chief weapon to force a lifting of an embargo placed by Spain, since Spain draws heavily on the United States for foodstuffs.

War Trade's Statement

The War Trade Board, which issues export licenses and licenses for bunker coal, in its statement said:

"It is not correct that Spanish ships are being generally held up, by means of refusing bunkers or otherwise.

"It is expected further clearances will be granted. Each case is dealt with on its own facts, and in a few cases bunker licenses have been withheld, as where a ship has been laden in whole or in part with commodities as to which export licenses could not be allowed under the policy of the War Trade Board."

No comment other than this statement was to be had officially at the War Trade Board offices concerning the Spanish situation. Allied officials have been given no end of perplexity by Spain. Although not so situated geographically as to ship supplied readily into Germany, charges have been made that goods from Spanish Morocco have gone through the Swiss port of entry in France into Switzerland, thence into Germany.

Charges also have been made that the German spy system has used wireless equipment in Spain to communicate with the Central Powers.

A considerable element in the Spanish government, it is well known, is German in its leanings, and officials in Washington express no hesitation in intimating that this element is in a large measure responsible for the present trouble. The official reason given for the blocking of General Pershing's orders is said to be that the Spanish railroad system has broken down and that it is impossible to handle goods destined for France.

Through their control of bunker coal the Allies are in position to stop not only the shipment of goods to Spain from the Allied countries, but from neutrals as well. Consequently they are in a position to bring powerful pressure to bear to insure fair treatment in the Spanish markets.

Exchange Rates A Factor

Adjustment of foreign exchange rates with Spain, to remove the premium which American business men are paying now in commercial transactions with that country, is another problem waiting to be solved. It will be one of the financial questions to be considered by Secretary McAdoo and Lord Reading when the new British Ambassador reaches Washington.

Treasury Department officials have been worried lately by the failure of the Spanish exchange rate to decrease in spite of the fact that the balance of trade amounts to $150,920,705 in America's favor for the first eleven months of 1917, the latest figures available. On November 30, the peseta, ordinarily worth $.193, cost $.2428 in New York for transfer by cable to Spain.

Six Spanish Ships Are Held Up Here

Steamships of the Campania Trasatlantica (known as the Spanish Line) have been bringing many travellers to this port under Swiss passports. Practically all of these passengers spoke German. Many of the sailors expressed pro-German sentiments.

The steamships of the line now detained in port by the government are the Alfonso XII, 12,192 tons; the Manuel Calvo, 11,275; the Antonio Lopez, 10,912; the P. de Satrustegui, 9,245; the C. Lopez y Lopez, 8,468, and the Alicante, 6,401. These vessels, with the Isla de Panay, which is due here to-day, represent a total of 66,297 tons.

Last night J. Zaragoza, agent of the line, stated that the entire service had not been suspended.

"There has been circulated to-day," he said, "a report to the effect that this company has suspended all services. We beg to correct this erroneous impression and state that, as far as we are presently advised, this company will continue its services as usual. The steamship C. Lopez y Lopez is loaded and ready to sail, and only awaits confirmation of her clearance from Washington, which is the usual procedure.

"The passenger steamship Alfonso XII will be ready to sail in a few days, and no difficulties are expected in obtaining clearance. This vessel was originally scheduled to sail to-morrow, and notice was posted in this office advising passengers that the sailing had been postponed. This was to afford passengers opportunity to remain ashore, as government regulation do not permit passengers to go ashore after once embarking. Our steamship Manuel Calvo has been released to-day, and will sail as soon as laden. Three other vessels are discharging and loading their cargoes as customary."

He Can Go With Pershing Now

[*Staff Correspondence*]

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A big broad shouldered man wearing an officers' uniform, with two silver bars on his shoulders walked into the executive chamber this morning.

"Governor, I am a captain in the —th regiment," he said by way of introduction.

"Sit down, captain," invited the Governor. "What can I do for you?"

"Your Excellency, I am in distress—great distress. I am well beyond the draft age. When the war broke out I entered a training camp and won a first lieutenancy. Shortly after I was promoted to captain. I am now recommended for the gold leaf of a major. All my life I have tried to act on the square with all the world.

"But I fell—that was years ago. I was sentenced to state's prison. Three years ago you paroled me. When I left Great Meadow prison I thought that your act had restored me to citizenship. I learned that it didn't a fortnight ago when men of my home town—Brooklyn—threatened to reveal to army authorities that I was an ex-convict. And then they told me that I was still carrying the brand of a felon; that your parole was nothing. I couldn't afford to fight them. I knew I'd get a square deal from you, so I came here to—."

"You came here," interrupted the Governor, "to be restored to citizenship. You shall be."

And less than five minutes later Captain — of the —th regiment, held the Governor's hand in his right, and in the left the Governor's pardon restoring him to citizenship.

Next week he will start with his regiment for France.

Hoover Extends License Rules for Bakers and Hotels

All Using More Than 3 Barrels of Flour a Month Are Included

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. Licensing regulations as applied to bakers were extended by President Wilson in a proclamation to-night to take in hotels, restaurants and clubs which do their own baking, to include thousands of small bakers heretofore exempt, and to cover the manufacture of bread of every kind, including cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry and other bakery products.

At the same time the President put under license all importers and distributers of green coffee to prevent speculative prices in the coffee market.

All licenses must be obtained by February 4, when the new regulations become effective.

Bakers already under license are those who use not less than ten barrels of flour a month. Hereafter the limit will be placed at three barrels.

A new set of baking regulations, issued by the food administration to accompany the proclamation, limits the amount of flour bakers may purchase, makes changes in the quantity of ingredients other than flour used in bread manufacture, and prescribes other changes in bakers' practices.

Supply of Flour Limited

Bakers of bread and rolls will be limited in their wheat flour purchases to 80 per cent of their requirements up to July 31, and bakers of other products, including crackers, biscuits, cookies, cakes, pies, fried cakes, pastry and sweet yeast doughs, to 70 per cent for the same period.

After February 2 bakers of breads and rolls must use 5 per cent of wheat flour substitutes and the amount must be increased until they are using 20 per cent, February 24. Bakers of other products are not required to use substitutes, but urged to do so.

An increase in the amount of sugar permitted in bread manufacture is allowed and the present bread formula changed to permit the use of milk in any form and quantity, provided that bread containing milk is not sold at a higher price than that containing none. In view of the sugar shortage bakers are urged not to increase their consumption of cane and beet sugars.

Bakers of bread and rolls are permitted to apply the name "Victory Bread" to their product when it contains a 20 per cent substitution for wheat flour, and bakers of other products may use the name when one-third of their content consists of wheat flour substitutes.

"Victory bread" and other "victory" products may be sold on the two wheatless days, but the suggestion is made that bakers will find it to their advantage to develop special breads containing a higher percentage of substitution for sale on these days.

A statement given out with the new regulations points out that the food administration will impose no restrictions on the amount of wheat flour substitutes a baker may use, and all bakers are urged to employ as much substitution as possible.

Normal Sales Expected

"Housewives, it is believed, are so eager to save wheat," says the statement, "that bakers will find it to their business advantage to make breads and other products which contain a very high percentage of whole wheat flour of flour substitutes, since there will be a heavy demand for them. Skilful bakers are making these products successfully now with only enough wheat flour to serve as a binder."

Bakers of products other than bread and rolls, although their purchases of wheat flour will be reduced to 80 per cent of their requirements, will not be required to cut their sales and food administration officials look for them to keep their output up to normal by a use of the substitute flours.

The list of wheat flour substitutes that may be used by bakers, as listed in the new regulations, are bran, shorts and middlings, corn flour, cornmeal, edible cornstarch, homony, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, nillo flours and similar flours and meals, bean meal, peanut meal, casava, taro and banana flours.

Breads made of graham or whole wheat flour will be regarded as bread made with substitute flours.

If potatoes are used as a wheat flour substitute four pounds must be used where one of some other substitute is required because of the high percentage of water in potatoes.

Bakers are urged to purchase the substitutes in their own communities wherever possible.

(*The text of the President's proclamation will be found on page 6.*)

Seven I. W. W. Found Guilty

TACOMA, Wash. Jan. 31.—Seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on trial in the Federal court here for violation of the espionage act, were found guilty by a jury last night of circulating false reports detrimental to the United States government. Sentences will be pronounced later.

Officer, Crazed, Kidnaps Four And Jails Them

Lieutenant Hyde Forces 3 Soldiers and a Citizen Into Weird Escapade

First Lieutenant Seymour W. Hyde, of the 306th Infantry, son of the late Seymour J. Hyde, of this city, spent last night in a straitjacket in a cell of the police station in Greenwich, Conn. Lapsing into temporary insanity after a period of intense application at Camp Upton, he kidnapped two soldiers, a marine and a candy manufacturer in New York on Wednesday afternoon, drove them to the family estate at Greenwich and held them prisoner and in fear of death until after daylight yesterday morning.

The soldiers were Privates Frank H. Pleuss and William D. Atchon, and are believed to be members of the lieutenant's own regiment. Some mystery attaches to the method of their abduction, as it preceded that of Sergeant Erxleven Hyde, the marine, who is the only one of those who participated in the adventure to return with a report of it. Sergeant Hyde entered his station at the recruiting office in East Twenty-third Street yesterday more than thirty hours late and with a story of the kind generally told to, not by, marines.

The Kidnapping

He was leaving the Twenty-third Street subway station on Wednesday afternoon, he said, on his way to the recruiting office when Lieutenant Hyde, then in civilian dress, halted him with the demand: "How dare you pass a military officer without saluting? Stand where you are!"

Sergeant Hyde obeyed and stood rigidly at attention, he said, until the lieutenant in mufti had summoned a taxicab. Together, but silent, they travelled south on Broadway to a building, the number of which Sergeant Hyde noted. Seated in an office to which the lieutenant had admission, were the two soldiers, Pleuss and Atchon, both in uniform, sitting bolt upright.

The group maintained its posture and silence with soldierly discipline for some two hours, according to Sergeant Hyde's estimate, which made it about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Lieutenant Hyde reappeared. In the interval the lieutenant had seized Louis Beissner, a candy merchant, of 227 Waverley Place, by the simple manœuvre of asking Beissner, with whom he was acquainted, to come and see his new car that was just around the corner.

On the return of the lieutenant the two soldiers put on their uniforms again and with Sergeant Hyde preceded the lieutenant to the taxicab, which they entered without noticing the candy merchant in front. Lieutenant Hyde also entered the vehicle, and they set out for Greenwich, reaching there in the evening.

Threatened to Kill

The extensive and untenanted country home of the Hydes was entered by way of a cellar passageway, which was cold and dark as any dungeon, in the opinion of Sergeant Hyde. The lofty, dark-panelled dining room with its crystal electrolier burst upon the view of the blinking prisoners with dramatic effect therefore when Lieutenant Hyde switched on the lights.

"He ordered me to lie down at the fireside," said Sergeant Hyde in his account of the affair, "where several logs of wood were burning. Taking a warm poker in one hand and aiming the pistol at me with the other, he shouted: 'I will now kill you.!' He struck me fifteen times over the body with the poker and kicked me in the ribs several times. I feared to make an outcry lest he should shoot and kill me."

In telling the story the sergeant exhibited the imprint of a shoe on his shirt and sundry cuts and bruises.

About 8 a. m. something reminded Lieutenant Hyde of the two soldiers in the wine closet, and he sent them upstairs with orders to go to bed. They went out of a second story window and to the police station. The police arrived, Sergeant Hyde said, just as the lieutenant was about to brand him with the poker. The interval had been occupied by the enforced dancing of Sergeant Hyde, who had just dropped, too completely exhausted to respond longer to the menace of the pistol. The police found the room littered with debris and splintered in many places with bullets. More than a score of shots were fired, Sergeant Hyde said.

Physicians who examined the young man declared him deranged. He was twenty-four years old on Tuesday. His father, principal stockholder of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Sons, cotton manufacturers, 361 Broadway, was killed three years ago yesterday by a fall from his horse on the Greenwich estate. Mrs. Hyde said last night at her home, 375 Park Avenue, that she had heard that her son had suffered a nervous breakdown.

Aero Building 60 Days Back Of Schedule

But Deeds Says 'Planes Will Excel Anything Foe Can Produce

Baker's Brother Got Big Contract

He Obtained $921,000 in Orders, but Withdrew From Airship Firm

America's aircraft programme is two months behind schedule, owing to the constant altering of plans to meet the changing tactics of the war and to delays in getting material and labor, Colonel Deeds, assistant chief signal officer of the army, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

He added, however, that the programme was now moving along smoothly, and that the aeroplanes being manufactured for use in France would excel anything the enemy could produce in some time.

Contracts of nearly a million dollars for the manufacture of airplane parts were let last year to a company headed by Secretary Baker's brother, H. D. Baker, of Cleveland, it was revealed before the committee. The contracts were let by the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department.

A statement by Secretary Baker declared that when he heard of the contracts he requested his brother to withdraw from the company, which he did. The Secretary denied that his brother had made any profit from this connection.

Air Programme Now Going Ahead Well, Says Officer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Constant altering of plans to meet rapid changes in air-fighting tactics in Europe, combined with delays in getting material and scarcity of skilled labor, has put America's aircraft programme two months behind schedule, though it is now moving forward smoothly.

In disclosing this to-day to the Senate Military Committee, Colonel Deeds, assistant to Major General Squier, chief signal officer of the army, said that not a single machine of the exact type planned when Congress appropriated $640,000,000 for an air fleet will see service in France.

Colonel Deeds said that the tendency was toward machines of greater power, and that valuable lessons in this respect had been learned at the last battles about Verdun. He believed that the machine now being manufactured and sent to France not only would meet present requirements, but would excel anything the enemy may produce in some time to come.

Four Types Being Built

Colonel Deeds said four types of machines were being manufactured: elementary training, advanced training, combat and bombing. Contracts have been let for 5,350 of the elementary type, first used by the students; 2,153 have been completed, and contracts had been awarded for 1,400 of the advanced training type. Information about the combat and bombing craft was withheld.

Contracts for the aviation service, however, exceed in the aggregate the $640,000,000 provided by Congress, and are distributed as follows: $194,000,000 on fixed prices contracts, $285,000,000 for those on cost plus percentage basis, and $255,000,000 in foreign contracts with France and Italy.

The committee was told that contracts had been awarded to sixty-five firms and that four hundred sub-contractors were working.

To emphasize the rapidity of manufacture in spite of delays and unusual conditions, the colonel said, the Handley-Page, an English machine, was being manufactured now in the United States, although final drawings for it were received only four weeks ago. Two weeks ago specifications for a Caproni model were received, and work already is progressing on that, he said. The very large Caproni triplane experimented with here some months ago was not practicable, in the opinion of signal corps officers, and a smaller model is being made.

Colonel Deeds stated that the signal corps was disbursing about $2,000,000 daily, but that the organization had

Continued on Page 6

Raiders Kill 2 Americans Holding Line

Violent Artillery Barrage Precedes Attack on French Sector

Sector Now Held By Pershing's Men

"Hell Broke Loose," Says Man at Listening Point, 45 Feet From Foe

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—An American position on a certain section of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daylight this morning. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage.

Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

Casualties have been occuring almost daily for several days on this sector. It is now permitted to disclose that all the recent casualties given out from Washington occurred in this sector. The deaths were caused by shellfire, mostly shrapnel.

Last night was fairly quiet throughout the American sector. The usual number of shells came over, doing no damage, and there were the customary outbursts of machine-gun fire from both sides at points where the opposing lines were nearest.

At daybreak this morning the heavy fog which had been enveloping the whole position and the country for miles around for several days became still thicker, blotting out all except the nearest enemy positions. At 7 o'clock three muffled reports sounded through the fog. There were three whistles, followed quickly by three shell-bursts. The projectiles exploded on three sides of an American listening post just outside the wire, within forty feet of an enemy listening post.

"Hell Breaks Loose"

"Then hell broke loose," said one of the men there. For fifteen minutes the enemy broke hundreds of high explosive 77's around the post and the surrounding ground, cutting off the men there. Two of them were killed in the first few minutes.

Another man who was at the post told the correspondent later, as he was lying in a cot in a field hospital, that he saw four Germans approaching out of the fog as the barrage lifted. He brought his automatic rifle into play, and saw two of the Germans fall. He kept on firing until shell splinters hit him in the head and arm.

"The last I remember in the time before I reached the hospital," said another wounded man, "is seing something moving through the fog. I determined to get some Germans, and put my rifle to my shoulder, but never pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion behind me. Frozen earth, ice, stones and shell splinters came my way."

Inspection of the scene of the raid showed that the ground was ploughed up by the explosion of shells.

In the recent fighting in the American sector one of the men was hit by a sniper's bullet. He fell in a trench filled with water and almost drowned before he was rescued by his captain. Several of the wounded had been listed as accidental woundings. These were mostly wounds on the hands.

It is certain that the enemy casualties from the American cannon and machine gun fire had been as great as, or greater than, ours.

Americans Really At War in Trenches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—American expeditionary forces in France are occupying trenches at the front for other than training purposes. The War Department lifted the ban on information relative to the activities of the United States army in France to the extent to-day of permitting the deduction to be drawn that the reports received from overseas during the last four or five days detailing some action or some casualties among the American troops in the trenches, indicated that they were engaged in real warfare.

The position taken by the American forces was not made known, nor was any information divulged concerning the number that have been assigned to the trenches at the front. It had been recently stated on the highest authority at the War Department that several months probably would pass before the American soldiers would take over a part of the Western front, and it was not made known to-day whether the Americans now in the trenches are holding a position independently or are mixed with French troops.

Other details of the first raid on the American sector on page 4.

War Will Be Decided in 1918, Allies Look to Us, Says Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President Wilson, in a message sent to-day to a farmers' conference at Urbana, Ill., said:

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue.

"It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied these materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice."

(*The full text of the President's letter will be found on Page 3*).

Ford to Build U-Boat Killers By the Score

Daniels Announces Contracts for New, Swift, Fabricated Vessel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—New submarine fighters of a powerful type are about to be turned out in the United States in large numbers. After testifying to-day before the House Naval Committee on the naval appropriation bill, Secretary Daniels authorized the statement that contracts for "several scores" of the new craft have been placed with the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit. He described them as "half-way between a destroyer and submarine chaser," 200 feet long and equipped with the latest discoveries for combating submarines.

All parts of the ships, except the engines, are to be fabricated in Detroit and the parts shipped to the seaboard, where they will be assembled. Changes in the Ford plant to permit the handling of the work have progressed so swiftly, Mr. Daniels said, that deliveries on the contracts during the coming summer are assured.

Carry Heavy Armament

The new vessels are expected to prove far superior to the chasers now in use, including those of the 110-foot class. They will have steam power, with a greater radius of action; will be more seaworthy and will be able to carry heavier armament. It has developed that the latest German submarines are equipped with guns that outrange those of small chasers and even some merchant ships.

Henry Ford, president and principal owner of the Ford company, recently placed before Secretary Daniels plans showing the practicability of converting a large part of his factory into a ship fabricating plant. Naval constructors who had evolved the latest submarine chaser and Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, with two assistants, were sent to inspect the Ford plant. After the officers had made their report the contracts were placed.

See Fight Over Marine Corps

The possibility that additional contracts might be given to other automobile firms was suggested by Mr. Daniels, but he said no definite action had been taken along this line.

Secretary Daniels's examination before the House Naval Committee today developed that one of the big fights on the naval bill in the House will be over a proposal to increase the Marine Corps. Representative Britten, of Illinois, wants the present 30,000 marines doubled, and to provide not less than 37,000 of them in the trenches in France.

Secretary Daniels said he was opposed to any increase in the corps, except so far as may be necessary to fill vacancies caused by casualties in the service.

15 British Ships Sunk Last Week; Gain for U-Boats

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An increase in British shipping losses for last week, though not an alarming one, is shown in the official summary issued last night, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six under that figure.

In both of the previous two weeks six major ships and two small ones were lost. The record for last week is better than that for the last week in December and the first week in January, however, in both of which periods eighteen large vessels and three small ones were sunk. One fishing vessel was also lost last week, while eight British merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

A full year has now elapsed since Germany first launched her intensive submarine campaign. As official statements of losses were not given out for the first three weeks of the offensive in February, 1917, the Admiralty record covers just forty-nine weeks to date. In that period the total destruction of British ships was 1,069, of which number 787 were vessels of over 1,600 tons, 282 under that measurement.

On the basis of Sir Eric Geddes's figures, given out in the House of Commons on November 1 and December 13, this would mean a loss of approximately 8,300,000 tons, or just about one-half of the total Allied and neutral loss since the unrestricted submarine campaign was opened.

Detailed review of the German submarine campaign for one year on page 4.

Lansdowne Now Supports Lloyd George

He Urges "Clean" Peace Early, but Would Fight for It

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Marquis of Lansdowne in an address to-day said that he concurred entirely with the recent speeches of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and President Wilson on peace aims.

"I believe all of us are ready to prolong this war, as terrible as it is, until we can get a clean peace," said the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne added that the time for obtaining such a peace should not be too long delayed and that no opportunity should be neglected to bring it nearer.

Lord Lansdowne was replying to an address presented by Earl Loreburn, former Lord High Chancellor, and others of his supporters, including authors and journalists.

Wants an Early Peace

"But it is our desire," Lord Lansdowne said, "that the time for obtaining that clean peace should, if possible, not be too long delayed, and that no opportunity should be neglected of bringing it nearer.

"By a clean peace I mean a peace which will be honorable and durable."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said there was only one way of getting this peace, and that was by forming a combination of great powers, under which the powers would hold themselves bound to refer international disputes to some kind of international tribunal.

Sees End of Prussianism

Lord Lansdowne asked if it would not be true to add that if the adhesion of Germany could be obtained to such a pact it would mean the negation of Prussian militarism. He said there would be no room for Prussian militarism inside such a combination.

The speaker said he accepted wholeheartedly the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that territorial questions should be settled on the basis of national self-determination. The speech of Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, was a disappointment to him, Lord Lansdowne added.

"I think nobody would be more surprised than von Hertling," the speaker said, "if he thought we were going to hand over Gibraltar, Hong Kong and some other little quarters of the earth."

Lansdowne's Contention

Lord Lansdowne, referring to his peace letter, said he thought he could claim that it had led to a discussion which had useful results in the country. Among the reasons which led him to write the letter was the fact that he was convinced that a great many people were perplexed and uneasy because they did not know clearly the objects for which the country was asked to prolong the war. He added:

"They sought and they desired to be taken into the confidence of the government. They were suspicious, but, let me say, on the other hand, of those people that if you can convince them that your cause is a just one they will work on and fight on to the bitter end."

There had been from time to time different statements of the war aims of this country, he pointed out, but they were in broad outline and could be filled up in different ways according to the inclination of the readers. He made no complaint against the government, and said that allowances should be made for all the difficulties.

"It is unthinkable, altogether remote from our thoughts," he continued, "that we should in any way be disloyal to our allies who have fought so gloriously on our side in this war."

Lord Lansdowne then expressed concurrence in the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, and added:

"It has been stated that there is no half-way house between defeat and victory. If that is so, then what we are looking for is complete victory in the fullest sense of the word."

Lord Lansdowne said it was untrue to say that a victory in the field could not be a really complete victory until one belligerent had got the other completely at his mercy. He added that the Allies had had some glorious successes in the field, but he did not know whether any high authority "at this moment is prepared to tell us that a crushing, decisive victory in the field is within sight."

All Dispatches From Neutrals Show That Walk-Outs Are Increasing

Early Peace Gist Of All Demands

More Socialist Leaders Are Arrested; Shipyards at Kiel Affected

LONDON, Jan. 31.—All dispatches received in London this morning show that the strike menace in Germany increased yesterday, even a semi-official telegram from Berlin saying "only an inconsiderable extension" took place.

More than a million workers are now reported idle, according to the latest advices from neutral sources. Industry is near the point of paralyzation, say these reports. Collisions between strikers and soldiers have taken place in some districts, while in others the troops are said to have refused to fire on the workers. Socialist leaders have been arrested throughout the country, it is said. Hamburg is reported under martial law.

The opinion prevails in some quarters in England that exaggerated accounts of the German strike have been circulated by the German government in order to influence the engineers on the Clyde and other centres in England, who have threatened to lay down their tools unless the government gave satisfactory guarantees that it open peace negotiations, as well as the pacifists in the Entente countries generally. There must have been, and still is, a very considerable stoppage of work in important war industries.

Strikes Spread to Provinces

The strike, which was begun in Berlin chiefly because of dissatisfaction over the delay in carrying out the Prussian franchise reform, has more or less spread throughout the provinces, and, according to a Hamburg Socialist paper, a state of siege has been declared in that city and its vicinity, where strikes have occurred in the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works and the plant of Blohm & Voss.

The strikers' committee, which was formed in Berlin, with representatives of the two wings of the Socialist party as members of it, has formulated certain demands. But, generally speaking, an early peace without annexations or indemnities, as opposed to the Fatherland party agitation for the continuance of the war, seems to be the greatest desire of the workers, who threatened reprisals for the arrest of their leaders.

These reprisals, according to one report, have already begun throughout the country owing to the refusal of Herr Wallraff, Minister of the Interior, to meet the strikers, and his action in going into conference with Lieutenant General von Stein, former Prussian Minister of War and now commander of the home forces, possibly with a view to suppressing the strikes by military force, has further angered the men and women, for the latter also in many cases have gone out.

Deny Disturbances

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says in a telegram, dated Thursday, that the strikes obviously represent the situation in the least sombre light. The German semi-official news agency says the trouble is stationary and that no disturbances occurred during Wednesday, that police intervention was needless and that work was partly resumed in several manufactories of greater Berlin, but that in other quarters operations still were suspended.

In the upper Silesian industrial region, according to this news agency, the strike has gained virtually no ground, and it adds that news from the iron and steel districts of the Rhineland and Westphalia also is of a reassuring nature. In Spandau work is in full swing in most of the government workshops, the news agency concludes, the trades unions refusing to have anything to do with the strike.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Stockholm says that the German strikes are largely due to scarcity of food, quoting the "Svenska Dagbladet's" Berlin correspondent. This correspondent asserts that the people are indignant over the exportation of flour to Austria and also over profiteering and the illegal procuring of foodstuffs, which flourishes despite the utmost efforts of the authorities.

The strikes in Hamburg and Kiel have resolved themselves into hunger demonstrations. The extent of the food profiteering in Berlin alone is illustrated by a report in the "Berliner Tageblatt" that fines imposed in the Moabit Criminal Court in one day exceeded 100,000 marks.

According to a Berlin report received through Copenhagen, Socialist leaders from all over Germany have been summoned to Berlin for a discussion of important home and foreign political questions.

Among the items of news received today are that the strike has now spread to Munich, Bavaria, where the big Mauser Armament Works are involved, and that some of the printing works engaged in the newspaper trade in Berlin have struck.

Berlin and Hamburg appear to be the most seriously affected spots in Germany. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports that 700,000 persons, including 58,000

To Manhattan Apartment House Dwellers:

THE publishers have arranged to make deliveries of next Sunday's newspapers direct to apartment houses in Manhattan Borough. To obtain your copy of The Sunday Tribune, or of any other Sunday paper, it is necessary only to place your request with the superintendent of your building. He will telephone the aggregate order of all tenants to Columbus 7,000, and the newspapers themselves will make the deliveries.

The Tribune will be found on sale daily in all the principal hotels and on the newsstands of subway, elevated, railroad, ferry and tube stations.

It seems necessary to repeat, for the information of the public, that in raising the price of morning newspapers to 2 cents the publishers assumed all the risk of loss from unsold copies. This is to give the trade time to adjust itself to new conditions. The cost of all unsold papers will be refunded to the newsdealers.