



Germans Fail In Onslaughts On West Front

Suffer Tremendous Losses
in Regaining Few Yards
of Lost Ground

Repulsed Three Times By British Forces

Crown Prince Launches
Heavy Attack on French,
but Is Driven Back

DAYS DEVELOPMENTS

German counter offensive against
French and British stops, after
four hours, with heavy losses and
no gains.
Italians launch new offensive in
direction of Trieste.
Allied forces make small gains in
Flanders.

London, May 15.—One of the most
determined efforts yet made by Hinden-
burg to regain some of the vital points
lost in the last heavy fighting was
made last night on both the French and
British fronts. In both cases the Ger-
mans gained minute advantages and
suffered tremendous losses. They did
not attempt to renew the attacks.

On the British front the chief drive
was at Bullecourt, which Haig's men
practically cleared after weeks of
and to hand fighting in the ruins, and
along the Hindenburg line south of
that town. There the Germans attacked
four times, from as many directions.
Three times they were repulsed with
heavy loss—250 dead and wounded
left in one British trench—but the
fourth time they succeeded in regain-
ing about 100 yards of ground in the
village.

Along the Chemin-des-Dames, the
Crown Prince also launched a heavy
counter attack over a wide front,
after long artillery preparation. Here,
too, the curtain and rifle fire broke up
the attack, the Germans being driven
back to their trenches with heavy loss,
except at one point, where they took
up an advanced trench.

British Repulsed, Says Berlin

The Berlin official statement speaks
of the attacks, claiming only the cap-
ture of the St. Eloi farm, east of
Hindenburg. As to the British front, it
states the repulse of British attacks.
Starting this spring with large re-
serves due to the shortening of the
Western line and a systematic combing
of the Hindenburg line, the Germans
aimed to concentrate great forces against
the British and French. Constant
pressure forced him to counter attack
frequently and his wastage of men
reached the highest figures of the war.
However, he is still able to maintain
a strong line by transferring troops
from the East to the West.

Allied Forces Greatly Increased

Many of Hindenburg's troops, badly
wounded in the Arras seasons, front,
are now getting a much needed rest
on the Russian front, thanks to the in-
crease of this part of the Allied force.
There are more divisions facing the
Germans today than during any period
of their number was augmented last
month.

The Anglo-French offensive is
being slowly caused to surprise
and it is remembered that their task
is never heavier, that every advance
is preceded by a day's artillery
preparation and that the Western Al-
lies are playing the game practically
alone.

In the last fortnight the Germans
backed off with great bravery, but
did not resist desperately. Their fight-
ing of late has been extremely stub-
born, notably that around Bullecourt,
which Hindenburg strikes with great
frequency.

Haig Gradually Cutting Away Hindenburg Line

From a staff correspondent of the
Associated Press, via London, May 15:—
Although a lull overhangs the greater
portion of the battle line, so complete
is the cutting of the Hindenburg line
and the placing of swallows make welcome
breaks in the gloom, other spots are
showing unending fighting. Bullecourt
is one of these spots, Lens is an-
other, and the valley of the Scarpe an-
other.

Here the Germans never cease coun-
ter attacking, throwing in fresh bat-
talion after battalion, only to pull them
back after three or four days as
they are repulsed.

Field Marshal Haig, appreciating the
importance of this, has ordered the
cutting of a dog than by choking him to
kill with butter, refuses to sacrifice his
men in frontal attacks on such posi-
tions. Thus, by day, snipping of
spine here and there, he is gradually
cutting away the fabric known as the
Hindenburg line, and threatening pos-
sibilities further back. He carefully notes
the edges of the enemy's strong points,
observing his own force until at a
certain moment he closes in like a cat
on capturing points, with their garri-
sons and supplies.

The Bullecourt fighting is a typical
example. Here what amounts to a
hand-to-hand struggle has continued
two weeks, sometimes advancing
and sometimes retreating, but always
ending in a draw. The German
positions, but sure gains for Haig's
men. This is the twelfth attack on
Bullecourt since April 11. If, how-
ever, the English are bent upon pos-
sion of this heap of ruins, they will
have to repeat the attack for the
fourteenth time.

To effect the village is now virtually all
British, not needing the German ad-
vance that the thirteenth assault was
made twice as frenziedly counter at-
tack the British holdings in the Hin-
denburg line through the edge of the
village, leaving many dead as they stag-
gered back defeated.

General Petain's appointment
as generalissimo of the French
army and news of the battle-
fronts on Page 4.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY OUT



Roosevelt Army Clause Put In Draft Measure

Congress Expected to Pass
Bill at Once; Wilson
May Veto It

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, May 15.—The Roosevelt
amendment is now part of the selective
draft army bill. Before to-morrow
night, it is expected, the House of
Representatives will have agreed to the
bill. The measure will then go to the
Senate, where, as a conference report,
it will have right of way. After its
passage there, of which there is no
doubt, it will go to the President for
his signature.

There is still much speculation as
to the President's action. He may veto
the bill and send it back to the House.
His letter to Chairman Dent, following
the first report of the conference, in
which the Roosevelt amendment was
stricken out, clearly indicated that he
thought the amendment violated the
idea of selective conscription.

Such action on his part, of course,
would result in much delay in getting
the drafted soldiers under training, and
it is thought by some that this objec-
tion will weigh heavily enough to pre-
vent a veto.

The conference wasted little time on the bill to-day. They were thoroughly tired of fighting over the details be- fore they made their first report, so they merely carried out the wish of the House, as expressed with regard to the Roosevelt amendment, and or- dered the bill reported.

Roosevelt to Confer With Whitman To-day

Albany, May 15.—Colonel Theodore
Roosevelt will arrive in Albany to-
morrow at 11:50 o'clock and pass all
afternoon in conference with Governor
Whitman. The Governor, who will
meet him at the train, has given up
all engagements for the afternoon to
talk with the ex-President.

"I suppose he wants to confer with
me about the Roosevelt division, going
to France," said the Governor, con-
cerning the conference.

Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson,
nephew of the Colonel, will attend the
conference. He has already announced
he will volunteer for the Roosevelt di-
vision.

Each Judicial District In Country to Have Board of Exemptions

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, May 15.—There is to be
a Board of Exemptions to determine
what men between the ages of twenty-
one and thirty shall be exempted from
military service in each judicial dis-
trict, it was learned to-day.

All three, following their designa-
tion, must be named by the President.
Each board will be required to sit in
its own judicial district.

Equal Suffrage Bill Introduced In the Commons

Reward for Loyalty Provides
Votes for All Women
of Thirty

(From The Tribune Bureau)

London, May 15.—The franchise bill
which was introduced in the House of
Commons to-day by Walter H. Long,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
contains Great Britain's reward for the
loyalty and fortitude of its women.
Embodying the recommendations of the
Speakers' Electoral Reform Conference,
it provides for women's enfranchise-
ment, which now depends upon the two
houses of Parliament.

Women who have been toiling on
Britain's farms, in her munition fac-
tories and in every industry where
their employment released men to fight
Britain's battles are to be allowed to
vote upon reaching the age of thirty, if
the bill is passed.

Mr. Long explained that the govern-
ment adhered rigidly to the recommen-
dations of the conference, and would
do its best to bring about the adoption
of the reform. The entire question of
ballot reform and proportional repre-
sentation, he said, would be left finally
to the House.

Speaking as chairman of the Imperial
War Conference, Mr. Long urged that
the electoral problems be disposed of
at the earliest possible moment, in or-
der that no domestic questions should
distract the nation after the war.

The bill simplifies the qualifications
for men. Provision is made to give
the vote to soldiers, sailors and ab-
sentees, and all elections are to be
held on the same day. The Speaker
will be chairman of the boundary com-
mission for the redistribution of seats.

50 Prominent Women Start Campaign for Simple Plan of Living

"First Fifty" to Teach House-
wives How to Economize
on Food

Fifty prominent women of this city,
it was announced last night, have or-
ganized a committee pledged to curb waste
and extravagance in their households
and to aid in showing others "a more
modified and simple plan of living."

The committee, which includes Mrs.
O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. George J. Gould,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles S.
Whitman, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. J. H.
Haggin and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, will
be known as the "First Fifty." They
will cut their midday meals to two
courses and their evening meals to
three, it was said, and will establish a
bureau for the distribution of informa-
tion "as to the cheapest and best food
for the family." Menus containing the
most nutritious food articles and their
cost will be prepared.

"We ask the individual to eat plenty
and waste nothing, for without this in-
dividual control we shall see a very
serious and difficult situation arise
from an unrestricted drain on the food-
stuffs of this country," said an an-
nouncement of the committee. "This
committee proposes to wage war on the
small minority who feel that they can
continue, unmindful of conditions, in
their heinous waste and extravagance,
and to fight through proper channels
the food gamblers who are reaping a
great harvest and who are violating
the assassination of the very life of
our country."

Losses of Ships Decrease; More U-Boats Sunk

British Report, To Be
Issued To-day, "Most Favor-
able in Several Weeks"

(From The Tribune Bureau)

London, May 15.—The report of the
week's losses through submarines, to
be issued to-morrow, will be the most
favorable in several weeks.

The number of ships torpedoed is
well below the average, while the num-
ber of ships escaping attack is very
large.

Those in touch with the anti-subma-
rine campaign are also very cheerful
over the results of actual attacks on
submarines, which have been pushed
with the utmost vigor during the fine
weather of the last fortnight. This
has been particularly favorable to air-
plane activity.

According to one report, more sub-
marines were sunk during the last
week than in the previous month.

325 U-Boats Operate; More than 80 Lost In British Sea Nets

Amsterdam, May 15.—The Germans
have about 325 submarines in opera-
tion, and about 80 to 100 have been
lost through British sea nets, accord-
ing to the "Telegraaf," which prints
an interview with a member of the
crew of the submarine U-58. This is
the submarine which sank the Dutch
grain ships in February.

The U-58 is commanded by Captain
Count von Plaetzu. According to the
interview, the submarine discharged
three or four torpedoes against the
Dutch ships and then zig-zagged be-
tween them, sinking them with bombs
and shell fire. When at sea the subma-
rines assemble at a given point every
morning and receive wireless instruc-
tions, presumably from Heligoland.
There are about thirty-nine U-boats
of the newest type, each carrying a
crew of fifty-six men. This fleet is
supplemented by a secondary squadron
marked with a C.

The first class boats have a speed
calculated as sufficient to overtake any
cargo boat. Two-thirds of their crews
are experienced. Each is equipped with
two periscopes.

Dispatch Sets Truth Pace in Dallas

Down in Dallas, Texas, where the religious
press vies with three local dailies in publishing
quack medical ads, there's one newspaper that
stands four-square on the Truth.

In next Sunday's Tribune Samuel Hopkins Adams
tells the story of The Dispatch and some of its ad-
ventures with misleading advertisers. Against a background
of lax ethics of local and national advertisers The Dis-
patch stands out in bold relief, together with the 100%
truthful Holland monthly magazines.

In his searching article Adams puts the credit and
blame where they belong. Make sure of getting this
interesting chapter of current business history. A word
to your newsdealer to-day will reserve your Sunday
Tribune.

Hollweg Withholds Peace Terms, Makes Bid for Truce with Russia; Coalition Is Voted in Petrograd

Socialists' Committee Decides to Enter Government

Collapse of New Republic Averted

Workmen's Body Calls on Soldiers to Fight On

Petrograd, May 15.—The radicals
who have been disorganizing Russia
will join in a coalition government, it
was decided to-night when the execu-
tive committee of the Council of
Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies
voted, 41 to 19, in favor of the plan.

The council also issued an appeal to
the army to fight, and joined the Pro-
visional Government in declaring that
a separate peace was impossible, and
that in permitting Germany to with-
draw men to fight France and Britain
the Russian army was preparing the
way for the overthrow of the new
democracy when the other Allies
should have been defeated.

The Provisional Government an-
nounced that it would permit the Coun-
cil to determine what places the Social-
ists would hold in the coalition.

These developments came after it had
been learned that Generals Brussiloff
and Gurko, two of the great military
leaders who had made the revolution
possible, had followed Minister of War
Guchkov in resigning because of inter-
ference by the Council. Their resigna-
tions have not been answered, as there
is no head to the War Department. The
warning yesterday by Minister of Jus-
tice Kerensky that the country was on
the verge of ruin was also effective.

General Staff Urges Action

Before the vote of the executive com-
mittee was taken representatives of the
General Staff visited the committee
and spoke most earnestly of the seri-
ousness of the situation. According to
their information, the speakers said,
several other army commanders pur-
posed to resign, owing to the impos-
sibility of fulfilling their duty to the
country under the present conditions.

In so far as it is possible to pre-
cisely define the picture of the whirling
masses of events which Petrograd is
the storm centre, the situation to-
day is as follows:

The conflict between the temporary
government and the Council of Work-
men and Soldiers' Deputies is nearer
resolution than it has been since the re-
volution. But the disorganization, al-
most anarchy, has reached such pro-
portions that it seems extremely doubt-
ful whether any concentration of effort
or reconciliation of the two forces which
have been pulling in opposite direc-
tions can recreate order out of the
present chaotic conditions, for a con-
siderable time at least.

The council's appeal to the army and
its decision to join in a coalition testify
to its willingness to cooperate with the
Provisional Government. Thus the dif-
ficulties between the representatives of
the proletariat and the government ap-
pear to be over.

Urges Troops to Fight On

The deputies in declaring them-
selves strongly against a separate peace
and in favor of conducting a vigorous
offensive war against an army which
"is in the grip of German imperialism"
—have, in fact, completely repudiated
the point of view of the government, which
has been attempting since its formation
to warn the country against the danger
of ceasing active military operations or
considering a premature peace, which
would sacrifice all the country has
gained by the revolution and discredit
Russia in the eyes of the world.

But the movement among the masses,
soldiers and workmen, who have
misunderstood the exhortations of the
representatives and have far out-
stripped the most advanced ideas of
their socialist leaders, has gained
such impetus that it will not easily fol-
low the altered course of the Deputies.

Plan Reorganization

The Council of Ministers was in ses-
sion until late last night to consider
the plan of reorganizing the Cabinet,
in order to provide for the entrance into
the government of popular representatives.
It is regarded as extremely likely
that A. F. Kerensky will take the post
of Minister of War and that his pres-
ent position, that of Minister of Jus-
tice, will be filled by a new representa-
tive of the Social Democratic party.
Definite action, however, will await
the meeting of the executive committee
of the council with the temporary gov-
ernment.

M. Guchkov's resignation as War Minister, though frowned upon by

Reichstag Hears Threat of Revolt

Berlin, via London, May 15.—The Socialist leader, Georg Ledebour,
speaking in the Reichstag to-day, said:
The Chancellor doubtless desires annexations both in the east and
west. With the exception of extravagant visionaries nobody believes
that Germany can win a war of subjugation. The Russian Socialists have
made an offer which opens up the possibility of peace. This is what the
Chancellor forgets. It is true that a separate peace with Russia cannot
be achieved, but the Russian government can convert the Entente, and in
this direction we ought to assist it.

Herr Scheidemann must take up cudgels against the government if he
does not want strong words which do not shrink even from the announce-
ment of a revolution, to be followed by deeds. We are convinced that events
must happen in Germany as they have happened in Russia. That is what
those in power are working for. We must soon introduce a republic in
Germany, and we shall propose that a constitutional committee take pre-
paratory steps in that direction.

Georg Ledebour is one of the leaders of the Socialist anti-war fac-
tion and the founder of the new Social Democratic group in the Reich-
stag. His uncompromising attitude toward the war has given him a
reputation in international Socialism second only to Liebknecht.

As the editor at different times of some of the leading party jour-
nals, he has been a persistent advocate of the overthrow of the Junkers
and of the capitalistic politicians of Germany. He is from the same dis-
trict in Berlin as Liebknecht and was elected by the same constituency.

Russia Weathers Its Crisis; Storm Is Brewing in Germany

Socialist Deputies in Petrograd Recognize Peril Threatening Nation and Agree to Coalition—Radicals Grow Stronger in Berlin

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

Russia has weathered the worst storm
since the revolution, and Germany is
evidently facing it now. The probable
collapse of Russia has within a day
become the possible collapse of Ger-
many.

The gravity of the country's condi-
tion, emphasized by the resignation of
the most popular army chiefs, brought
to its senses, for the time being, at
least, the council's executive commit-
tee, which refused more than a week
ago to participate in a coalition gov-
ernment, yesterday decided to collab-
orate with the Cabinet of Lvov.

The passionate appeal of the council
to the army will probably halt the dis-
integration that threatened it. But
Russia still has considerable difficulties
to overcome before full harmony is
restored between the leaders of the
proletariat and the Duma. The develop-
ments in Germany will fortunately
promote the understanding between the
council and the Provisional Govern-
ment.

The latter will undoubtedly agree to
the council's demand that Russia's
foreign policy be based upon the prin-
ciple of non-annexations and no inden-
nities. This demand, to which the
Stockholm conference is dedicated, is
due to the council's belief that a revo-
lution in Germany would be accelerated
by the Allies' restoration of their war
policy in accordance with that principle.

In view of the Ledebour declaration
in the Reichstag yesterday there can
be no doubt that the Stockholm meet-
ing will ratify the Russians' plan to
urge the Entente Powers to come out
with a detailed statement of their
peace terms. Certainly the events in
Russia and the repeated appeals of the
Russian proletariat to the Germans
have not passed without profoundly
affecting the latter, if Ledebour was
allowed to issue a call for a republic in
Germany from the tribune of the
Reichstag.

Evidently the Russian Council is
more informed on conditions in Ger-
many than the rest of the world, which
has recently been denouncing that body
as a lot of visionaries and theorists.
The collapse of Germany may be much
nearer than is generally supposed.

The Berlin police only two days ago
refused the radical Socialists, led by
Ledebour, passports to cross into Scan-
dinavia. To-day the news comes that
the Foreign Office revoked the decision
of the police, an extraordinary proce-
dure in Germany. And when one remem-
bers that it is the same Ledebour who
has recently been denouncing that body
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Hollweg Upsets Kaiser's Plan by Threat to Resign

London, May 15.—A dispatch to "The
Evening News" from The Hague says
the Berlin "Deutsche Zeitung," the of-
ficial organ of the annexationists, de-
clares that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg,
the German Imperial Chancellor, went
to general headquarters recently to of-
fer his resignation. The correspondent
adds that the resignation was not ac-
cepted.

"Berlin parliamentary circles," the
correspondent continues, "believe that
the Emperor and the Junker party
wanted to close the Reichstag and so
nullify the plans of the constitutional
committee for electoral reform. The
Chancellor, it appears, opposed this
muzzling plan and probably threatened
to resign if it was put in operation."

Chancellor Says That Silence Serves Na- tion's Interests

Challenges Foes In the Reichstag

Insists He Will Yield to No Pressure; "Serv- ing People"

[Passed by the German Censor]
Berlin (via London), May 15.—In one
of the most vigorous and plain spoken
speeches he has yet made before the
Reichstag since the outbreak of the
war, the Imperial German Chancellor
to-day bluntly refused to enter into a
discussion of Germany's peace aims, as
demanded in interpellations by the
Conservatives and Socialists.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg asserted
that those called for the government's
specific peace programme, the an-
nouncement of which would, at the
present time not only be premature,
but which would be difficult to formu-
late. The announcement, he added,
would be of no practical service to the
nation in the present situation.

While appreciating the passionate de-
sire of all classes to know the govern-
ment's views, the Chancellor plainly
declared that he would not permit him-
self to be swayed by pressure from any
source, and that he was not under the
spell of any party or clique. The best
interests of the nation, he believed, de-
manded that the reticence he had im-
posed on himself in the face of con-
tinuous clamor since December, 1915,
should be observed by him until the
moment was ripe. He was sure that
such a course would be endorsed by the
nation at large, which continued to
rally around its Emperor, and would
also meet the views of the majority of
the members of the Reichstag.

The Chancellor then briefly reviewed
the present military situation and Ger-
many's relations to the neutrals, in the
course of which he warmly praised the
attitude adopted by Spain. In his ad-
dress he said:

"These interpellations demand from
me a definite statement on the ques-
tion of our war aims. To make such a
statement at the present moment
would not serve the country's inter-
ests. I must therefore decline to
make it.

"Since the winter of 1914-15 I have
been pressed, now from one side, now
from the other, publicly to state our
war aims, if possible with details.
Every day they were demanded from
me. To force me to speak an attempt
was made to construe my silence re-
garding the programme of the war
aims of individual parties as agree-
ment. Against that I must again resolu-
tely protest.

"On giving liberty for the free dis-
cussion of war aims I had it expressly
declared that the government could not
and would not participate in the
conflict of views. I also protested against
any positive conclusions whatever re-
garding the government's attitude be-
ing drawn from the government's sil-
ence.

Without waiting for the solution of
this question, M. Guchkov thought it
feasible personally to leave the Reich-
stag and to address the Council of
Provisional Government and direct him-
self of responsibility for the desti-
nies of Russia. The Provisional Gov-
ernment, which is fully aware of the
danger at present facing Russia and
the troubles the country has gone
through, considers that in obedience
to the dictates of conscience it has
no right to shift the burden of power,
and is remaining at its post.

The Provisional Government is con-
fident that the participation by new
representatives of democracy in the
responsible task of government will
re-establish that unity and fulfillment
of power in which the country will
find its salvation.

[The appeals of the Petrograd
Council of Workmen and Soldiers'
Deputies to the army and to the
proletariat of other nations appear
on page 3.]

Will Make Him Speak

"If the general situation forces me
to reserve, as in the case now, I shall
keep this reserve, and no pressure
either from Herr Scheidemann or
Herr Roesecke will force me from my
path. I shall not allow myself to be
led astray by utterances by which
Scheidemann, at a time when drum
fire sounds on the Aisne and at Arras,
believed he could spread among the
people the possibility of a revolution.
The German people will be with me
in condemning such utterances and
also Roesecke's attempt to represent