

ADVANCE OF FRENCH CHECKED TO EXTENT, NOT WHOLLY STOPPED

Foch's Men Are on Northern Bank of Ourcq and Hold Whole Road Between Rheims and Dormans, But Teutons Are Offering Stubborn Resistance, and Burning Villages—Australian Fighters Capture Two Lines of Trenches on 2-Mile Front Astride Bray-Corbie Road, East of Amiens.

London, July 29—The German retreat is continuing along the whole line, the Allies closely in pursuit, according to news from the fighting area in the Soissons-Rheims salient, received up to noon today.

The Germans have succeeded in checking to a certain extent, but not in stopping the French advance.

The French are on the northern bank of the Ourcq, and to the east they have secured the whole road between Rheims and Dormans. The Germans are stubbornly resisting, and are burning villages.

Two lines of German trenches on a two mile front astride the Bray-Corbie road, east of Amiens, have been captured by Australian troops, the war office announced today.

In carrying out his operation the Australians took one hundred prisoners.

Heavy fighting still is in progress to the south of Soissons, in the neighborhood of Buzancy. So far the French have made no progress there. Villages between Soissons and Bazoches, about 14 miles to the east, however, are on fire, leading to the belief that the Germans may intend a further retreat.

"On the British front there is nothing of special interest to report," said the official statement from the British war office last night.

The Americans, particularly in the Fere en Tardenois sector, are pressing the Germans very vigorously.

Since yesterday the Allies have advanced two and three miles on a 20 mile front.

The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of the Ourcq and there is little doubt now that he will go back beyond the Vesle to the line 30 miles long between Soissons and Rheims, which probably is well entrenched and has good lines of communication.

The German retirement has been quite orderly and deliberate. So far the taking of only four guns has been reported.

(By the Associated Press.) North of the Marne the tide of German invasion is fast ebbing. This fact is a general retreat in this region is going on is not questioned, and the only question of moment remaining to be cleared up is the location of the position at which the enemy will turn at bay.

Since Saturday morning there have been important changes in the battle line between Soissons and Rheims. Today it runs nearly directly east from Chateau le Chateau to Fere en Tardenois, then crosses the Ourcq and continues eastward until it reaches the Dormans-Rheims road northwest of Rheims.

It has been contended by military experts that the Germans might elect to stand on the line of the Ourcq river, from which their heavy cannon might dominate the Paris-Chalons railroad along the Marne. This idea now is proved erroneous. It appears that there is no defensive position south of the Vesle river to which the Germans can retire and organize their resistance to Allied pressure. The only other defensive position seemingly possible is the one that follows the Aisne and Vesle from Soissons to Fismes and from that point follows the course of the Ardre river toward Rheims. Burning villages along the Aisne and Vesle from Soissons to Bazoches are reported and tend to confirm the impression that the Germans do not contemplate organized resistance south of that line.

There is every indication that the German high command has succeeded in retreating its forces from the trap sprung by Gen. Foch. The resistance of the Germans for a week after the beginning of the Allied counter offensive probably gave the Germans time to withdraw their heavier guns and a large proportion of their supplies from the salient. This resistance was very strong along the line south of Soissons as far as Oulchy le Ville and west and southwest of Rheims, which were the vital sectors of the battle line.

The advance of the Allies east of Oulchy le Chateau now must compel the enemy to evacuate the line from the Ourcq river toward Soissons for a considerable distance. Nearer Rheims however, the Germans seem to hold positions that will provide a pivot for their retreat toward the Vesle river.

TWO U. S. FLIERS KILLED IN FALLS

Hempstead, L. I., July 27—Lieut. C. H. Haynes of Dorchester, Mass., was killed here today when a giant Haviland battle plane which he was piloting fell 100 feet, his neck was broken. His mechanic, Private Mike S. Mohr, suffered a broken leg and a broken collar bone.

Port Worth, Tex., July 27—Flying Cadet Fred C. Campbell, Jr., 26 years old, of Rosedale, Kan., was killed here today when his plane dropped into a tall spin at a low altitude.

ITALIAN SHIP DESTROYED BY BOMB, 6 LOSE LIVES

Explosion on Giuseppe Garibaldi Off Coast of Brazil Is Believed Due to Dynamite Placed Aboard By Germans.

Rio Janeiro, July 29—The Italian steamer Giuseppe Garibaldi, 4,000 tons, has been destroyed by an explosion 200 miles off the Brazilian coast.

PLACE AMERICANS IN RHINE TOWNS

Geneva, Sunday, July 28—(By the Associated Press)—Thirty-two Americans, including some officers, recently captured by the Germans have been lodged near the railroad station in Mannheim, in Baden, on the Rhine, according to a report received in France. The Americans were placed in this position in order to prevent Allied air raids.

Six members of the crew were killed by the explosion and the others were rescued by the English ship Arcturion. Officers of the vessel have reported to the Italian consul here to the effect that the explosion was caused by a dynamite bomb, which is believed to have been placed on board the ship by Germans.

The Giuseppe Garibaldi formerly was the steamer Cleveland Range. She was built in 1895 and was 340 feet long.

MARINES ON DUTY IN PHILADELPHIA BECAUSE OF RIOTS

Sent Out With 300 Policemen to Prevent Further Race Clashes.

Philadelphia, July 29—Three hundred policemen and 60 marines were on duty today to prevent a recurrence of race riots in South Philadelphia in which two men were killed and several scores were injured yesterday.

The trouble occurred in the section between Washington avenue and Dickinson street, 25th and 30th streets, which contains many small thoroughfares inhabited by negroes.

Armed battles were waged from early Sunday morning until last midnight between gangs of negroes on one side and white residents, with the police and members of the hope defense reserve striving vainly to preserve order.

The men killed were Hugh Lavery and Thomas McVay, a patrol wagon driver. The death list may be enlarged as several of the persons wounded are in a serious condition.

According to the police the disorder was the result of an attempt by negroes to encroach on streets that up to the time had been occupied solely by white families.

A negro was shot and killed today in South Philadelphia. This makes three deaths as a result of the disorder, two men, one of them a policeman, having been shot dead yesterday.

More than three score persons have been injured, some of them seriously enough to be sent to hospitals.

The negro killed today had been arrested by two policemen and tried to escape by slashing them with a razor. As he was taken into a police station, some one in the crowd fired a shot which struck him in the back.

OCEAN LINER IN U-BOAT FIGHT

Steamer Attacked Off Newfoundland and Shelled, Returns Fire and Escapes.

New York, July 29—Passengers of a British liner that arrived in an Atlantic port yesterday reported that their vessel was shelled by a submarine last Friday afternoon south of Newfoundland. The U boat came to the surface several miles away and opened fire.

The liner turned so that her stern was toward the submarine and then started full speed ahead. For three-quarters of an hour her stern gun crew exchanged shots with the U boat. The aim of the Germans was bad and the liner escaped unscathed.

Another scare was outdistanced as the submarine a second U boat was sighted in the distance. To those on board the liner it seemed to be chasing another vessel. Passengers said that it was afterward learned by wireless that the second submarine had chased a British freighter, which succeeded in sinking her.

Another scare was thrown into the passengers on Saturday morning when several submarines were sighted only a short distance away. For the third time since the ship left England there was a rush for the lifeboat stations and the ship's gunners opened fire on the first of the U boats. Three shots, all of which went wild, were fired before it was discovered that the submarines were American craft.

"That message of victory will come. We no longer hear whislers of the superman in our enemies' ranks. He has been driven from the sea and from under the sea. He shall be defeated on land and in the air. We are pledged to this task no matter how long it may take to accomplish it."

Monsignor McCarthy spoke of the benefits to be derived from such institutions as the newly completed visitors' house. He said: "Thousands of miles from their home firesides, the boys are sure to suffer from homesickness. In the visitors' houses they may write letters and enjoy themselves in a variety of ways. That is the purpose of the buildings erected by the K. of C., the Y. M. C. A. and our brethren of the Jewish persuasion. We are proud to erect them for this purpose."

John G. Agar, treasurer of the National Catholic War Council, paid tribute to Mrs. Cornelia Tiers and Mrs. Henry W. Taft for their splendid work for the building.

Major-General David Shanks, commander of the port of embarkation, accepted the house for the government.

The building will be conducted under the supervision of the visitors' house auxiliary, Camp Mills Unit, comprised of prominent Catholic women of New York and Brooklyn. The structure was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The directress is Miss Olive Titcomb. She is assisted by Mrs. James Crosby. The cafeteria will be presided over by Miss Agnes Daley, assisted by Miss A. G. Cavanaugh. Other members of the staff are: Miss Mary Fitz Simmons, Mrs. Hugh A. Riley, Miss Helen Hayes and Miss Anne Coghlin.

Among those present yesterday were Monsignor O'Hara, Father Charles P. Connor, Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. William F. Good, Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mrs. John B. Duer, Mrs. Raymond Almi Hall, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. John Agar, Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, Miss Catherine McCann, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, Mrs. Delancy Kane, Mrs. Walter Wood, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Marsh Russell, Mrs. Stanley Floyd Jones, Mrs. Mary Brady and Miss Anna Wilde.

WRONGS MUST BE RIGHTED.

New York, July 26—Realization that the sympathy of the people of Alsace and Lorraine with France apparently has penetrated to the minds of some of the members of the German Reichstag for according to the Cologne Gazette, Deputy Waldstein gave notice in the Reichstag in June that "many wrongs must be righted." In those provinces. Feeling of the people of Alsace and Lorraine is no longer so friendly toward Germany as before the war, he declared.

WEARING GAS MASKS SOLDIERS FIGHT FIRE.

Stamford, Conn., July 29—Fifty soldiers from the United States Arsenal here donned gas masks last night to help the local firemen fight a cellar fire in a store here that caused \$25,000 damage.

Three of the soldiers and 10 firemen were overcome by smoke and heat, and were sent to the Stamford hospital. None is in serious condition.

INCREASE SPRUCE PRICE

Washington, July 28—Increases averaging approximately \$4 a thousand feet for New England spruce lumber were authorized today by the price fixing committee of the War Industry Board for the period from July 19 to Nov. 1, 1918.

BEEP THIEVES INDICTED

New York, July 26—Twenty-one persons were indicted here today by the federal grand jury on a charge of being implicated in the theft of beep consigned to the United States Army.

CAMP MILLS GIVEN \$50,000 K. OF C. HOME

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle Reads Stirring Message From Cardinal Farley.

BUILDING IS FORMALLY ACCEPTED

Constructed on Historic Site Rainbow Men Used a Year Ago.

New York, July 29—Monsignors Joseph McNamee and Edward W. McCarthy in behalf of the National Catholic War Council, formally presented to the United States government the new Visitors' House at Camp Mills, yesterday. Thousands of soldiers and sailors and many prominent Catholics from New York and Brooklyn attended the dedication exercises.

Cardinal Farley was unable to attend. His stirring speech was read by Monsignor M. J. Lavelle. As a preface to the address Monsignor Lavelle said:

"Although unable to be here today Cardinal Farley is here in spirit. You do not need to be told of his devotion and patriotism. Throughout this land there is no more representative American, no citizen more devoted to our country's flag, than Cardinal Farley, the illustrious high Bishop of New York.

Through his energy the Knights of Columbus, Father and Visiting Houses have been made possible. In a short time we shall need more money. I feel that if 20 times the amount already collected should be asked for, the Catholics of this country would be ready. The beginning of these great movements, the pioneering, comes from the heart and soul of John Cardinal Farley."

Cardinal Farley's speech was in part as follows:

"This is historic ground. Upon these meadows, a year ago today, the tents of the Rainbow Division were pitched. Its ranks from every state and territory proved that this nation was a united country.

"In the short span of one year, what glorious history has been made! A year ago today we had 30,000 men in France. Today we have more than a million.

"What a record of achievement this year has been! All honor to the men who planned, co-ordinated and organized this vast business of war. May God bless them—His Excellency the President, the members of the Cabinet, Congress the officers of the army and navy. May He preserve them to see the victory which approaches.

"The Marne again has become the scene of Allied triumph. Again the dream of world dominion has been shattered by the forces of democracy in the fertile valleys of Picardy and Champagne. Would that the news we hope for was speeding through the air about us, that General Foch had cut off the retreat and closed the gap between Soissons and Rheims. It would be cheering news. But we are not downcast.

"That message of victory will come. We no longer hear whislers of the superman in our enemies' ranks. He has been driven from the sea and from under the sea. He shall be defeated on land and in the air. We are pledged to this task no matter how long it may take to accomplish it."

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300,000 TROOPS OVERSEAS IN JULY

Washington, July 27—With 500,000 troops sent last week the number of American soldiers transported overseas during July is expected to reach a record of 300,000, Secretary Baker and Gen. March chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee today.

With the shipment of men last week the total number of American troops embarking for France was 1,250,000.

Diminutive Star To Wed Lieutenant

New York, July 27—The engagement of Miss Marguerite Clark, the famous movie star, to Lieut. H. Palmer Williams, U. S. A., was formally announced Thursday by Miss Clark's sister, Miss Cora Clark. No arrangements have been made for the wedding.

Lieutenant Williams has a purchasing commission with the government and has been spending most of his time in Washington. Miss Clark returned Thursday from a visit with friends here. Miss Clark first met Lieutenant Williams when she was speaking in New Orleans in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan. The young officer assisted her in her work and their friendship grew rapidly.

Lieutenant Williams is a member of a wealthy New Orleans family, who recently met Miss Clark in Washington, and, it is said, were charmed with their son's bride-to-be.

CALLS 500 MEN FOR AUGUST

Adjutant General George M. Cole announced yesterday the allotment of the latest call for 500 men physically qualified for general military duty who are actually to go to Fort Slocum, N. Y., on August 6. Seventy-two are to go from Hartford; Bridgeport, seventy-three; Stamford, fifty-four; New Britain, six, and the remainder from fourteen of the state boards.

Postmaster Named Field Secretary

Hartford, July 29—Field secretaries for organization work in the several counties of the state have been appointed by the Connecticut State Council of Defense. The field secretaries will assist in organizing town committees of the Council into war bureaus, and will co-operate with war bureaus in making more efficient their work of guiding civilian war activities.

The appointments include: For Fairfield county, Charles F. Greene of Bridgeport; Litchfield county, F. L. Vanderpoel of Litchfield.

SUGAR SHORTAGE IS MORE ACUTE

Housekeepers Are Urged to Further Saving As Step to Victory.

Washington, July 26—The saving of sugar by the American people in larger quantities than at any time since the entry of the United States into the war was asked today, by the Federal Food Administration. The shortage, it is stated, is becoming more acute, due to the partial failure of the cane and sugar beet, sugar crops and the increasing requisitions for sweetstuffs for the American soldiers which are coming from Gen. Pershing.

Households which recently were allotted three pounds a month for each person are asked now to reduce this quantity to two pounds and to employ substitutes like syrups whenever possible. Each pound of sugar saved now is a step toward victory for the American armies.

Candy and sweetstuffs are being given to the troops of Gen. Pershing as they return from the trenches and the fighting for its recuperative effects. The officers of the American army have found it to be one of the strongest factors in maintaining the "fighting edge" of the armies and preventing depression and melancholy among the soldiers. The French and English are employing it for the same purpose. The Germans have resorted to beers and wines with the same object in view.

The shortage of sugar in the United States is due primarily to the decreased production of sugar cane in the Mississippi delta and gulf coast states and the small crop of sugar beets in the west. The cane crop in Porto Rico has fallen behind the expectations of the planters and the shortage in ships will prevent the importation of sugar from Java and the Philippines.

"The situation is so serious that every possible means of conservation should be employed," it was stated today at the Food Administration.

The canning of food and fruits without the use of sugar whenever possible is asked by the Food Administration. Limitation of its use during meals to actual necessities is requested, too. Relief from the shortage is in prospect as soon as the crops of cane and beets now growing in the tropics are harvested. This source is expected to provide a supply by the first of the year.

CHARGE GERMANS WITH ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP PLANT

Newark, N. J., July 27—An attempt this morning to blow up the plant of the Gould & Eberhardt Machinery Co. in Irvington, near here, was frustrated by the vigilance of the factory guards. Two men, said to be Germans, were arrested.

One of them, it is alleged, was caught in the act of igniting a bomb. At the point of a gun he was forced to extinguish the fuse which already had been lighted. The plant is engaged in government contracts.

BRITISH LOSSES SHOW BIG DROP

London, July 27—British casualties reported in the week ended today totaled 12,838, compared with 16,981 reported in the preceding week. They are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 128; men, 1,764.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 304; men, 10,687.

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HIGHER TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

May Range As Much As 80 Per Cent. on Corporation Net Incomes.

Washington, July 26—A new system of excess profits taxes to yield \$1,690,000,000 revenue and taking 30, 50 and 80 per cent. of the net increase of corporations, after allowing specific exemptions, was tentatively agreed upon by the Ways and Means committee yesterday. Every corporation will be entitled to exemption of \$2,000 plus at least 10 per cent. of the invested capital. The rates in detail are:

Thirty per cent. of all net incomes in excess of exemption of 10 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent.; 50 per cent. of the net income in excess of 20 per cent. and not in excess of 25 per cent.; and 80 per cent. of the net income in excess of 25 per cent.

Alternative plans were considered by the committee, each with a specific exemption of \$2,000. One proposal was to take 80 per cent. of all net income in excess of the exemption of 10 per cent. of the invested capital. This would yield \$2,400,000. Another was to take 40 per cent. of all net income in excess of 10 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent., and 80 per cent. of all net income in excess of 20 per cent.

A third plan was to take 50 to 80 per cent. on the difference between the average per cent. of profits for the best four of the six years from 1911 to 1916, to be selected by the corporation, and the profits for the taxable year, with 10 per cent. deducted on the capital put in since 1916. The rates under the existing tax run from 20 to 60 per cent.

Corporations which had big earnings in the pre-war period as well as since the war began, but, without great change in invested capital, such as Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, the Packers' Trust, etc., must now pay 80 per cent. of their present profits, under the present law, members of the committee learned, some of the real war profits escaped through the method employed of finding the difference in pre-war and war profits.

Another feature of the new system is that it reveals the effect of price-fixing agreements on profiteering. The estimated yield of \$1,690,000,000 in revenue is but \$290,000,000 more than was returned under the existing law. The new rates were made in the belief that profits for 1918 would be about the same as in 1916.

This reduced return from profits, it was admitted by leaders today, may force the committee to consider some rate like the flat 80 per cent. proposed, which would yield \$700,000,000 more from profits than the committee plans to take.

The committee will find difficulty in raising the full \$8,000,000,000 asked by Secretary McAdoo, of which \$6,000,000,000 was expected from incomes and profits taxes and \$2,000,000,000 on luxuries and non-essentials. Up to date provision has been made tentatively for about \$4,658,000,000, with \$100,000,000 on inheritance, \$1,690,000,000 on profits and \$2,868,000,000 on incomes. This leaves the committee about \$1,500,000,000 short.

WOMAN DRIVER KILLS GIRL OF 5

New York, July 26—An ambulance of the Women's Ambulance Corps, driven by Miss Marguerite Scarborough, of No. 51 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, ran upon the sidewalk of Glenmore avenue last evening and into a group of playing children. It killed Frances Bendorino, No. 455 Glenmore avenue, who yesterday was celebrating her fifth birthday. Several other children were hurt.

Miss Scarborough, whose father is William A. Scarborough, a merchant at No. 13 Harrison St., Brooklyn, was on duty as a volunteer driver at St. Bradford Street Hospital last night. She is about twenty.

When a call came for the removal of a patient to the hospital from No. 385 Alabama avenue, Miss Scarborough took the wheel of the vehicle, and Ambulance Surgeon Moore of the hospital jumped in behind. They were on their way to St. Bradford street swiftly.

The ambulance swung from Bradford street east on Glenmore avenue, to find a big motor truck looming in front. The truck was driven by Daniel Somers, twenty, of No. 19 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Somers was directly in Miss Scarborough's path. There was no time for him to swing his lumbering vehicle to one side.

The girl driver swerved her machine sharply toward the sidewalk. Whether she lost control the police do not know. The ambulance plunged over the curb and ran along the sidewalk, where Frances Bendorino was the centre of a group of skylarking youngsters.

The children scrambled to get out of the way, but Frances was not quick enough. A front wheel of the ambulance passed over her. When Miss Scarborough stopped, the child further along the sidewalk Surgeon Moore ran back. He found the child dead.

A policeman was called from the Miller Avenue Station, but there were no arrests.

30,000 TEUTONS TAKEN CAPTIVE IN COUNTER-DRIVE

Paris, July 27—The number of German prisoners captured by the Allies since the beginning of the counter-offensive is placed at 30,000 by the Havas agency, which says: "American troops have discovered at Brecy, north of Chateau Thierry, emplacements of German super-cannon which bombarded towns behind the front and, perhaps, Paris.

Work was begun as soon as the money was appropriated, and today, while none of the 16 companies now doing the work had ever been engaged in ordnance manufacture, all have successfully met the rigid requirements and are producing material which is equal to the best products of the ordnance companies of Great Britain and France.

Only a kind providence, however, enabled the builders to get through last winter. Weather conditions, the railroad tie-up, the coal shortage, and demands of the Shipping Board and the Navy, combined to render the task almost hopeless.

In spite of obstacles, though, one plant was completed in January, and in February it turned out its first howitzer. At another point of construction, near the Delaware river, water froze in the cement forms, and a huge circus tent, in which stoves were placed, was set over the forms. Just as the heat from the stoves was beginning to show results in the ice, a heavy wind came up, lifted the tent into the Delaware river and caused further delay.

Previous to our entrance in the war, some of the factories now turning out cannon were engaged in "range" from production of railway appliances to high grade machine tools.

The Ordnance Department has not as yet made an announcement regarding progress in the new \$30,000,000 ordnance plant under construction for the government at Neville Island by the United States Steel Corporation.

HOW NEW CANAAN BOYS AND GIRLS HELP GOVERNMENT

The Boys' and Girls' Garden Club of New Canaan, have issued a bulletin to all the boys and girls in Fairfield county, in which they tell of their own efforts to aid the government by raising \$100,000 worth of produce and foodstuffs to encourage all the junior Allies to "do their bit" in raising food for Uncle Sam.

Their message reads as follows: "Way down in a corner of the State of Connecticut, where Fairfield county runs a little into New York state, we planted a garden. Twelve boys and girls planted each a garden on one of New Canaan's beautiful ridges. This ridge was named for a man whose name was Smith. All around us lie those wonderful blue hills for which Connecticut is famous. Each garden is a good square, 16 x 24 feet and 18 1/2 feet wide. The seeds were given us by the New Canaan Branch of the Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. Radishes, lettuce, beans, carrots, tomatoes, onions, beans, potatoes, cabbages and turnips can all be found in each garden.

It is our duty to do our share like an every day matter? Stop and think! It's our bit and it is by such bits that our Allies will win the war. President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Mr. Davison, Mr. Hurley and many more men, the war will win. States, and Connecticut, all will help and the war will be won.

We have an extra potato patch and a bean patch to work all together. We raised early onions in our bean patch. Of course, they are harvested now and the beans are planted. We will have both beans and potatoes to sell if you need them in the winter. We already have enough money from the sale of our onions to pay our Junior Red Cross membership fee for 1919.</