

GUARANTEE Your Money Back If You Want It. See Editorial Page, Column 1.

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House Found Berlin Friendly; Washington Doubts Crisis

WEST RALLIES TO WILSON CALL FOR DEFENCE

Two Cities Won, President Nears Hyphen Stronghold.

WISCONSIN HIS TASK TO-DAY

Milwaukee, Then Chicago, Will Test Preparedness Strength.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—President Wilson left here late to-night, after a day spent entirely in rest, for what is expected to be the hardest part of his Western campaign for preparedness. From now on he will be in the enemy's country, leaving strongholds of Bryanism, pacifism and hypocrisy in varying proportions.

The President is much encouraged by the results of his work yesterday. Reports reaching here from Pittsburgh and the sentiment here seem fully to justify encouragement. He has been greatly refreshed by his day's stay in Cleveland. He attended the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and enjoyed a drive of two hours and a half this afternoon. His voice, which was a little husky at the close of his speech last night, is entirely recovered. The President left his hotel early to-night and was asleep before the train started.

Meets the Farmers To-day.

The first speeches to-morrow will be from the rear platform of his car at Waukegan, Ill., and Kenosha and Racine, Wis. Here for the first time he will meet the farmers and small town people of the Middle West, who have been opposing preparedness legislation almost entirely on financial grounds.

"They are for preparedness," one politician observed to-day, "but they want some one else to pay the bills and some one else to do the fighting. Otherwise they're with us."

Will Not Single Out the Hyphen.

The President, it is understood, will not in any way single out this city for discussion of the hyphen question. His attitude is expected to be that of a city which normally is almost evenly divided between the parties.

Chicago is to have the distinction of a parade, as the President will be met at the station by a troop of state militia, and escorted to the Hotel Pritzker.

From Milwaukee the President will go to Chicago for dinner and a speech at the Auditorium. There he will be in a city which normally is almost evenly divided between the parties.

President's Trip Spurs Defence. The results of the campaign so far seem a distinct gain in strength for preparedness trailers who are following the

MICAWBER NOTES LIKE U. S. DIPLOMACY TO T. R.

"Readers of 'David Copperfield' will remember that Mr. Micawber's specialty was to issue notes. He never honored these notes when they became due. His mind was so constituted that when a note became due he met it adequately by writing another. His creditors, however, did not take so charitable a view of this performance. They did not have single-track minds. To those acquainted with United States diplomatic history during the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."—Colonel Roosevelt before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

COLONEL SCOFFS AT WILSON NOTES

"Kiss Hand of Murderer." He Says, Raking Diplomacy Used with Germany.

More savagely Roosevelt than ever, Theodore Roosevelt attacked the international policies of the Wilson administration before an enthusiastic audience that packed the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. His theme was "Promise and Performance in International Duty."

"We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers of our women and children and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we have."

He did not hesitate to go one step further in his denunciation of the officials who are in charge of our diplomacy. He deliberately accused the administration of cowardice.

"Unfortunately, it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany," he cried, "afraid of the professional German-American vote, and are willing to sacrifice the honor of this country to their fears."

Cowardice, shouts Colonel. When, in the course of his two-hour address, Colonel Roosevelt came to the subject of Mexico, his scornful wail knew no bounds. Since his speech was written new documentary evidence had reached him in a report of the twenty-morten examination of the twenty Americans who were murdered two weeks ago. The Colonel brought the report with him; he insisted upon reading all but the most horrible details to his audience, and then, with the document crumpled in his fists, he shouted:

"For five years we have pursued a policy of both cowardice and infamy in the face of our duty toward Mexico. People speak as though I wanted war."

Here he had to pause while the combination of laughter and applause swept through the great hall.

"There is not a man in this whole country who wants war less than I want it," he said with tremendous earnestness. "I'll tell you why. I, because I have four sons, and all four of them would have to go. I also should go. Do you think that I and the mother of those boys would like to see them go? No, we would hate to see our boys go. But I would rather see them dead and in their graves than that they should flinch in the face of duty."

Two minutes of continuous applause greeted this confession.

When the speech was over Colonel Roosevelt was followed by cheering crowds, who jostled him and fairly overwhelmed him as he made his way through the hall to his automobile. It was a typical Roosevelt demonstration of the usual vigorous enthusiasm.

That he was a German American without the hyphen was one of the statements that started the 3,000 people in the hall.

"I believe the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else, just as good Americans as citizens of any other descent in this country," he declared. "I have a right to say this, for I am one of them."

Professional Pacifists Accused. The professional pacifists who argue against the United States preparing for self-defence take the view that this country's moral character is on a par with that of the individual who burns down his house to collect the insurance, he declared.

"I differ from them in their view," he added. "I believe that 99 out of every 100 patriotic Americans believe in preparedness, and I believe they are for preparedness, not with the idea of waging war, but with the idea of preventing war."

"In private life no human being makes a promise unless the promise is kept. But when we deal with nations instead of individuals a large number of reasonably well disposed people loudly take the view that the promise is itself meritorious and that the keeping of it is something wholly irrelevant. A treaty is merely a promise. If it is evident when made that it cannot be kept, it is not to be kept; those making the treaty are self-evidently either wicked or foolish. It can be kept, but nevertheless is not

Six, He Kills Brother, Five; Plays as Police Make Report

Willie Brennan, Who Found Revolver, Much Interested in Typewriter at Headquarters—"Daddy, Why Are You Crying?" He Asks.

In the half dozen years of his life Willie Brennan had never become acquainted with a typewriter. He didn't care to find out how the thing worked, as an older boy would have done, but he did enjoy the noise—the uneven raps of the funny little arms and the occasional tinkle of the bell. So Willie pressed close to the big man with the shiny badge. A detective at Police Headquarters was writing a report of how Willie had shot and killed his brother, Jack, only five years old.

Sunday morning always meant three things to Willie and Jack in the Brennan home, at 676 Water Street. First they had their bath and then their mother dressed them up in their best clothes. But these uninteresting operations were but preliminary to the final event on the Sabbath programme, the permitting of the brothers to cross the street to Riordan Brothers' stables where their father, William Brennan, is foreman.

Hand in hand, they left their mother yesterday morning, ran over to the stables, and were confronted with the disappointing news that their father had been called away on business. There was no one to lift them high up on the back of the gray horse and give them a ride about the yard. Alone, they did not dare go back of the dark stalls to watch big pitchforks of hay come tumbling down the chute. Stable hands, busy with their routine tasks, could not be bothered to keep the children out of mischief. "Run along into the office, me lads, and play there," some one told them.

It wasn't interesting in the office. They could not even see their coats getting a bath and having their horse polished up for Sunday. Willie and Jack couldn't think of any good games for two small boys in an empty stable office. When they began to look around for something to do, they found that a roll-top desk was the only thing open for exploration.

In one of the drawers Willie found a pistol, something like the cap-shooter he had for the Fourth of July, only bigger and more shiny. He knew how to hold it. By stretching his short finger he managed to reach the little thing he pulled to make the noise.

Jack was pressing close to his brother, pleading for a chance to take the pistol, when the flash came. Stable hands, rushing into the office, found Jack on the floor, blood flowing from a wound in his forehead. Willie, frightened by the explosion, was hiding in a corner behind the desk.

Detectives Garrao and Holly questioned Willie as gently as possible at Headquarters to get his story of how it all happened. When the boy's father arrived, Colonel Riordan permitted him to take Willie home.

As they left the room where the typewriter was still making a noise, Willie could not understand why his father's shoulders were shaking, why the detectives looked so sad.

"Daddy, why are you crying?" he asked, tucking his hand into his father's. Brennan had just been informed that Jack had died while he was being taken to the operating room in Gouverneur Hospital.

CUPID QUITS BOW; HIRES SALESMEN

If Gentlemanly Agent, with Red Vest and Broken Leg Calls, Admit Him.

Efficiency experts, sex equality or the keen competition of the movies—or all of them—have forced Cupid to discard antiquated systems and organize a selling force that has gone forth with early spring samples to call on the trade. One agent dropped into this city from Rochester indicate that another contract will be signed up there as soon as the prospective purchaser can communicate with the main office.

In both instances the agents of Cupid have worn the disguises of robins.

The Brooklyn caller, according to the veracious account of Daniel Gallagher, of 961 Gates Avenue, alighted with a flock of pigeons below Mr. Gallagher's dining room window. Mr. Gallagher noticed what appeared to be a handbag slung over the bird's neck. He caught the robin.

Then it was that Mr. Gallagher made a discovery that caused him slight nervousness. The supposed spint was a tiny robin. "To Whom It May Concern: If the receiver is under thirty years of age and good looking, please write to Miss Beatrice Hinman, 1182 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C."

Right here it became apparent that the newly organized selling force was not as efficient as it should be, for Mr. Gallagher is married.

Inquiries at Harry Gardner, who had the note over to Charles Gardner, who had the note over to Harry Putnam, a bank clerk, captured the robin, perused the note, noted the requirements, and looked long and inquiringly into his mirror. Then he sat down to write a letter to Washington.

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NEW ZEPPELIN RAIDER SCARES PARIS CROWDS

Trumpeters Sound a Warning, but Air-ship Turns Back.

24 LIVES LOST IN LAST ATTACK

Reports Tell of Bomb Crashing Through the Street to Subway.

London, Jan. 31.—A Zeppelin airship was close to Paris at 10 o'clock Sunday evening.

Before reaching the city itself, however, it turned back. Soon after 11 p. m. the lights were again turned on in the city.

Reports from the French capital say that at 9:40 o'clock last evening firemen dashed through the streets sounding warnings of another Zeppelin raid. In a few minutes the capital was entirely dark. Crowds remained on the boulevards watching the skies for the appearance of a German aircraft.

The Place de l'Opera, which is generally brilliantly lighted, was suddenly thrown into darkness, and policemen carrying poles hurried through the streets extinguishing the gaslights.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A Zeppelin dirigible passed swiftly over a section of Paris last night, dropping about a dozen great bombs, which killed twenty-four persons and injured twenty-seven. Ten of the wounded were placed in hospitals.

The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris, on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours. They came at that time under entirely different atmospheric conditions, being plainly visible in a clear sky. Last night the fog seriously interfered with the work of the Paris aerial guard.

The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnoitering trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation of a larger scale.

Thirty Airmen Mourn. Warnings of the presence of a Zeppelin were hastily given and the lights covered Paris success. Last night it was the theatres and cafes were open and householders had hardly yet retired. Almost immediately all the bonnets and hats were made ready, and about thirty of them took to the streets, followed by a crowd of several of the little machines, covered Paris success. Last night it was the theatres and cafes were open and householders had hardly yet retired. Almost immediately all the bonnets and hats were made ready, and about thirty of them took to the streets, followed by a crowd of several of the little machines, covered Paris success.

It was not through lack of foresight or speed," says one of the men who participated in the defence, "that the aeroplanes were unable to reach the hostile aircraft. The fog was the real reason for the German success. Last night it covered Paris completely, and the searchlights were unable to pierce this veil. As for the land artillery, it was confronted with absolute invisibility, making it impossible to fire.

The aeroplanes were put into operation when the alarm of the presence of a Zeppelin was given, but only the aviators of the sector entered by the Zeppelin were able to perceive it. Even most of these got only a glimpse, as the Zeppelin was not using searchlights. The aviators in the other sectors were able only to remain in the air and guard their districts, which they did for several hours."

Five French aeroplanes are said to have fired on the Zeppelin, one of them pursuing it toward the west for more than fifty minutes.

Aeros Hunt Raider. Thirty French aeroplanes searched the remote air regions above Paris last night for the Zeppelin raider. By the time it had reached the edge of one of the old quarters of the city several of the aeroplanes were able to make out its pale glow shape, 14,000 feet from the earth. Frightened, doubtless, by the

fur-masked marvel has town at his feet

Fighters, Beaten, Tremble at Terror with Woman Backer.

Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 30.—One of nature's masked marvels has selected Greenwich as his home, has beaten everything approaching his weight in the vicinity and is looking for new laurels. Fighting is this marvel's profession, pastime and middle name. His mask, a big streak of black fur, is worn from morning until night.

The pride of Greenwich is managed and backed, informally, by Miss Josephine Frayne, representing the Postal Telegraph Company here. His chief claim to class lies in the fact that he has drawn the color line, and refuses to meet black challengers for any consideration. He spends his day hours sleeping at Mrs. Frayne's feet in the telegraph office, in which state nobody would imagine him to be the most militant cat in the state.

Wilson Envoy Predicts Situation Will Clear

Colonel House Leaves Berlin—Has Long Conference with Zimmermann and Gerard—Friendly Views of Germans Impress Him.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left Berlin for Paris and London by way of Switzerland. Before he left, though declining to be quoted with any particularity on the results of his mission, Colonel House said that he was very glad he had come to Berlin, and added that the conversations which he had had with leading German statesmen and prominent men in private life, and particularly his conferences with Ambassador Gerard, had been most profitable and would undoubtedly lead to a clarification of German-American relations, although it was to be doubted whether any definite tangible developments could be expected therefrom.

The final interview of Colonel House, who received among others today Deputy Heckscher, an director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, was held with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who lunched at the American Embassy, remaining in conversation with Colonel House and Ambassador Gerard until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Confers with Gerard. The President's representative thereafter closeted himself with the ambassador, the two working almost uninterruptedly until the colonel's departure, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Secretary Winslow, of the embassy, again accompanied the House party across the Swiss frontier.

Colonel House, it is believed, will convey to the President nothing startling new on the German situation and the attitude of the government in its various branches, but a mass of detailed information worked into shape in his long discussions with Mr. Gerard.

In the same way it may be said that Colonel House, on whom interviews with several of Germany's leading statesmen left a most agreeable impression, will report to the President on the attitude these statesmen have taken toward America—an attitude which has been described as one of friendliness and a desire to avoid any complications with the United States so far as is compatible with Germany's vital interests and internal harmony.

The German leaders, it is presumed, now have a clearer comprehension of the limits and intents of President Wilson's policy, and particularly of the ideas he has for a working arrangement, harmonizing as far as possible with the interests of neutrals and the two belligerent groups. It is interesting to note that many Germans, especially those interested in foreign affairs, are seeking enlightenment from all possible sources in an endeavor to figure out which group President Wilson had in mind in the reference in his recent speech to the uncertainty of the international relations of the United States to-morrow.

Jagow Was Impressed. Gottlieb von Jagow, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that he was impressed with Colonel House's sympathetic manner and charm and his friendly feeling for Germany, but excused himself from commenting on the results of the visit on the ground that the colonel was the bearer of a confidential mission from the President.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, it was learned, also enjoyed and appreciated the visit.

ALBANY GUNMAN USED NEW BULLET

Police Find Clew in Small Cartridge Containing Quicksilver.

Albany, Jan. 30.—The "silent gunman" who for the last three days has caused a reign of terror in this city, is still at large. Chief of Police Hyatt has had his entire force of three hundred men scouring the city and rounding up every suspicious person they could find. Posses of armed citizens have been searching the residential districts. But the mysterious assassin has eluded all of them.

The police obtained a clew to-day, however, which they believe will lead to the discovery of the gunman. A chemist of this city produced a 22-calibre cartridge similar to the one the gunman used and it was found to contain fulminate and quicksilver, which gave the bullet a velocity 200 per cent greater than that of the ordinary cartridge. The ordinary 22-calibre cartridge bullet will hardly penetrate through a heavy overcoat.

The police learned that the cartridges used by the gunman were manufactured by a New England munitions factory, through which they hope to obtain a trace of him.

One of the theories advanced by the police is that the "silent gunman" is a demoted German munitions worker, who had been employed in this New England factory and had taken some of the cartridges away with him.

There was no let-up in the reign of terror in the Washington Park district to-night. It was in this section that the gunman shot four persons on Friday. Women still refuse to leave their homes. Few of the men folks went abroad to-day without revolvers.

James Irwin, sixty years old, who was shot late Friday afternoon by the silent gunman, died late to-night.

Mrs. John McKown, seventy years old, the first victim of the gunman's attack on Friday, is in a serious condition, and physicians say her recovery is doubtful.

FUR-MASKED MARVEL HAS TOWN AT HIS FEET

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SAYS GERMANS PLAN TO YIELD ON LUSITANIA

Capital Sees in Note on Sea Law Price of Settlement.

NEUTRALS BACK WILSON STAND

Latin America Has Also Approved His Code on Submarine War.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The extent to which President Wilson is willing to play Germany's game against the Entente in return for a "victory" in the Lusitania case was revealed here to-day in diplomatic circles. At the same time it was pointed out that the "grave crisis" announced in administration circles was made in Germany, and that its sole purpose was to draw attention away from the really dangerous situation in which this government had been placed.

There is now actually less danger of trouble with Germany than at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania. In informed German quarters the idea of a "crisis" is privately scouted, though everything is being done publicly to assist the administration in creating the impression that a break is imminent.

President Wilson, in inviting the Allied governments to disarm their merchant ships, threatening to legalize their wanton destruction unless this is done, has given Germany the opportunity she has sought for eight months to make a satisfactory settlement for the Lusitania. It is now possible for the German government to satisfy the United States absolutely without yielding any of the "rights" for which she has been contending.

Germany Alone Gains. By disarming merchant vessels President Wilson removes all the risks now taken by submarines in halting merchant ships without adding anything to the safety of ocean travel. He makes it possible for submarines to approach vessels with impunity and to conduct their warfare on shipping under their own chosen conditions. In other words, he is compelling the Allies to submit to wholesale destruction of their shipping without giving them any return in added safety for the lives of non-combatants.

Count von Bernstorff was informed of this new move before the representatives of the Allied governments were handed the note containing the proposals. Recognizing the importance of it, he at once notified Berlin to prepare the way for closing the long controversy over the Lusitania.

The State Department is hopeful of receiving a report from Colonel House to-morrow dealing with his interviews in Berlin. Although it is said he had no special instructions to add his counsel to the Lusitania controversy, it is assumed that he has not neglected the opportunity to do so.

In anti-administration circles Colonel House's Berlin conversations are characterized as "atmosphere." It is believed that there is no longer any real misunderstanding between the United States and Germany, but that each government understands perfectly the game the other is playing. The idea is scouted that Colonel House anything able to tell President Wilson anything about the Lusitania case that he has not known for many weeks.

Yielding Made Easy. Germany's settlement, which is expected to arrive this week, will point out that at the time the Lusitania was sunk there was no assurance that merchant vessels—including the Lusitania—were not armed. The German government is now happy to note that the United States concurs in the opinion that armed vessels are not entitled to the immunities commonly granted merchant ships.

The German government is therefore able to disavow the act of its submarine commander, who had orders not to attack unarmed passenger vessels without warning, but was unable to judge of the character of the Lusitania because the United States was then persisting in the mistaken notion that merchant vessels were entitled to carry arms.

At the State Department it is declared that if the Allied governments refuse to concur in the new American proposal to disarm their ships a way will be found to coerce them. The way has already been found. President Wilson has not sent his "humanitarian" note without envisaging a possible—even a probable—rejection of its terms. It is learned that other neutral governments, notably some of the more

Revels in High Places The Graphic Section The Sunday Tribune First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

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