

WILSON EXPECTS DEMANDS OF U. S. WILL BE SUCCESS

Letter of Protest Handed to For-
eign Office in Berlin by
American Envoy.

(Continued from first page.)

to destroy enemy commerce is deemed improbable. Critics of the administration are saying that the president went too far in demanding that Germany cease to employ the submarine at all to capture merchant prizes and dispose of them.

Defenders of the president point out that he made no demand of this character. He simply expressed the opinion that "manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

That was merely the opinion of the president, it is contended, and he did not mention it in the specific conditions with which he called upon Germany to comply. His precise demand was that there should be no recurrence of the attacks jeopardizing the safety of Americans.

May Offer Arbitration.

Cable dispatches from Berlin state that the German government may ask the reference to arbitration of the American grievances. Such a proposal would surprise no officials here, particularly in view of the recent circular note to neutral powers in which Germany offered to refer to a Hague commission an investigation of charges that a German submarine had attacked a neutral vessel.

Germany might in this case, therefore, propose to refer the controversy between Washington and Berlin over submarine warfare on merchant vessels to a tribunal of arbitration under the provisions of the Hague convention.

Such a proposal would give the administration a grave question to consider. The possibility that Germany might seek to divert the settlement of the question at issue to an arbitration tribunal already has received some attention from the president's advisers.

U. S. May Refuse Proposal.

The attitude of the majority of the members of the cabinet indicate that the administration would refuse to arbitrate the issue unless Germany would promise unconditionally to abandon submarine attacks upon merchantmen which might jeopardize the safety of noncombatants. If there should appear any danger that the killing of Americans in the war zone would continue the United States would refuse to arbitrate and would insist upon compliance with its demands.

A continuance of the outrages which already have cost 116 American lives while a Hague tribunal was sitting upon the question at issue would be regarded by the administration and by the American people as intolerable and not to be considered for a moment.

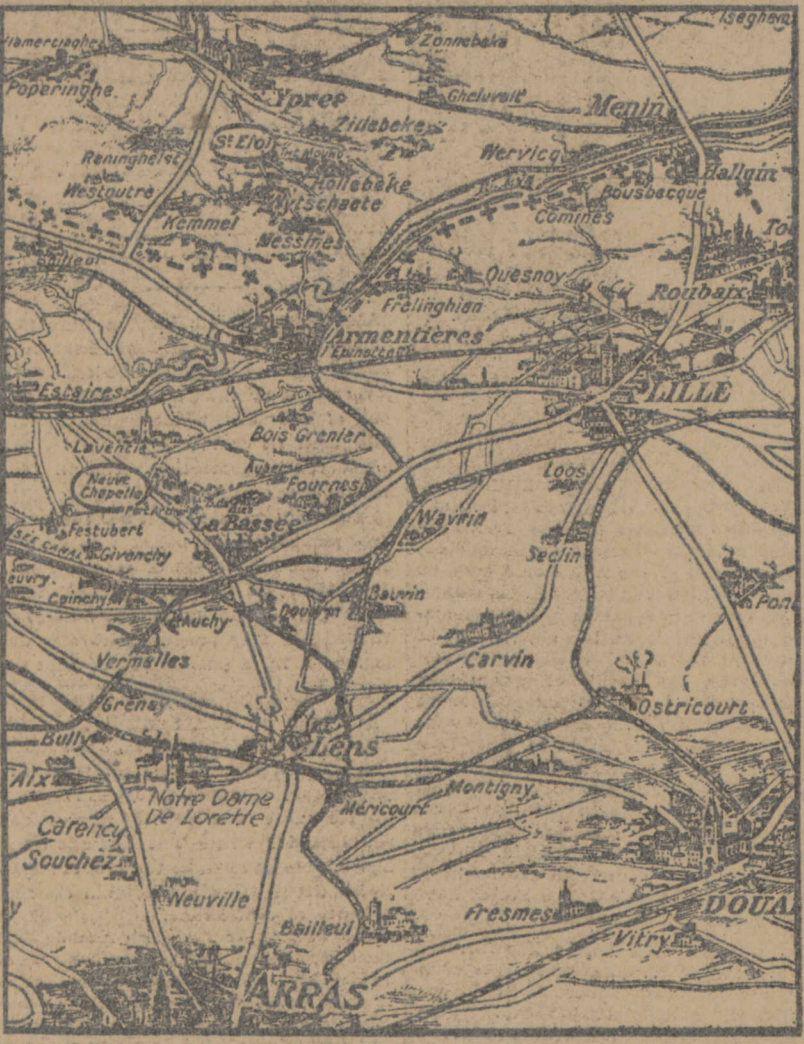
If Germany should give the required assurances pending arbitration the administration might be disposed to accept the proposal. In making a decision it probably would be guided largely by public opinion.

Handicap in Bryan Treaty.

The proposition to arbitrate, if coupled with assurances to respect the rights of Americans pending a decision would, however, put the administration in a somewhat embarrassing position. President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan particularly are committed to an extremely advanced position on the settlement of international disputes. In the Bryan peace treaties with more than a score of countries.

Germany is the only major European power which has not signed one of the Bryan peace treaties. Berlin accepted the principle of the treaty before the out-

Where Allies Have Gained Ground on the Western Battle Front.



break of the war, but the negotiations went no further.

The Bryan peace treaties are not arbitration conventions, properly speaking. They provide that "all disputes of every nature whatsoever" shall be submitted to a joint commission for investigation which may require from six months to a year. The results of such investigation of the issue shall be reported to the respective governments as a basis for diplomatic negotiations. The effect of the treaty is to give the parties to the dispute a breathing spell and allow them to cool off before undertaking measures which might lead to war.

Discussed Throughout Land.

The prospects that the peace congress at the close of the war will deal with these problems of vital interest to every nation are now being discussed throughout the United States. Some of the propositions, which unquestionably will be passed up by the great powers at this council board have been set forth by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university. Dr. Eliot, who is one of the principal leaders in the world peace movement, discussed the possibilities of achieving a new order of things in a reply which he has sent to an inquiry by Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago.

In his letter Mr. Levinson observed that Germany "seems to think its necessity for territorial expansion sufficient justification for any course, however brutal."

Dr. Eliot's Views.

In his response to Mr. Levinson's request for an outline of his views upon the possibilities of peace, Dr. Eliot said:

"1. The first condition is that every nation now at war should recognize the fact that no nation in the world can establish rule or dominion over any other civilized nation, large or small; because the majority of the civilized nations will, in the present state of public opinion and international law, inevitably resist domination by any single nation. If, therefore, the peace of Europe or the world hereafter is to be kept inviolate, it must be kept not by the overruling power of any one nation but by international agreements, entered into by a group or groups of nations which, after the experience of the past nine months, have rejected aggressive war as an available means of settling international disputes or of extending national power.

Respect for Small States.

"2. The second consideration for a suspension of hostilities is a general agreement that the small states in Europe shall have firmer securities for their peace and independence than they now possess; that no European population shall be held to

an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes, and that the national aspirations of the peoples of eastern and southeastern Europe shall be satisfied in some reasonable measure.

"3. The war having produced an unprecedented disturbance and dislocation of industries and commerce the world over, the third condition of an armistice must be the general acceptance of the principle that the freedom of the seas and of the canals or channels connecting great seas be placed under international guarantees.

"4. The fourth condition of an armistice is general acceptance of the policy of the 'open door' as the best means of promoting the trade of all manufacturing peoples.

Seizure Policy Must Go.

"5. The fifth condition is the abandonment of the policy of seizing either distant colonies or adjoining provinces by force and holding them against the will of their populations, and the recognition of the principle that the only enlargements of territory which are worth a nation's having in this age of the world are those which are brought about by consent and with good will, and are bound to the central or parent state by the sense of mutual service and advantage.

Great Lessons Already Taught.

"6. The sixth condition must be that Belgium receive adequate compensation for the losses which the German invasion and occupation have caused; the nature, scope, and amount of that reparation to be determined by an impartial arbitrator.

Continuance on Priest's Charge.

Louis Wild and Frank Yantaine, charged with having stolen an emergency tire from the automobile of the Rev. Joseph P. Egan of Holy Name cathedral last Tuesday, asked for time to summon character witnesses yesterday and a continuance was granted until May 20. They testified they found the tire in a lot near the church. The priest said all he knew was that the tire had disappeared.

FRENCH VICTORS AFTER STRUGGLE OF SIX MONTHS

Four Days of Bayonet Fighting
Carry Carency and Ablain
for Allied Troops.

(Continued from first page.)

In our object, which was to envelop the village and to complete the conquest of the ravine.

"This second attack was delivered on May 10. Our commanders were able to see that, in spite of the prolonged sojourn in our trenches, our light infantry had not lost any of its tactical strength.

Drive Enemy from Ravine.

"In the ravine, battling with the necessary defense works of the enemy, our companies advanced in small groups, taking full advantage of every irregularity in the ground and displaying marvelous agility.

"As on the previous evening our troops, carried away by their ardor, pushed on farther than they were ordered to do, crossing the Souchez road and entering a group of houses to the east of the village, where they suffered rather serious losses. Not being able to hold this position, our troops established themselves on the side of the road.

"The pocket south of the town was finally emptied of the enemy. Carency was closely invested on the western side. The southern side was just beginning to be threatened.

Forced to Suppress Mines.

"At the east end of the town, however, the enemy still had free use of the mine galleries which he had dug towards Souchez and towards Ablain St. Nazaire. By means of these tunnels the enemy was able to communicate in absolute security with one and the other locality.

"Our task thus was to suppress this liberty of action and our troops were employed to this effect during the day of Tuesday, May 11. The orders for that day, which included an assault on the wood of Carency, which would make the investment of the town more close, were carried out to the letter.

"The units established on the side of the Carency-Souchez road dashed forward directly northward and reached in a few hours the wood at the east of the village. After a stiff engagement they succeeded in occupying and holding this point. The Ablain road was still free to the enemy, but our troops were closing in on that road and about to cut it.

Attack on Hill 125.

"Our object was, by two converging attacks, one directed from the east and the other from the west, to close up the Carency defenders within a narrow circle.

The troops sent from the east met with an obstruction composed of the wooded mound called Hill No. 125 organized by the enemy. Those which set out from the west were hampered by a wide and deep quarry which had a depth of 200 feet, in which the Germans had constructed a complete fort with casemates and shelters for their troops.

"The situation gave every evidence that a prolonged engagement would be necessary. In effect the troops fought there for three days and three nights. An additional regiment was sent to reinforce them Wednesday, and in the afternoon of that day the general engagement was developed.

"The attack on the right of the enemy's position was well supported by our artillery fire, which annihilated three companies of the enemy. At Hill No. 125 our troops did not take long to break down the resistance of the Germans.

French Losses Are Terrific.

"The attack on the left of the position was not so fortunate in its results, as far as the quarry was concerned. However, our troops were filled with a burning desire to triumph. At the cost of serious losses we achieved victory. Our troops swarmed over the slopes and dashed from group to group of the houses east of the town. The groups of the houses east of the town were captured at the same time. In this section the enemy had resisted for two hours with remarkable stubbornness.

"The defenders of Carency capitulated at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. A cry suddenly went up from our trenches: 'Capitulation! they are surrendering!'

Germans Call Out 'Kamerad.'

"It is possible that the German units who were holding positions north of the village were able to retreat toward Ablain, but those who held the south and center did not dare risk this adventurous movement through fields harrowed by shells and widely separated from their trenches. They came down the slopes waving their arms, smiles on their lips, exclaiming: 'Kamerad, kamerad,' all kinds of accents, Bavarian, Saxon, and Baden, mingling in the gurgling concert.

"Suddenly the rifle stopped and the German officers came forward in turn, escorted by their orderlies. How long this procession lasted from gallery to gallery may be imagined when it is stated that more than 1,000 Germans surrendered at this point. The prisoners entered our trenches, where they examined our guns with the eyes of experts.

"The Germans were tired, but not weak. They were resigned but hostile. They were forced to follow the railway line, and one hour later they were all gathered in the headquarters.

German General Missing.

"We sought information as to who was in command of the German position. There was a slight hesitation, but finally the German colonel advanced and gave a confused explanation. He said he had arrived there that morning, but was not in supreme command. He evidently did not care to have his name linked with the engagement.

"He spoke of his general with a worried air. He was asked: 'Has he been found?' At this there was an embarrassed silence. It seems to be evident from this that there was a brigadier general at Carency in command of the Germans and that he was either killed or badly wounded.

"Night came on. Our troops pushed on

straight towards Ablain St. Nazaire. What were they to find there? Had the Germans been audacious enough they might still have been able to hold the position, but it was risky. There was suddenly a great flare in the sky—it was Ablain ablaze. Two hours later the Germans abandoned the town.

Victory Is Made Complete.

"Further to the north at the same time our units succeeded in clearing the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"At dawn of the following day the battle was over. We held all of Carency and all of Ablain except five or six houses. We occupied the Carency wood and the wood on Hill No. 125, the great German salient on the east of our positions.

"In this district alone the prisoners taken by us in the four days' fighting numbered 2,000. Moreover, we captured big guns, mortars, bomb throwers, mitrailleurs, rifles, shells, cartridges, and telephone equipment.

"Yesterday evening we visited the German trenches where the enemy had been for six months. As far as destruction is concerned nothing could be more complete. We saw houses riddled from top to bottom by shells. The walls had fallen in. Even the cellars did not escape."

LEADING SWEDES PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN WARFARE.

Misconception That Strife Suspends
All Laws of Humanity Fatal to
Future Civilization, They Say.

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—A group of Swedes, prominent educators, authors, artists, and philanthropists, has requested the Associated Press to distribute in the United States the following expression of their sentiments concerning what they call "inhuman methods of warfare."

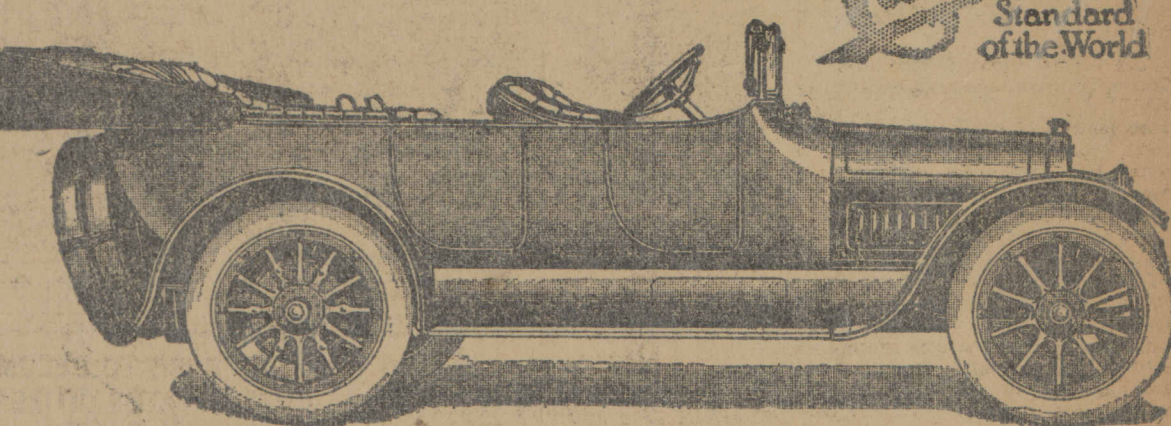
"The Swedish people are virtually unanimous in supporting the government in its policy of strict neutrality.

"The misconception that was suspended all the laws of humanity must prove fatal to the future of civilization and disastrous to that human solidarity which is of such vital importance, particularly to the smaller nations of the world."

London Tramway Strike.

LONDON, May 15.—Several thousand employees of the London tramway lines went on strike today, demanding extra pay for special service since the beginning of the war. Though the strike is not a general one, the service was greatly crippled and some lines were suspended entirely.

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Hundreds like you have come to us the past few months—have pointed out fancied "objections" to the new Eight—have been shown the error in their fancies—and most of them have bought. Yes, most of them—there are 352 Eight Cylinder Cadillacs in Chicago today.

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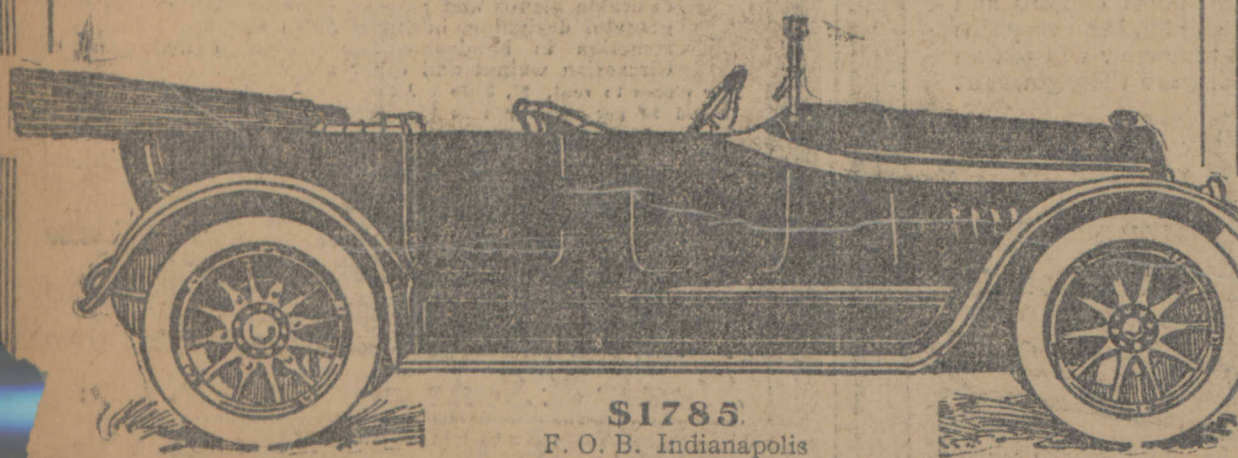
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