

Franco-American Forces Smash Ahead in Drive Against Crown Prince's Army

ALLIES WITHIN LESS THAN 4 MILES OF FERÉ EN TARDENOIS

(Continued from First Page.)
between Soissons and Oulchy-le-Chateau. Hundreds of additional prisoners were taken.
The French captured Villenotre yesterday evening after a fierce struggle, taking 200 prisoners and twenty machine guns. The commander said:
"Oulchy-le-Chateau fell into French hands. We progressed east of the town toward Feré-en-Tardenois and captured four guns."
During yesterday's fighting south of the Ourcq we took several hundred prisoners.

FOE FACES FURTHER STRATEGIC RETREAT

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 26.—Under pressure from the Franco-American forces driving upon Feré-en-Tardenois, the Germans now face withdrawal across the Ourcq in the same costly circumstances that marked their retirement across the Marne.
The allies' advance, despite temporary setbacks at some points, is generally steady along the three highways leading into Feré-en-Tardenois from the south and southwest. Particularly hard fighting is under way in Feré forest, but the Americans and French are systematically clearing the enemy machine-gun nests out of these woods.
While practically all the interior of the salient is under fire from allied artillery and from specially heavy bombardments are being directed on Feré-en-Tardenois, where the Germans' elaborate railway and highway system has been practically wiped out. The losses in this region are staggering.

BRITISH HOLD OFF ENEMY ONSLAUGHTS

LONDON, July 26.—British troops repulsed strong enemy attacks in the Hébuterne and Meteren sectors last night and this morning, Field Marshal Haig reported today.
"In the Hébuterne sector (Picardy front) yesterday evening, the enemy attacked our new positions under cover of a heavy barrage and was driven off with serious losses," the statement said.
"Early this morning a strong enemy local attack was repulsed in the neighborhood of Meteren (Flanders front) after sharp fighting."
"During the night a party of our troops rushed a hostile machine gun post in the Mérisis sector."
"Hostile artillery has been active in the Somme valley and in the neighborhood of Boyelles."

SNEEZE SHELLS FAIL TO STOP AMERICANS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE MARNE, July 25 (10 p. m.)—A large number of German "sneeze shells" mixed with high explosives, were thrown into our advancing lines northeast of Chateau Thierry today, but only a few casualties resulted.
The shells also tried to hinder our forward movement by machine gunning and bombing our marching troops from the sky. Two German airplanes were employed for machine gun work, while another dropped bombs, but the missiles fell harmlessly in a wood through which the troops were passing.
Our advance on Wednesday was so rapid that one American organization which went forward to align itself with an attacking unit, marched all day but was unable to catch up. The Americans moved up ahead of some of their ration wagons, and the men began to complain that "if the first unit did not stop chasing the hebes and let them catch up, they would starve to death."
Despite the rapidity of the German retreat, it must be admitted that it was carried out in a fashion. The Germans left behind only a small amount of booty and few prisoners were captured.
A 10-inch howitzer that was stuck in the mud was the biggest gun the Americans have yet captured in the war. It looked as if the breach had been removed.
We captured an 8-inch piece in the same vicinity after a direct hit from our artillery had killed practically the entire German crew.

ITALIAN TROOPS AID IN FRANCE

ROME, July 26.—Brilliant work by Italian troops in France was described by semi-official dispatches received here today.
On the heights west of Rheims, Italian units participated Wednesday in a counter attack. Co-operating with the French, they started from Bois de Virigny and reached all their objectives, beyond Ferme de Méry. Scores of prisoners, three guns, and ten machine guns were taken.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

Oh, Man!

By Briggs



CROWN PRINCE BEATEN BECAUSE ALLIES KNEW PLANS

(Continued from First Page.)
worn out and all their fight gone, took little pains to disguise their plans.
The French were tired. It is true, but so were the Germans. The latter delayed longer than the French thought they would, the reason probably being the necessity to allow recuperation of slightly wounded men and to get the classes of 1919 entirely ready for the campaign.
Gouraud Goes Ahead.
At first the French were certain the attack was coming July 7, and that it would be in the Champagne, west of Rheims. On July 10 it was thought the 14th surely would be the late, anticipating the Germans would expect the French not to be ready, because of their national fete, and would hope to accomplish a great moral advantage from the effect of hitting the French on their Independence Day.
When it didn't come the night of the 14th, General Gouraud ordered a coup de main, capturing twenty-seven prisoners, from whom definite knowledge was obtained that the battle would start at midnight. Thereupon the artillery opened up on the German lines.
It was realized from the outset that the French first lines could not be held, so a zone of outposts was formed, with little groups of officers and men, whose duty was to fire and break up the advancing waves as much as possible, while maintaining careful communication with the main force by means of underground wires, pigeons, etc.
Gouraud's army consisted entirely of French, except an American reserve division (27,500 men).
General Bertole's army, beside the French, had one Italian corps and two American divisions—one in the line and one in reserve.
Big Guns Let Loose.
When, at midnight, the movement began under cover of shells, gas and smoke, the fourth army dropped back, leaving only its outposts. Then French T's and other guns, which had been silent several days and their presence unknown to the enemy, cut loose, guided by the outposts, with their heaviest losses. No terrible havoc and seriously interfering with the German advance. In many cases the German second lines, keeping a time table, walked directly into their heaviest losses. No where did they reach the line of resistance the first day, and Gouraud was able to report the Champagne attack.
German shells and a smoke screen enabled them to pass the Marne the first day and to go well forward, reaching the line of resistance at some points.
The next day the Champagne effort ended, while the other pushed lightly toward Epernay. It was smothered that the German plan was to take Epernay and Chalons, join their two armies, throw in all their reserves, and smash one or the other of the divided French armies. This was obviously impossible of realization, and the French counter attack was then decided on.
The minimum number of men needed to hold the lines were set aside for that purpose. All other available were planted in the region between Compiegne and Montdidier. When it was certain the Germans were thoroughly engaged, they were concentrated in the Villers-Cotterets forest.
Treason Charges Made.
Previously, French local operations had obtained the needed base for these attacks on the plateau of Chaudon. On the night of the 17th,

"Over Top" Author Whose Discharge Is Mystery



ARTHUR GUY EMPEY. Best known as "Sergt. Empey" of "Over the Top" fame, whose honorable discharge as a captain in the National Army is a mystery

which was dark and stormy, the concentration in the forest was completed, as well as all necessary artillery emplacements.
The result is known—more than 25,000 prisoners, over 400 guns, a thousand machine guns and destruction of the German mortar, various officers charging various elements with treason.
The French command freely admits the success of the American Government in landing vast forces in France so far ahead of schedule is the only thing that made the daring operation possible, since it enabled the allied command to take a risk that otherwise would have been forbidden.
The critical moment of the war is now safely passed.

U. S. LANDS SUPPLIES OF FOOD FOR SWISS

Complete success in the movement of a large quantity of food supplies to relieve threatened famine in Switzerland was reported today.
These supplies now have been landed by merchantmen totaling 107,000 tons furnished by the Shipping Board. This tonnage was more than double the amount promised last December to the Swiss government.
All of the merchantmen carrying supplies were conveyed by American destroyers because Germany had refused to promise them a safe passage.
L. M. Smith, thirty years old, a motorman of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, who lives at 638 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, today is at Freedman's Hospital suffering from an electric shock received from the controller box of his car at Georgia avenue and W street at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.
Smith was starting his car, when he received the shock and was thrown back in the passage way unconscious. Defective insulation permitted the current to pass through his body.
ZURICH, July 26.—A hundred persons were killed and a number injured Wednesday when a German munitions factory blew up, copies of the Plauen Neue Vogtlandische Zeitung received here today stated.
The factory and several houses in the vicinity were destroyed.

SILENCE SHROUDS EMPEY DISCHARGE FROM U. S. ARMY

An air of secrecy almost amounting to mystery, was thrown today about the honorable discharge from the national army of Capt. Arthur Guy Empey, the famous "Sergt. Empey" of the British army who wrote the book, "Over the Top," that has been sold in this country in tens of thousands.
The discharge order was dated July 12, and reports the honorable discharge under section 9 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, authorizing the President to discharge officers in the national army at will and without a hearing.
Baker Is Silent.
Secretary of War Baker said: "I cannot talk about it," when asked about Empey's discharge. Adjutant General Henry P. McCain likewise declined to discuss the matter. Other officials said the case is "confidential" and therefore not to be discussed.
Officials at the War Department not only declined to comment on Capt. Empey's discharge, but announced that they would not even make public his address. At the Bellevue Hotel here, where Captain Empey was discharged, it was said he had gone to New York and at his New York address, 220 West Forty-second street, it was said he had left for the West.

Empey was commissioned in the national army July 15, and was assigned to the adjutant general's corps. Announcement of his honorable discharge was made officially yesterday in War Department orders.
Empey probably is the best-known veteran of the war in Washington. He first appeared here in the lecture course of the National Geographic Society and recently appeared at the National Theater with Rose Stahl in "Pack Up Your Troubles," and also has been seen in the film, "Over the Top," a picture of the story of his adventures in the trenches in France with the Canadians as told in his book.

Empey aided in the Red Cross and war savings stamps campaigns and it was expected, when he was commissioned a captain, that he was to aid the War Department in a similar line of work.

Dr. E. B. Ross, head of the electrical division of the bureau; Dr. Daniel Wilcox, of New York, one of the leading public utility experts of the United States; Dr. P. G. Agnew, G. S. Macomber, W. D. Brown, engineers, and J. P. Crawford, law clerk of the bureau.

The examination of Dr. Wolff proceeded this morning. The lawyers of the Bell interests sat placidly, making notes as Dr. Wolff went on with his statement, which he read from a typewritten manuscript. It analyzed the financial phases of

GERMAN WAR PARTY CONTROLS AUSTRIAN CABINET'S POLICY

VIENNA, July 25.—Germany will approve the appointment of Baron von Huzarek, former minister of education, as Austrian premier, under the provision that his influence is directed toward German plans. The new premier has been promised unlimited military credit from German sources if his policy proves agreeable to the Kaiser's counselors, it was announced.
Baron von Huzarek has announced a plan to the chamber of deputies which will permit the selection of a cabinet from all parties. Portfolio changes will be made later when parliamentarians are available.
Your country needs every penny! Teach your children to buy War Savings Stamps.

CARETAKER SHOT BY MAN IN AUTO; STORIES CONFLICT

(Continued from First Page.)
path about fifty feet away from me. The machine was on the land's private property and was not on a public road. I didn't take much notice of it until the man saw me standing back of him, looking toward the automobile. He then backed the machine to where I was standing and drove up to me, saying: "Well, what do you want around here? What are you following me for?"
"He had a girl with him."
"I answered: 'This is private property and I am the caretaker, and I have a perfect right to go where I wish on this property. I am not following you at all.'"
"For the next few minutes we had an argument. Finally I got tired of arguing with him and left, walking back of the machine. At the time I had an ax over my shoulder, which I used for staking cows. I was walking away, not paying any more attention to him when I heard him start his machine and start away.
Shots From Automobile.
"Then I stopped, turned around, and watched. He had gone about twenty feet when he reached out of the machine while it was running, and shot me in the leg."
"I stopped a passing motorist, who ran after the man and got the number of his machine, so that I could have the fellow arrested. Then I went to Casualty Hospital."
George James told The Times today that he shot Ridgeway in self-defense, as the man had threatened to hit him and his girl with an ax. He said:
"We parked in a public road about a mile from Anacostia and we were eating some candy. We had been there about fifteen minutes when the girl noticed a man creeping around in the bushes near by. She told me, and we watched him."
Greeps Up On Automobile.
"I didn't see the ax at that time, but saw him creep around about thirty feet ahead of us and come down toward the machine. He then tried to creep up on us by circling around in back. When he was about ten feet away I said to him:
"What do you want?"
"He answered me, 'Get off this property.'"
"Then I said to him, 'Do you own this property?'"
"He replied, 'Yes,' and began walking toward us, dragging the ax along the ground."
"This is public property and if you don't get off I'll hit you with this ax." The he drew the ax back over his head and I thought he was going to hit the girl who took an automatic .32, which I carry in my machine, and shot at his feet, thinking I could scare him. Then I drove off and I didn't know what his name until the police arrested me last night."

That installation of automatic telephone beginning April 1, 1917, would have given the District more efficient service, caused less inconvenience to Government and public than existing conditions, effected a saving of \$3,851,117 in capital and other expenditures over what the local phone company proposed in attending the manual system now in use, and made certain a saving of \$1,000,000 a year in operating costs, were the final and definite conclusions of the United States Bureau of Standards submitted this morning to the District Public Utilities Commission by Dr. Frank A. Wolff, engineer expert for the bureau.

He also recommended that the automatics be installed "without delay."
Apparently all questions of yesterday as to disagreement among the bureau experts were settled, by Dr. Wolff's statement that three conferences had been held at which he and six others were present, and that not one of them demurred from the conclusions he had submitted. Those at the conferences were:
Dr. E. B. Ross, head of the electrical division of the bureau; Dr. Daniel Wilcox, of New York, one of the leading public utility experts of the United States; Dr. P. G. Agnew, G. S. Macomber, W. D. Brown, engineers, and J. P. Crawford, law clerk of the bureau.

PHONE EXPERTS SAY AUTOMATIC SYSTEM SAVES MILLIONS

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There is no secret about Vinol. It owes its success to beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones and glycerophosphates, the oldest and most famous body-building and strength creating tonics. O'Donnell's Drug Store and drug-gists everywhere.

Advertisements:
MOTHER ALL RUN-DOWN Had to Have Health, to Keep House for Four Children—What She Did.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—"I was all run down, back ached and tired all the time. I keep house for my husband and four children and could hardly keep around. Finally I tried Vinol and it has restored my health and helped me wonderfully, so I recommend it to others who are in this condition."—Mrs. Hannah Randall.

K. C. B.'s TOWN GOSSIP

TO THE corner.
ACROSS THE street.
A GREAT big truck.
HAD JUST driven up.
ALL FILLED with sailors.
FROM THE training station.
AND ONE of the sailors.
SLEW A horn.
AND AN MILC crowd.
BEGAN TO gather.
AND WHERE I was.
A HUNCHBACKED boy.
WHO WAS selling papers.
AND CRYING them out.
IN A great loud voice.
CEASED CRYING them.
AND LOOKED across.
TO THE navy truck.
WHILE A man got up.
AND STARTED to talk.
AND THE hunchbacked boy.
LAID HIS papers down.
ON A high stand.
AND CROSSED the street.
AND JOINED the crowd.
AND I followed him.
AND STOOD close by.
WHILE A man was made.
FOR MORE recruits.
FOR NAVY ships.
AND I think I saw.
IN THE eyes of the lad.
AND UPON his face.
A GREAT aura.
THAT COULDN'T come from.
AND CLOSE to us.
STOOD ANOTHER boy.
WHO LISTENED a while.
AND THEN made his way.
THROUGH THE growing crowd.
TO THE side of the truck.
AND WHISPERED something.
TO A sailor boy.
AND THEN pulled him up.
AND TOOK his name.

AND SOME one clasped.
AND WE took it up.
AND THE hunchbacked boy.
WAS THE loudest of all.
AND I looked at him.
AND THROUGH a smile.
THAT LIGHTED his face.
I SAW a tear.
AND THE smile went away.
AND HE looked across.
WHERE HIS papers lay.
AND THOUGHT a moment.
AND TOOK from his pocket.
WHAT MONEY he had.
AND COUNTED it.
AND HURRIED away.
STILL FURTHER on.
FROM HIS wending place.
AND BECAUSE of my interest.
I FOLLOWED him.
AND HE went in a store.
TO A postal stand.
AND WHEN he came out.
HE HAD two third stamps.
AND A few minutes later.
DOWN AT his stand.
HE WAS working again.
AND I went over.
AND BOUGHT two papers.
AND GAVE him a dime.
AND TOOK my change.
FOR I had a feeling.
I COULDN'T give alone.
TO A boy like that.



I THANK you.

Pershing and McAdoo Exchange Felicitations On U. S. Achievements

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 26.—General Pershing received the following cablegram from Secretary McAdoo: "America glories in the achievement of your gallant army and your French comrades."
"The country is thrilled with the valorous deeds of our heroic soldiers."
Pershing replied:
"In the name of the American Expeditionary Force, I thank you for your cordial message. Our officers and men are filled with the national spirit of determination to win. They are superb soldiers."

The conclusions and showed that installation of automatics would have been done much cheaper than the extension of the present manual system which the company wished to make at a cost of \$2,217,000, and would have given the District more added phones than were proposed by the company, and greater ease of operation, after automatic installation by reason of the less number of persons needed.

The five conclusions are to stand as the opinion of the bureau that economy, efficiency and convenience demand the immediate change from the manual to the semi-automatic system; for the plans outlined by the bureau experts called for a co-ordination of the automatic and manual.

Dr. Wolff testified that he had complied with the stipulations of the Commission, that he was to bring into court his conclusions based on data already in his possession.

You can seal the Kaiser's fate with War Savings Stamps.

TRY POLICE CHIEF ON CHARGES OF PRO-GERMANISM

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 26.—At a special meeting of the mayor and city council for Frostburg last night, Bailiff Henry Fischer, chief of police, was given a hearing on the charge of alleged pro-Germanism and of conduct unbecoming an officer. The charge was brought by ex-officer Henry Duckworth, formerly of the police force, who resigned the first of the month. Duckworth claims that he was asked by the chief to tear down war chest posters at night when no person was about.

After receiving testimony the mayor and council voted to take time to deliberate, decision to be delivered at the next regular meeting in August. There was considerable excitement when Duckworth called Mayor Samuel R. Tiddy a liar. The mayor ordered him locked up, but a number of citizens who were present interposed and expressed their opposition.

The mayor called for order and, at one time the demonstration portended a riot, with scores jumping to their feet.
Fischer admitted that he told Duckworth to remove posters that were flapping in the wind from having been torn loose by storms.

BALFOUR WARNS SLAVS. LONDON, July 26.—"If the allies are not victorious in this year, Germany will dominate all Europe," said Foreign Minister Balfour, addressing a Jugo-Slav organization meeting.

BE PATRIOTIC KEEP WELL AMERICAN HUNYADI SPLITS FOR CONSTIPATION-HEADACHE-BILIOUSNESS-ETC SPARKLING AND PLEASANT TO TAKE

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