

WEATHER  
Overcast today and tomorrow.  
Continued cool. Moderate, variable winds, becoming east.  
Full Report on Page 8

Vol. LXXVII No. 25,730

# Gen. Bridges Pleads for U.S. Army Abroad

## British Commissioner Desires to See Americans on Battlefield

## Gerard Criticizes Speaker Clark

## Former Ambassador Urges Publishers to Back Draft Plan

A tall, rather spare man in a khaki uniform rose before a widely cheering host of diners in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf last night and briefly, and a little shyly, welcomed the United States into the war.

The speaker was Major General G. T. M. Bridges, a member of the British Commission, who had come up from Washington for the occasion. He is one of the handful of survivors of that little expeditionary army which England sent to the help of France in August, 1914. His audience was composed of some 500 members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and their guests gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada.

It was probably the first time in history that a British soldier in uniform had ever spoken in such a bower of American flags.

"There is a fine old military maxim," General Bridges said, "which says: 'When in doubt, march to the sound of the guns.' And it is there, upon those fields of battle, that we would like to see the manhood of your nation, and to see the Stars and Stripes fly beside the tricolor and the Union Jack."

His hearers interrupted him here with a storm of cheering and cries of "You're right!" and "We'll be there!" It was this point in his speech, all of which struck a tremendously responsive chord, which seemed to meet with the most instant and overwhelming approval.

### Applause Greets Gerard

Preceding him, N. W. Rowell, K. C., member of the Canadian Parliament, and expressed the gratification of his country at the entrance of the United States into the struggle for liberty and democracy. Following him, Ambassador James W. Gerard, himself greeted with a tempest of applause, spoke words of advice, warning and congratulation to his countrymen with relation to the new great subject.

Mr. Gerard expressed the belief that there would be no revolution in Germany. He said, "I would probably come, but not to revolutionize the country that it did not as President Champ Clark, and this in spite of his efforts in Clark's behalf."

### Reveals "Secret History"

"Now, I will tell you a piece of secret history. If he did not suffer from constitutional cold feet, he might have been nominated for president at the time of that convention, in the middle of the night, enough votes came over to give him a majority, but that was not enough. A three-fifths vote is required before nominating a president. His supporters caused an adjournment of that convention; the people of nerve who were supporting him said: 'Go on with you before nominating him, and we will not appear in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf until the dinner there had been in progress half an hour. Their entrance was the signal for a great welcome, the diners springing to their feet, clapping, cheering and waving their napkins for a full minute."

### General Bridges' Speech

This demonstration was repeated when General Bridges rose to speak. He said:

"Nothing would have given Mr. Bridges greater pleasure than to have been present at this great representative gathering to-night. He greatly regrets that the urgent nature of his business has prevented his attending, but he is sure that his presence would have been a great help, and that the occasion was one of great importance, and asked me personally to express on his behalf and in his name, his warmest wishes for the success of the struggle for democracy, freedom and humanity which our cause represents all over the world."

"The greatest asset of the Allies in this war is that they are fighting for the ideals of the future. Had it not been so we could not have continued the struggle. It was plain to us from the beginning, that in 1914 Austria by wantonly attacking little Serbia and Germany by the invasion and devastation of Belgium plunged half the world into war."

"These demonstrations of welcome have given us both strength and encouragement. They have made it abundantly clear that, having made common cause with the Allies, the United States is determined to insure, by every means in her power, that the principles of democracy, freedom and humanity which our cause represents shall be upheld."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917

## WE'RE GOING TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH THAT CHILD



## Utter Exhaustion Forces Germans To Halt Attacks

## British Consolidate Gains at Arras in Lull in Battle

## Applause Greets Gerard

## Reveals "Secret History"

## General Bridges' Speech

## German Troops Plead With Russians for Peace

## Committee to Urge Republic for Germany

## German Workmen Planning General Strike on May 1

## U-Boats Bring Crisis Home To the British

## Wilson Receives French Conferrees and Dines with Leaders

## "War to the Death!" Says Mission's Chief

## Army and Navy Chiefs Confer; Message Given to American Peace

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## Hollweg May Outline Berlin's Peace Terms in Reichstag Speech

## Chancellor's Address Next Wednesday Expected to Carry Programme of Non-Aggression—Austrian Press Disclaims Designs on Russia, But Asserts Firmness

Amsterdam, April 26.—The "Tijd" correspondent in Germany says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, in his next speech in the Reichstag, will specify Germany's peace terms in greater detail. The Reichstag has adjourned to meet May 2.

The "Weiser Zeitung" fiercely denounces the Socialist peace propaganda, which it says displays a muddledheaded and incredible misconception of Germany's victorious position on the West front and the success of her submarine warfare. The newspaper frankly indicates its expectation that Germany's programme, in the event of conclusion of a separate peace with Russia, will be as follows:

"The East front armies would be released for service in the West, to strike terror among the Italians and to relieve Samara and Mosul, while with Russia dissolved into several autonomous republics we should no longer need to guard against the Pan-Slavists."

The newspaper adds that now that Germany is strong enough to defy all, it would be an insult to the dead and living heroes to show weakness.

## Russian Reports Halt Hollweg's Peace Move

## Chancellor's Decision Supported by Catholic Centre

## Russian Government To State War Objects

## Former Berlin Editor Heads Organization in Berne

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## To Tie Up All Industries as Warning to the Government

Amsterdam, April 26.—To demonstrate their strength as a warning that the government must accede to all their demands, German workmen and Socialists all over the empire are preparing for a general strike of twenty-four hours' duration on May Day.

Berlin advises to-day reported utmost activity in Socialistic circles arranging for the demonstration. All industries are to be tied up.

Washington, April 26.—Reports to the State Department through official channels tell of a strike of 250,000 laborers in Berlin. While the name of the official who gave the information is withheld, the department says the incident shows the growth of desire for peace on the part of the workmen. It is reported also that bread rations have been reduced from 1,900 to 1,600 grams per week.

Newspaper reports from Berlin, issued in summarized form by the State Department to-day, say that as a result of the continuing strike at Elbing, the commander in chief of that district has issued orders directing munition workers under leave of absence from the front to resume work before April 29. Unless the order is obeyed, the statement said, the workers would have to report immediately to military headquarters. Under threat of that penalty the workers resumed their labor.

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## People Begin to Realize Whole Allied Cause Is Imperilled

## More Submarines Than Ever at Work

## Hundreds of Craft Are Laying Mines in Sea Lanes

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER  
(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, April 26.—By June 1 every European country, with the possible exception of England, will have adopted compulsory rationing, as well as some form of food cards. This applies both to neutrals and to belligerents.

The probabilities are that England will be included, though it is possible the government will delay rationing until July.

I make these statements after a talk with an official familiar with every detail of the food situation. Nothing has brought home the seriousness of the food situation so well as the Admiralty list of the sinkings in the last week. None of the warnings of Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson and Lord Devonport impressed on the people the need of economy so much as the report of the loss of fifty-five British ships in one week.

With the store windows filled with bread and cakes, groceries, fruits and candies, and with many people enjoying the greatest income of their lives, a large part of the country has continued to smile wisely and consider the disappearance of the potato and the shortage of sugar as merely interesting incidents of little actual consequence.

### Britain's Life at Stake

In the last week people have begun to understand that the German offensive on the sea is not of secondary importance, that Great Britain is involved in two major campaigns, that she cannot succeed on land without winning on the sea, and that on her supremacy at sea depends her whole life.

Better weather and longer days have given the submarines the opportunity they were awaiting. More U-boats than ever before are now at work torpedoing and laying mines. The Germans seem to have concentrated on mine layers, probably because, though the mine layer's power of destruction is more uncertain, it can work with less risk, as it does not have to rise to the surface. There is no question that the campaign has been greatly intensified.

Since the Admiralty has introduced the practice of giving numbers without exact tonnage, it has announced the loss of 168 ships of over 1,000 tons, and seventy-two under that tonnage. In these figures ships in the government service are not included. Then there is the loss of other Allied as well as Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Spanish ships to consider.

In a little over two months German torpedoes and mines probably have destroyed more ships than in any four previous months.

### Urge Truth as to Losses

There is strong agitation for a revision of the Admiralty decision not to reveal the losses in tonnage, opponents of the system holding that it is more important to impress the public with the seriousness of the situation than to withhold information which might help the enemy.

"The Times" says: "The sense of security considered dangerous because it is false and a bad preparation for the trials which are certainly coming. It would be far better to tell the whole truth."

"The Telegraph" declares: "No success on land can compensate for failure at sea. The whole Allied cause is imperilled as long as the losses at sea exceed the production of new ships. It is useless to lean on America, anticipating that she will solve our problem. America will assist, but nothing she can do will save us from the consequences of a lack of effort on our own part."

"The Post" is even more pessimistic, announcing that "British sea power, as understood prior to the war, no longer exists."

British shippers never worked under greater pressure than to-day. But Great Britain needs every ton that America can launch. She needs it now.

### The Food Crisis

Thousands and thousands of men and women are working every spare moment in their gardens. Some are even digging and planting by moonlight. But these gardens will not begin to yield until the middle of June. Dependence on this season's crops is dangerous, because the weather may be against a good harvest.

That is why the Food Controller is building the machinery for compulsory rationing, meanwhile beseeching the people to practise economy and hoping that America will appreciate what tremendous importance its economic assistance will be.

In many homes bread is no longer eaten, not because it is impossible to get, but because people can afford only a substitute. At most public dinners bread is either omitted from the menu or oatmeal crackers are substituted. Many people have stopped using sugar in their tea or coffee. Potatoes from the Canary Islands are being sold at 50 cents a pound, and all other kinds are being used only for planting.

It seems highly probable that the government will soon prohibit the brewing of ale, while much of the bonded spirits may be commandeered for the manufacture of high explosives. Pickled herring, Swedish turnips, gulls' eggs and many other foods seldom used in Great Britain are now being utilized.

The pinch is bound to come, but its severity depends largely upon the help America gives. War does not wait.

## Joffre and Baker In War Council; Viviani Confident

## Wilson Receives French Conferrees and Dines with Leaders

## "War to the Death!" Says Mission's Chief

## Army and Navy Chiefs Confer; Message Given to American Peace

## Big Loan to Give Allies \$400,000,000 A Month from U.S.

## Borrowed Funds To Be Spent Here; Big Loan May Be Spread Over a Year

Washington, April 26.—Preliminary reports to the Treasury Department, upon which Secretary McAdoo will base his recommendations to the President as to the size of the first bond issue under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the Allies to the extent of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly \$500,000,000 a month.

The tentative programme also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, clothing, railway equipment and other supplies.

The estimates indicate the following Entente needs: For Great Britain, \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a month; for France, \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; for Russia, an amount undetermined, but up to \$100,000,000 a month, depending largely upon the ability of manufacturing plants in this country to meet her demands, mostly for supplies other than foodstuffs and munitions; for Italy, \$50,000,000 a month.

### May Last a Year

Should these requirements be met in their entirety, the \$3,000,000,000 available for lending the Allies would be exhausted in from six to seven and one-half months. It is likely, however, that preliminary estimates can be pared down so that the loan can be made to cover perhaps a year.

Secretary McAdoo and his assistants devoted to-day almost wholly to a study of Entente financial needs and methods to be followed in placing the money at their disposal. Callers included Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and other embassy officials; a delegation from the French Commission and the Italian Ambassador, Count Di Celere.

With French and Italian representatives the needs of those nations were discussed in detail. France, it was estimated, was spending from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 abroad, one-half or more of which is being paid out in the United States. One-quarter of the French foreign spendings go to Great Britain, her chief source of coal and other supplies.

### The Nations' Problems

It is understood that representations were made to the United States that a heavy burden would be lifted from French shoulders if a way could be found to furnish France with \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 monthly, designed to cover her expenses, not only in the United States, but a part of those in other countries.

Italy's chief concern is with her foodstuffs and coal supplies. The situation there is said to demand relief as soon as it can be furnished.

Russia's immediate need for credits is to furnish her with foodstuffs, railway equipment, to make effective her other supplies; a study of conditions in detail being contemplated by the American commission, of which Elihu Root will be chairman, soon to visit that country.

## Germans Again Shell Rheims Cathedral

## Irritated by French Advance, They Fire on the Famous Edifice

## Paris, April 26.—Stung by the steady advance of the French front, the Germans to-day threw fifteen large calibre shells at the Rheims Cathedral, damaging several important parts of the famous monument. Encouraged by their first success, sixteen more heavy shells were thrown upon the vaults and towers.

The northern tower suffered most from the shelling and is leaning and may give way at any time. The vaults and transept have suffered irreparable loss. The projectiles are of the 330-millimetre size. Some of these huge missiles crashed into the building on Sunday.

## First American Taken As Prisoner of War

## Glasgow Consul's Report May Mean That U. S. Vessel Has Been Sunk

London, April 26.—The taking of the first American prisoner of war was reported to the American Embassy to-day through the American Consul at Glasgow.

The Germans often take prisoner captives of merchantmen sunk by their submarines. In view of this fact, the above dispatch may mean that an American vessel has been sunk.

VENUS PENCILS  
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do  
For the soldier VENUS INDELIBLE No. 145—nothing to spill—AD-1.

Details on Arras fighting and other war news on page 5.

## A Warm Welcome in Shreveport

The triumphant progress of the Tanlac juggernaut was abruptly halted when that hoary quack remedy rolled into Shreveport, Louisiana.

Samuel Hopkins Adams tells in next Sunday's Tribune of the pretty fight that developed when the Vigilance Committee of the Shreveport Ad Club sidetracked Tanlac.

Not the least remarkable part of Adams' story is the list of well-known newspapers that have blazed the trail for Tanlac through the South.

You get the whole unvarnished tale in next Sunday's Tribune. Remind your newsdealer to-day to save yours.

The Sunday Tribune