# DUTCH COMMEND **BUT HAVE DOUBTS**

**Amsterdam Newspaper Thinks** Britain Will "Shelve" Protest of Washington.

OTHER NATIONS IGNORED

England Considers Only Own Interests, Says Handelsblad and Tijd Says Note Has Dropped "Like Bomb From Sky."

THE HAGUE, via London, Dec. 21.—
The Dutch papers, while generally commenting on the American note, virtually agree as to the main points brought out in the following editorial expressions in the Amsterdam Algemein Handelsblad:

"The note sent to England, but intended for the powers of the triple entente, is a remarkable symptom. In America, as well as in other neutral countries, the illegal measures taken against American commerce has made

"The note is not intended as a hos-tile act, but is warning and request, with a detailed resume of the com-plaints of American shippers. The in-tentions of the note are good. Efficacy Is Doubted.

"It is well that Washington drew the attention of the British government to the difficult position of the neutral shippers. But will the protest help? We believe we are justified in doubting this, As in the case of the protests of The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, so this one will be shelved because England will consider above all and above the rights of neutrals her own interests, which are that nothing which the Germans need must be permitted in the way of traffic. For this the neutral states are sacrificed."

The Amsterdam Tijd says: "It is

sacrificed."

The Amsterdam Tijd says: "It is shown that when its interests demand such a course, Washington acts resolutely, regardless of distinction of persons. The protest of the note against the manner in which England wished to control the seas is proof of this.

Note Like Bomb From Sky.

"The exchange of memoranda between America and England concerning the Ghent centenary is hardly over when this protest note dropped like a bomb from the sky. It is superfluous

when this protest note dropped like a bomb from the sky. It is superfluous to point out the great importance of this step on the part of America in behalf of neutral trade. With anticipation we await John Bull's reply, "Will Washington be satisfied with the morsel which Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey hitherto have placated small neutral countries when they voiced timely and humble complaints?"

WARNING TAKEN SERIOUSLY

British Paper Says American Sentiment Is Turning From Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The American note to Great Britain concerning the search of American vessels by British warships is further discussed by the London morning newspapers today.

The Standard in an editorial warns the country that the American protest is a serious one, and should not be treated lightheartedly; that the sentiment in the United States in favor of the allies is less pronounced than it

the allies is less pronounced than it was three months ago, and that it is yielding to a feeling in favor of Germany as the under-dog in a fight against great odds. Therefore, the newspaper says if any solution is possible the United States should be met

A suggestion appears in the Morning Post that a remedy for the grievance of undue delay in searching vessels would be to pass a short act in Parliament glying the neutral trader the right to come to a British court of justice and by a process involving a minimum of delay to claim damages arising from the detention of his vessel or cargo.

The Morning Fost contends editorially that American copper exporters by no means have been ruined, declaring that in September and October, 1913, they sold 10,000,000 pounds of copper to Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and that in the same months in 1914 they sold to the same customers 50,000,000 pounds.

"We trust," the editorial continues, "that the British Government will fulfill the whole letter of the law and give Post that a remedy for the grievance of

fill the whole letter of the law and give to President Wilson his full pound of flesh, but we hope there is enough of human nature in the Admiralty and the nayy to arrange that all copper imports of neutrals and all their imports, analagous to that of copper, shall sink to, and remain at, the normal peace level."

The Daily Mail says it considers the question at issue as much one of procedure as of principle. It protests against getting needlessly excited about the note and informs Americans that even from the standpoint of their own interests it is relatively not a vital interest it is relatively not a vital today to the State Department and informed in the standpoint of their own today to the State Department and informed in the standpoint of their own today to the State Department and informed in the standpoint of their own today to the State Department and informed in the Spring, according to Pedro Chnpa, a Mexican aviator, who has been in Europe for the last four years and who arrived here tonight on the Cunard liner Carpathia. even from the standpoint of their own interests it is relatively not a vital matter, since far greater questions are on the anvil. It contends that in the victory of the allies lies the security and well being of the United States and the triumphs of American conceptions of society and government. The editorial concludes with the statement that the allies are fighting America's battles torial concludes with the statement that the allies are fighting America's battles as well as their own, "but nevertheless it will be a good thing to get the awkward problem of contraband satisfactorily settled."

The Times says that within the last few days London underwriters who are in close touch with American commerce have been conferring in an endeavor to

have been conferring in an endeavor to find a modus vivendi under which the objects both Great Britain and the United States have at heart with regard to the questions raised in the Ameri-

can note could be secured.

Louis Einstein, of New York, who has held various diplomatic posts under the United States Government, writes to the Times suggesting as a solution of the difficulty that Great Britain should reseate a court of claims, where neuthe difficulty that Great Britain should create a court of claims, where neutrals could seek redress for injury resulting from blockades. He further proposes that an American lawyer of recognized standing be appointed by the British Government as judge of such court with a legal adviser to inform the foreign office of the American point of view. Mr. Einstein suggests that men of the type of Joseph H. Choate and John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the State Department at Washington, would be suitable.

## TARIFF REPORT DEMANDED

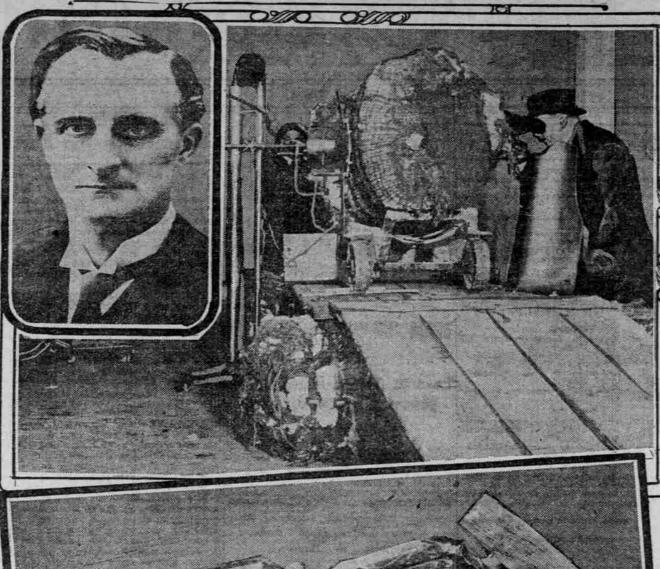
Mann Says Protection Is Sure to Follow Next Election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Republican

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Republican Leader Mann today introduced a resolution calling on the House ways and means committee for a speedy report on a bill to create a tariff board.

"A revision of the tariff to be made along protective lines is sure to be had following the next election," Mr. Mann declared, "and information for such revision ought properly to be obtained in advance."

PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE PHASES OF CONTRABAND QUESTION, NOW ACUTE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.



-Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, Examining Cotton Bales with X-Rays at New Orleans to Detect Possible Contraband or Infernal Machines, Insert—Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, Who Is Now Considering American Protest, Below—Infernal Machine Which Was Cleverly Timed to Explode Outside Harbor of New Orleans on Board British Mule Transport En Route to France. Young German Was Arrested for Preparing It and Confessed.

> the army of occupation. These measres involve the ruin of the industry in

Policy of Requisitioning Non-Army Goods Ruinous.

PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN

Violation of Article of The Hague Convention Charged - Washington Told Laborers Cannot Work When Means Gone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The Belgian Minister today flied with the State Department a protest against the requisitioning by German military authorities in Belgium of merchandise worth 57,000,000 francs. He asserted that the policy of the Germans meant "the ruin of industry in Belgium."

The protest set forth that the goods were not taken for the use of the German arms and that German army and that consequently the seizure was in violation of the fourth Hague convention. The merchandlse included cotton, rubber, tool machines, canned goods and metal.

The Belgian legation issued the fol-

"According to the instructions of his government, the Beigian Minister went today to the State Department and filed a protest against the following acts committed by the German authorities in Beigiam:

"The German authorities have requisitioned the following merchandise to be forwarded to Germany and which belonged to private parties:

"In Antwerp—Cotton, for the value of 13,000,000 francs; rubber, 2,500,000; woolens, 6,000,000; leather, 10,000,000.

"In Ghent—Cotton nets, flax and other raw material, 8,500,000; "Chatleroi—Copper, 1,500,000; tool machines, 12,000,000.

"In Duffel—Nickel, 1,000,000.

"In Malines—Canned goods, 2,500,000.

"These measures are in opposition to

the articles 46 and 52 of the fourth convention of The Hague, in accordince with which private property must be respected and regulation cannot be claimed otherwise than for the needs of

Beigium."
"The Eelgian Minister wishes to re-call the attention to the fact that it has been said that the Belgian labor-ing people had refused to go back to Will Make Concessions. work. One can easily notice the value of such an act of accusation. How could the laboring class work if all possibilities are taken away from them? No excuse can be given for this spoliation of private property, which is expressly forbidden in the abovementlened articles of the fourth commentlened articles of the fourth con-

## mentioned articles of the fourth convention of The Hague.

FRANCE TO SEND HUNDREDS INTO GERMANY IN SPRING.

Planes Carrying Cannon, Bombs and Darts Are to Be Sent in Two Squadrons, Says Aviator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- France is building two great fleets of aircraft, armed with cannon, darts and bombs. with which to invade Germany in the

"These measures are in opposition to the purpose, he said.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN NOTE OF PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH ACTION IN DETAINING NON-CONTRA-BAND CARGOES.

The general points on which the note of the United States to Great Britain, protesting against detention of ships with non-contraband

Britain, protesting against detention of ships with non-contraband cargoes, bases its complaint are:

First—American cargoes have been searched on the high seas—a belligerent right that is not denied—but the ships also have been diverted to ports for further examination, a circumstance held not justified under international law, unless full proof of hostile destination is presented at the time. Serious loss, especially to perishable goods, has resulted from such delays in a ship's voyage.

Second—Great Britain has regarded absolute and conditional contraband as in the same class. The general understanding in international law has been that absolute contraband includes those articles which are intended for use by a belligerent force and directly destined to it. Conditional contraband, including foodstuffs, comprises the articles which are susceptible of use by an army or navy, but it must be proved that instead of being intended for the civil population of a country these products are destined for use by its army and navy. Third-Irrespective of the controversy over what constitutes abso-

Third—Irrespective of the controversy over what constitutes absolute or conditional contraband in the commerce between a neutral and a belligerent country, the note sets forth that in respect to commerce between two neutral countries there ought be no question of contraband at all, for the relations are those of peace and not of war. Since the Civil War the United States has upheld the doctrine of "continuous voyage," which permitted seizure of a cargo even in its journey between neutral ports provided eventually it was destined for a belligerent. The American note, however, takes the position that proof of such hostile destination must be shown at the time of seizure.

Fourth—The American Government contends that a consignment sent to no specific consignee, known as a "to order" shipment, is not of itself suspicious. It asserts that this may be an important circumstance in proving a case, but is of no inherent value unless other facts are adduced, also at the time of detention or seizure.

Washington Expects Britain the men fought with their fists, guns and sometimes with their fists, says the report.

NO IRRITATION IS SHOWN

Officials Surprised That Note Has Been Regarded as "Brusque" and Insist Only Matter-of-Fact

ment in the American capital.

While it has come as somewhat of a shock to the public that differences have arisen between the two governments on a subject that admittedly is a difficult one, the note generally is calmly discussed, except by those who declare that Great Britain should disregard American wishes and open and follow entirely a policy which would be best calculated to assist the allies in their war on Germany and Austria.

British ship owners, who are almost as greatly concerned over the situation "Our infantry made some interesting"

as greatly concerned over the situation as the American shippers, expressed the opinion today that the question would be amicably settled.

ROBBERS GET 87840 IN CASH FROM PULLMAN IN TEXAS.

Mexican With More Than \$14,000 in Money Is Overlooked and He Shares With Those Who Lost.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 30 .- The passengers in the two rear sleepers of the westbound express on the Galves-ton, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway were robbed of \$7840 in cash and jew-elry valued at \$3000 early today. The robbers, who boarded the train at Cline, escaped as the train neared Spof-ford.

Cline, escaped as the train neared Spofford.

Jose Martinez, a wealthy Mexican from Durango, who, with his wife and daughter, occupied the drawing-room in the San Antonio sleeper, was overlooked by the robbers, who missed between \$14,000 and \$16,000 he carried in money besides jewelry of great value. So elated was Martinez when he discovered he had escaped that he distributed from \$25 to \$150 to each of the victims who had lost their all. Three men were engaged in the hold-up, one remaining on the rear platform while the other two went through the sleepers.

One woman, whose name was not learned, was struck with a revolver, which inflicted a severe wound. Mrs. J. Carson, of Houston, who, with her 4-months old baby, occupied a lower berth, became hysterical when the robbers demanded her valuables and the leader called out: "Let her go, she's only a baby." Under her pillow she had secreted \$185.

# ALLIES ADVANCE 6 CONSECUTIVE DAYS

Battle Includes Artillery Engagements and Even Fist Fights in Trenches.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY

Big Guns Are Outclassed by French Says Paris in Official Report, Describing Daily Gains, Which Are Furiously Contested.

PARIS, Dec. 30 .- Recounting a gen eral advance, step by step, on the fronts south of Ypres, north of Ypres and in the Nieuport district, an offi-

gains ranging from a few hundreds of yards were made to St. Georges and in the direction of Westende. Saying all German counter attacks

"All the ground gained by us remains our possession. The German marines and the German coast artillery have not een successful in recapturing from us the positions we have taken.
"December 20, to the north of Ypres, the fighting concentrated near Steen-stracte and near Bixschoote. December 17, we captured in one engagement several trenches, four machine guns and made 150 prisoners and advanced 500 yards. During December 18, we took one by one the houses close to our

vere repulsed, the report adds:

War Material Is Captured. "The next day the Korteker Inn came under our control. We swept up the surrounding country and took posses-

surrounding country and took possession of a forest, certain houses and a redoubt. On the 22d of December we gained another 100 yards. The enemy delivered counter attacks, but in vain. The operations of December 17 and 18 represented together an advance of more than 700 yards.

"Near Weldocke and near Hwartelen we gained on December 16 a total of 400 yards. December 17 and the days following we continued our advance, capturing two machine guns, certain calssons and several groups of houses. At this point the ground presented great difficulties. It was necessary for our men to fight in the water; nevertheless our advances were continuous and

our men to fight in the water; nevertheless our advances were continuous and never once did we faiter."

In describing the hotly-contested forward move to the north of Lens and Arras, which resulted in the allies holding advanced positions not far from Notre Dame de Consolation and later from Lovs to Rutoir and Vermelles, the narrative says: melles, the narrative says:

"There occurred several brilliant actions, which, in their entirety, presented the same characteristics as those which developed to the north of the

Men Fight With Fists.

Men Fight With Fists.

"In this fighting our artillery was strikingly successful. In spite of his efforts at resistance, the enemy was compelled to abandon his ground."

At Notre Dame de Lorrette, where violent fighting occurred and German trenches were captured, mud in the trenches got in the rifle muzzles and the men fought with the butts of their guns and sometimes with their fists.

says the report.
"The Germans endeavored to debouch from Carency. They were driven back with heavy losses, but still they retained possession of Carency. "In the approaches of Arras, at St. Laurent and at Blangy we delivered at-tacks and were successful in winning

ground.

"Our artillery never loses time or opportunity when the weather is clear enough to shoot. Our guns succeeded in blowing up a depot of munitions at Thelus, to the north of Arras, and several calesons at a point to the east of

(Continued From First Page.)

upon for diplomatic and legal opinions on the case submitted by President Wilson.

When this procedure is adopted Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will be asked to confer with Sir Edward Grey and discuss the whole question and probably Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, will be instructed to take up the question with the State Department in the American capital.

While it has come as somewhat of a shock to the public that "Between Arras and Noyon the most

artillery gained a measurable success.
"Our infantry made some interesting advances in the region of Nampoel. On the 21st of December these troops occupied the first-line trenches of the enemy along a front exceeding 500 yards, and they captured a machine

gun.
"December 22 we lost to the enemy, and on the 23d we recaptured from them a part of this original gain. On the 23d all the counter attacks of the enemy were brilliantly repulsed with

the bayonet.

the bayonet.

"To the south of Laon and Craonne and in the region of Rheims, the last week was filled with artillery combats. The enemy fired nearly twice as many projectiles as in the week preceding, but without succeeding in taking from our heavy artillery the advantage it well knew how to keep.

"Our infantry losses still diminish, which is the best criterion of the results obtained by our batteries, Captured Points Are Held,

"Between Rheims and the Argonne our attacks, delivered with continuity, did not permit the enemy, in spite of vigorous counter attacks, to recapture the positions lost by him between the 15th and 24th. These attacks devel-

400 meters at Mesnil-les-Hurlus on the 23d, and the possession of the hill of Calvary near Beausejour on the 20th. On the 24th we seized a wood to the east of the trenches captured on the 22d, near Mesnil.

German Losses Heavy. "The enemy suffered huge losses and ur soldiers are in high spirits.

"From the Argonne to the Swiss frontier: In the woods of Argonne the warfare is harder and more disagreeable, the difficulties of the wooded and muddy terrain rendered more notable our continued progress. In the woods of La Grurie and of Bolante, the enemy succeeded, on the 17th, in blowing up one of our trenches. It has since been

one of our trenches. It has since been recaptured from the rear and on the 20th we constructed new trenches in advance of the old ones.

"On four occasions we blew up some German mines, demolished machine guis, concealed shelters and captured rifle ammunition and other material. Ours was the moral superiority incontestable. Many advances, not one retreat—that is the balance sheet on the flanks west of the Argonne. In one day, the 24th, we repulsed five attacks.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle

tacks.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the action has been less keen than upon the rest of the front. It has permitted us to register progress slowly, but this progress continues in the forest of Apremont and in the woods of Lepretre. We succeeded in destroying or silencing several batteries of the enemy's artillery in the Woevre district and in the forest of Apremont on the and in the Nieuport district, an official report by the French War Office
was issued today, covering the operations from December 16 to 24.

Having reached the sea at Nieuport
December 15, the report says, daily
rains ranging from a few hundreds of every point our gains of the preced-ing week. Near Sirey our advance posts have been established within 1500 meters of the city."

# Owing to Popular Demand

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An excellent remedy for Coughs and Colds. Relieves the Cough and also the feverish conditions and Headache, which are usually associated with colds. The second or third dose will relieve the Cough and Headache and will move the bowels well within 8 or 10 hours, when the cold it does it move the bowels well within 8 or 10 hours, when the cold will be relieved. In trenting colds it is very important that the bowels should move well every day. This preparation moves the bowels gently with ut griping, and arouses the liver and all the secretions to action. Directions:—Adults two tablets is the user close and should be taken immediately after such ment of the property going to bed. Some persons, who are plicated only upon the cough and cold is relieved: then take one half the dose for a few days. Children who are not olderworth to warflow wills the days. Children who are not old enough to swallow pills, the tablet can be broken or cut in half and given in proportion to age. To be swallowed not chewed. For headache, take 2 tablets every 2 or 3 hours until relieved.

After reading the accompanying label from the box of understand why this remedy is used so effectively by so many millions of people. Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the name Laxative

(Fac-simile of label on back of Lazative Bromo Quinfine box) Bromo Quinine. -but remember there is Only One

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