

TURNING POINT IN WEST IS REACHED

U. S. Review Says Boches Have Failed to Achieve Victory.

GERMANS HAVE ADVANTAGE

Huns To Go Back To Tactics Of Seeking To Gain Limited Objectives French Holding Firm.

Washington.—"The turning point in the West is being reached.

The War Department's weekly summary of operations voiced this view, adding that the Boche has failed "to achieve victory in the field," and will soon be compelled to go back to old tactics "seeking to gain limited objectives."

The statement warned, however, that "the Germans have scored a distinct advantage, which it would be very unwise to endeavor to belittle."

The summary revelations were supported by other official information which indicated the struggle is likely to be long and bitter, but showed that General Foch has his troops so disposed that probably the Germans will make little, if any, more real progress. And German news reports contained the warning that another war winter may be in prospect—a virtual notice that the Teuton has not achieved his aims.

Meantime, American feeding of troops "over there" proceeds vigorously, and a new call for 50,000 the first part of May was made today. At the same time it developed that more men will be called in May than in any previous month.

This was taken as proof of the efficacy of accelerated transport plans. Meantime the battle will go on furiously, it is held, but with the Germans gradually losing the advantage.

"As time passes it becomes evident that the enemy is striking with renewed vigor at the weakest point he can find opposite him," said the War Department summary.

"In the offensive in Picardy the Germans sought for a rift in the line where the French and British forces joined. Failing to achieve any definite far-reaching results from this operation, they promptly returned to the assault elsewhere and plunged forward hoping that by driving a wedge into the sector along the front held by the Portuguese and British units they may be able to roll the British toward the sea and effect a break through."

The statement points out that the enemy can muster the driving vantage points northwest of Bethune and that he is now within 40 miles of Calais, with the main lines of communication radiating vertically from this waterfront to his advantage.

"We must bear in mind that the enemy is waging a battle of annihilation to achieve victory," continued the summary. "He is fighting today with the sole aim of annihilating the British armies. Thus, Terrain conquered counts for little. If the enemy can muster the driving power he will in all probability continue his assaults, hoping that by an enveloping attack on an oblique front he may score a complete annihilating victory."

"While it must be admitted that German operations since the beginning of the present offensive have resulted in more than a mere plowing up of part of the Allied trench system and the capture of local objectives along a wide front, nevertheless the aim of the German higher command to obtain a decisive strategic success by these assaults has not been obtained."

The statement pointed out that the French hold firm along the important Montdidier-Noyon sector.

"In the sectors where our forces are fighting, considerable activity prevailed," said the statement, reviewing the engagements and pointing out that American casualties have been relatively slight. Officers here are gratified at the snap our men have shown, and say they will continue to give Fritz all he wants.

The probability of an enemy offensive against Italy when weather conditions are more favorable was noted.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN DRAFTED.

Waived Rights As Englishman And To Don Uniform.

Los Angeles.—Charlie Chaplin, movie-picture comedian, has been drafted and expects his call in June, it was announced at his studio here. Although he is an Englishman, Chaplin has waived rights and expects to wear Uncle Sam's khaki in a short time. Chaplin is touring the country, selling Liberty bonds.

AIR RAIDERS KILL 26.

72 Others Wounded in Night Attack On Paris.

Paris.—Twenty-six persons were killed and 12 others wounded as the result of the latest German air raid on Paris. Most of the bombs fell in one spot, striking a house. It was evident the raiders found their work much more difficult under the new system of aerial defenses and dropped their bombs hastily.

The World War

Seven days after the Germans launched their gigantic assault against the British lines between Lens and Ypres the momentum of their attack has been broken and the waves of the Teutonic forces are receding before the rock of the British defense. While the Germans have made gains of ground and have driven a wedge into the Allied lines to a considerable depth, they seem to have failed in their attempt to break through or take important railroad junctions.

During the last day there have been bitterly fought engagements at four places, all on the northern side of the salient to the south of Ypres. Seven assaults against the British trenches at Merville, near the apex of the triangular dent in the British line have been hurled back by the British. Neuve Eglise, on the extreme southwestern spur of Messines Ridge, has been taken by the Germans after a struggle which will go into history as one of the greatest of the past week.

The British, however, have not retired far, and it is probable that they will at once organize a counter-attack to force the Germans out of the town, which, if held, might be a "kicking-off" point for an attack which might outflank and make untenable Messines Ridge, the key to the British positions about Ypres. Balleuill and Wulverghem, between Neuve Eglise and Merville, also have been the scenes of hard fighting, but, except for Neuve Eglise, the northern side of the salient has stood firm; on the southern side of the salient, according to Berlin, fierce struggles have been fought.

It has been the German plan of campaign since March 21, when the great offensive started, to strike hard at some particular sector, and if that blow was parried to turn powerfully against some new point. This procedure probably will be followed in the next few days by a new assault somewhere south of Arras. An attack north of Ypres is hardly possible, for the lowlands of Belgium are as yet too water-logged to permit active operations. An attack on Arras would entail the hurling of troops against Vimy Ridge, the Labyrinth and other formidable military works protecting that city.

It may be that the savage fighting reported at Haugard-en-Santerre, south of Albert and on the center of the line facing Amiens, may mark the beginning of a new attempt to sweep westward toward Amiens. So far the fighting has brought the Germans only losses in men and ground. Further south, near Montdidier, there has been intense artillery firing, but the Germans have not attempted infantry operations in his important sector.

German troops have entered Helingsfors, the Finnish capital. It was reported last week that the Russian warships which have been there had made their escape and had reached Kronstadt, the great Russian naval base.

American forces near Toul are standing firm before heavy attacks by the Germans and have held their lines intact in spite of all the weight of men and metal the enemy has loosed against them. The Germans have lost heavily.

The constant German attacks in this sector may have some bearing on the development of the German offensive campaign, and much interest in the situation throughout the region held by General Pershing's men is evidenced by the Allied leaders.

Coincident with the report of the acceptance of the resignation of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian premier, comes a report of a serious outbreak of the Czechs at Prague, which for many months has been reported to be seething with anti-pan-Germanism. Bohemians or at least the Czech minority in that country object to the creation of a German government there, but the incident may be more significant than has so far appeared. The Slav races of Bohemia have long been standing out against the Germanization of their country, and the outbreak at Prague may be only another indication of the deep-seated opposition to the war aspirations of the Central Powers.

COLLIER'S FATE IS PUZZLING.

German Raider, U-Boat or Spy Aboard Theories Advanced.

Washington.—Presence of a mysterious German raider or submarine in the Western Atlantic may account for the loss of the giant new American collier Cyclops, which has disappeared with 293 aboard. Last heard of in a West Indian port with a valuable manganese cargo from Brazil, the Cyclops is still sought, but navy officials had practically abandoned hope that she would be located. Some thought the raider or submarine theory could explain the mysterious silence of the big ship since March 4, but they had no evidence of any lurking prowlers on the Cyclops' route; so the mystery appeared still darker.

AMERICAN AIRMEN DECORATED.

Capt. Hall And Lieutenant Blair Given Service Cross.

Paris.—James Norman Hall, captain of an aviation section, and Paul Frank Blair, a lieutenant, are the first American aviators to win the distinguished service cross of the American army. Captain Hall's home is in Colfax, Iowa, and Lieutenant Blair's in Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAMMIES VICTORS IN ALL-DAY BATTLE

Picked Shock Forces of the Kaiser Are Routed.

36 ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

Their Haversacks Well Filled With Food, Germans Were Ordered To Penetrate Third Line Trenches At All Costs.

American Army in France.—American troops have been engaged in their first all-day struggle. Two German attacks, which were delivered in force against the American positions northwest of Toul, were repulsed with heavy casualty to the enemy, including 36 prisoners left in the hands of the Americans.

The American losses were slight. The fighting began with one of the most violent bombardments ever laid down in that sector. During the night the Germans kept up a harassing fire, throwing many gas shells into the American position. The first attack began at about 6 o'clock in the morning and was directed against the French troops on the left flank of the American forces in the Forest of Apremont.

While this was going on the American troops made a counter-attack on the German line, moving forward behind a perfect curtain of fire. The enemy, driven out of his trenches, was forced to fight in the open.

A deadly machine gun and automatic rifle fire was poured into the enemy, who offered stubborn resistance at first, but later retreated to his second line, hotly pursued by the American troops. Desultory fighting continued for several hours.

The Germans again attacked at 11 o'clock at a point farther to the right. The American barrage fire cut them off, but the German officers drove their men through the exploding shells until a few succeeded in penetrating the American front line.

A counter-attack which was immediately launched by the Americans ejected the enemy, driving him back to his positions. The struggle continued to sway back and forth for several hours.

While the action was at its height the commander of an American machine gun unit reported to his chief that all the machine gun emplacements had been shot away, but that "every gun is working like hell."

GERMAN ALLIANCE DEAD.

Finally Dissolved At Meeting In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—The German-American Alliance was finally dissolved here, when, at an adjourned meeting of the executive committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted to disband.

The resolution stated that the members consider it the supreme duty of every American citizen to give his unqualified support to the government in the successful prosecution of the war.

The organization's education fund of \$20,000 will be given to the Red Cross chapter at Wilmington, Del.

U. S. NAVAL BAST ON AZORES.

Portugal Consents To Protection Of The Trade Routes.

Washington.—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to Southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortification of the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, also will serve as an important homeing station for American airplanes, a number of which already have been assembled there.

35 HUN PLANES DOWNED.

British Aviators Also Bomb Station At Metz.

London.—Thirty-five German airplanes, 21 of which were destroyed, were brought down by British aviators on Thursday. The official statement on aerial activities reports the dropping of bombs on military targets behind the battle front and on a railway station at Metz.

MONUMENT TO CADET FLIERS.

Britain To Erect It In Texas For Accident Victims.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The British government, through the Royal Flying Corps, will erect in Fort Worth a monument to the memory of the aviation cadets who were killed in training here this winter and whose bodies were not returned to England.

ARMY TRUCK WRECKED.

Two Soldiers Reported Killed And Six Injured.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Two soldiers were killed and six were injured in a motor truck accident here. The troops were from Camp Wadsworth.

GERMANS REACH ONE OBJECTIVE

Program of Drive Found Upon Prisoners.

AIRE A RAILWAY CENTER

Splendid Work Of British Gunners—Many Artillerymen Work For Hours Shooting Point-Blank At Close Range.

British Army in France.—With the exception of Merville the Germans thus far have not reached their objectives in part for the present drive north and south of Armentieres, but latest developments indicated that the enemy had no intention of abandoning the assault immediately. A captured German document reveals that there were to be three smashes on the front north and south of Armentieres. One had Bailleur as its main objective, the other Merville and Aire and the third Bethune.

Not less than 28 divisions had been employed by the enemy in this pretentious program which has meant that at some places the British have been very heavily outnumbered. A German division aggregates 12,000 to 14,000 men, including 7,500 rifles.

St. Venant, between Merville and Aire, was heavily attacked by strong forces of Germans after their success which gave them possession of Merville. The enemy seem desirous of reaching Aire, a railway center, and were throwing large numbers of troops into the conflict in an attempt to drive the British back. The German threat in this direction undoubtedly is of considerable importance.

Fighting continues to be of the bitter nature, not only in the Merville neighborhood, where the main assault was made, but also northward from Givenchy.

Meanwhile, steady pressure was maintained in the Estaires sector beyond which lay Merville and Aire. During the night the enemy pushed back the defenses at Lestrem and captured Calonne-Sur-Lys, just southwest of Merville. At the same time they pressed down through Neuf Berquin, a little above Merville, and these two converging forces hurled themselves on the town.

Giving way before greater numbers, the British fell back toward St. Venant, fighting doggedly all the way against the closely pressing Germans. A sanguinary battle was proceeding east of St. Venant with the British making a determined stand. During the night the British counter-attacked west of Steenwerck, west of Armentieres, and reoccupied La Bacque after hard fighting.

The German attack about Givenchy, on the southern end of the battle line, was pressed by some nine divisions. There has been virtually no cessation in the fighting here since the beginning of the battle. Thus far the British have maintained a stone wall defense, against which the Germans have flung themselves with heavy losses.

The work of the British gunners at Givenchy has been noteworthy. On the first day, when the Germans swept forward in masses and the situation was very grave, many artillerymen worked for hours shooting point-blank at close range. One gunner sergeant stood by his piece firing with open sight at a range of 200 yards and held the enemy off for a considerable time before he was compelled to fall back.

The British troops who have been making such a gallant stand just above Givenchy also distinguished themselves by holding the Germans up for hours at a certain point in the battle before Cambrai on November 20, when the enemy counter-attacked.

FRANCE TO AID U. S.

Will Help Hasten Movement Of Troops Across The Sea.

Washington.—France has been called upon to aid in hastening the movement of American troops across the sea by sending additional officers for the training camps in the United States. General Vignal, military attaché of the French Embassy, after a conference with Major-General March, acting chief of staff, cabled his Government suggesting that any officers that can be spared be detailed for duty in America.

HUN SHELL HITS ASYLUM.

Long-Range Bombardment Of Paris Kills Four.

Paris.—The bombardment of Paris by the German long-range gun was resumed. One shell struck a foundling asylum. The total victims of the bombardment were 4 killed and 21 wounded.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON ILL.

Editor In Louisville Hospital—Condition Not Serious.

Louisville.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is ill here at the Norton Memorial infirmary. His condition, however, is said by the attending physicians not to be serious.

LANSING ANSWERS DUTCH PROTEST

Defends Taking Over of Holland's Ships.

A BENEFIT; NOT INJUSTICE

Memorandum Made Public In Washington To Show That America Only Followed Out Agreement.

Washington.—America's reply to the recent statement of the Netherlands government bitterly protesting against and denouncing the action of the United States in taking over Dutch ships in its ports was made public in the form of a memorandum by Secretary Lansing, a copy of which has been sent to the Netherlands legation. Pointing out that the Netherlands government itself does not question the legality of the act, Mr. Lansing devotes himself to a demonstration that it was an act of necessity resulting from Germany's menacing attitude which prevented Holland from fulfilling her engagements and that instead of an injustice the step results in real benefits to the Dutch shipowners and people.

The memorandum follows, in part: "The Netherlands government first declares that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand. While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo licenses is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly state. Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy. Such action upon our part, whatever its intention would in fact, have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands.

"One year ago the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to insure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism. As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike which the Netherlands government have themselves declared to be illegal, there has during this period existed a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory. This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equaled.

"During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands' registry. At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated, first in Washington and then in London, until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence which overruled the will of the Netherlands government expressed therein.

"Then, and only then, did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercises of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which the Netherlands government had been willing in part to accomplish.

U. S. OFFICER BELIEVED SPY.

Major J. M. Birkner Arrested At Camp Cody.

Deming, N. M.—Major John M. Birkner, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Field Artillery, was arrested at Camp Cody charged with violating the Espionage act.

SAMMIE ESCAPES HUNS.

U. S. Soldier, Taken Prisoner, Turns Up In Switzerland.

Paris.—The first American prisoner to escape from Germany, says the Temps, has reached Basel, Switzerland.

BLEEDING RUMANIA.

Germans Make Country Pay Tax Of Two Billion Dollars.

Zurich.—The Germans have taxed the Rumanians \$2,000,000,000 it was reported here.

In the parable of the sower the Lord refers to grains of wheat, which in good ground produced a hundred fold (Mathew xii, 3). The common triticum vulgare will sometimes produce 100 grains to the ear.

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

One of the most attractive booklets issued recently is the year book put out by Swift & Company, covering the activities of the big packing concern during the year 1917. Serving as an introduction is the address of the vice president, E. F. Swift, to the stockholders, in which he tells of the abnormally high prices paid for live stock in Chicago and of the prices obtained for meat; of the investigation by the federal trade commission, and the licensing by the government of food distributing agencies and the limiting of profits on slaughtering and meat packing to 9 per cent on money expended. Mr. Swift also told with pride of the 2,800 employees who had entered the various branches of the United States service, and concluded with the statement that Swift & Company would do their utmost to help win the war.

An interesting and illuminating section of the booklet is that devoted to statistics of live stock prices and production, and another is given up to telling "the packer's service to producer and consumer." Figures are given showing that the net profit of the company per head, 1912 to 1916, averaged \$1.22 for cattle, less than 15 cents for sheep and less than 58 cents for hogs. It is explained that the large aggregate profits are due to the immense volume of business done.

The booklet is handsomely illustrated with photographs and color prints and the cover illustration, made from a photograph of a corn farm in Ohio, is especially attractive.

No Longer Obliges.

"This druggist seems to be an affable fellow. Why do you dislike him?"

"He doesn't uphold the fine old traditions of drug stores."

"Still, I'm in the dark."

"When a customer comes in for a stamp he puts the transaction on a low commercial basis by pointing to a stamp-vening machine." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarra is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$10.00 for any case of Catarra that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 7c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Generally the world doesn't pause to examine a man's tracks after he gets there.

Many a beautiful Easter bonnet represents the milliner's unpaid bill.

For Horses

Horsemen agree that Yager's Liniment is the best and most economical non-inflammation for general stable use.

For strained ligaments, sprains, harness sores, swellings, wounds or cold sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief.

A 35c bottle contains more than the usual 50c-bottle of liniment.

35c PER BOTTLE AT ALL DEALERS

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Laborers Wanted

White and Colored Steady Indoor Work—Good Pay Time and One Half for Overtime APPLY **Hubbard Fertilizer Co.** OFFICE 802-3-4-5-6 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md. FACTORY 5th Ave. & Clinton St., Canton, Baltimore Co., Md. **DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM**

BABEK for That Tired Feeling

A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Flies spread disease. Daley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap.

Kills all species. Holds flies until they die. No odor. No mess. No harm to other insects. Kills house flies, stable flies, and all other annoying flies. Sold by druggists, or 5c each by express, prepaid. **Daley Fly Killer** HAROLD SOHNER, 180 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.