

### COLONIAL TROOPS SHOW FINE SPIRIT

#### Remarkable Stories of Heroism Are Related of the Lads Who Fought at Hurtebise.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
French Front, May 15.—Some of the most dashy acts of heroism of the great war are related in connection with the capture and holding, in spite of desperate German resistance, by the French colonial troops, of the farm of Hurtebise. The place has been often mentioned in the official communications of the war office in the course of the recent battle for the possession of the Chemin des Dames, or Road of the Women, to the east of Craonne. The Associated Press correspondent, who watched the whole of the fighting in this vicinity, later came into touch with many officers and men who had distinguished themselves there, and heard from them stories of the series of actions, details of which were not obtainable in the thick of the engagements.

Hurtebise farm, now as in 1814, when Blucher was turned out of it by Marshals Ney and Drouot under the eyes of Napoleon, is in reality the key of the position, since those who possess it are in command of all the observation points dominating the valleys.

The Germans had decided to hold it at any cost, and they had constructed a most skillful system of defensive works, consisting of deep fields of barbed wire entanglements, trenches and shelters, in which were disposed dozens of machine guns. Notwithstanding all the difficulties of the task the colonial infantry, which formerly was the French Marine Infantry corps, stormed the position and took it on the morning of April 16.

It was foreseen that the Germans would make an attempt to regain the position, so valuable to them, and during the night of April 17, a regiment of zouaves was sent up to relieve the colonials, who were exhausted and had suffered much from exposure, after the fight, to cold winds and heavy snow and rain.

Two battalions of the zouaves were deployed to the right and left of where the farm had once stood, and on each side of the ruins of the monument commemorating the Napoleonic battle. They lay in the demolished German trenches and in shell holes with bodies of dead soldiers all about them, and as they lay they scraped up the earth with their entrenching instruments so as to form some sort of defense. A third battalion was held in reserve.

In front of the zouaves was a stretch of ground interspersed with deep caverns and wooded ravines, which descended down to the valley of Vaucleuc and the banks of the Ailette river.

There for seven days the zouaves fought their way inch by inch with hand grenades and a constant barrage fire from the German big guns, and all the time exposed to the sweeping showers of machine gun bullets. The Germans fought with determined vigor, sticking to every point until actually forced out.

Finally Gain Advantage.  
The line was very uneven, some of the section of zouaves having advanced further than their comrades, and often islets of Germans held out from the flanks. Progress had to be made from shell-hole to shell-hole until, eventually, the zouaves, by capturing the German Dusseldorf trench, were able to command an advantageous position and straighten and solidify their line.

Even then the Germans did not give up hope and on April 25 opened a strong counter-attack, for which the First regiment of the Prussian guard was brought specially into line. The left of the French line held firm, but the right gave way slightly and a French counter-attack had later to be carried out to regain the ground lost.

Some of the men of an Algerian tirailleur battalion had been almost cut off, but they were relieved by the zouaves and other battalions and some of the Prussian guard were taken prisoners.  
One zouave, who in pace times is a Parisian confectioner, while making his way across the sieve-like ground, fell among a patrol of Prussian guardsmen and was captured. He did not lose his wits, although some of his captors treated him with the greatest brutality. He was ordered to the rear through a communication trench and was accompanied in that direction by a number of guardsmen. His captors, who had come on the scene only that morning, soon lost their way in the maze of twisting trenches and virtually left it to their prisoner to show them the way.  
Suddenly the idea of tricking them struck him and instead of turning to the right he turned to the left and soon he and his captors found themselves looking into the muzzles of zouave rifles. The prisoners shouted, "Fire, my lads." He threw himself on the ground and seized an abandoned rifle, with which he killed one of his captors. Most of the others surrendered.

### Japanese Are Building Freighters for England

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Tokio, May 31.—In connection with the strengthening of the merchant fleet of the entente powers, the Kawasaki Dockyard company of Kobe has received an order from Great Britain to build fourteen freight steamers. The individual tonnage ranges from 9,000 to 12,000 tons and the total value will be about \$25,000,000. Sixty-two steamers with an aggregate of 292,000 tons will be completed in Japan before the end of the year, according to the department of communications. The government will grant a subsidy of \$320,000 as encouragement.

### Women Are Helping Italians Dig Trenches

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Rome, May 31.—Several thousand women are digging trenches for the Italian soldiers along the Austrian front, according to the Giornale D'Italia, which adds that altogether the Italian war department employs 72,324 women, many of whom are in munition factories.  
In the government department of railroads and transportation there are 500 woman clerks, while 9,300 women are distributed along the railroad lines as guard-gatekeepers.

### Equalization Board Cuts Down the Raises Made by Assessor Fitzgerald

None of the big business houses, stores, factories and corporations boosted to dizzy figures by County Assessor Fitzgerald have appeared before the County Board of Equalization, but the majority of the individuals whose taxes involve smaller amounts who have protested have been successful in obtaining satisfactory reductions.

Of the approximately 250 cases passed upon by the equalization board since it began its sessions in only a few instances have the county assessor's boosts been sustained. Practically all of the protests made thus far have involved amounts from \$50 to a few hundred dollars. The board voted to accept the schedules as returned, though in many cases County Assessor Fitzgerald had doubled and tripled them.

A working man who returned a schedule tripling forth one item as "automobile, \$50" was raised by the assessor to several hundred dollars. He appeared to protest, taking particular exception to inference that the return on the car was too low.

### NO REPUBLIC FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

#### Commonwealth of Nations is the Idea Expressed by General Smuts of Boer War Fame.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
London, May 30.—General Jan Christian Smuts, who fought the British in the Boer war and conquered German East Africa for Great Britain in this war, does not believe in making a republic out of the British empire. He told 300 members of Parliament this at a dinner in his honor the other night in the House of Lords.

"You cannot," Smuts said, "make a republic of the British commonwealth of nations because you would have to elect a president, not only here in these islands, but all over the British empire, in India, and in the dominions, a president who would be representative of all these peoples; and here I say you would be facing an absolutely insoluble problem."

At this gathering General Smuts broke bread beside Lord French, who led the British forces against him in the Boer war. During his speech he gave a little hitherto unrecorded history of his struggle with the forces of the British general.

"On one occasion," said the general, "I was surrounded by Lord French's forces and was practically faced with disaster. There was nothing left to me but the most diligent scouting to find a way out. I did some scouting myself with a small party in a place called 'Murderer's Gap,' and was the only man to come out alive. Two days afterward I broke through and came to a railway. A train approached and it was suggested that it should be stopped, but I gave the command to let it pass. The train passed. Later I learned that the only freight it carried was Lord French."

Reverting to the question of government of the British empire, General Smuts said he preferred to call the British Isles and their possessions a British commonwealth of nations, rather than an empire. The speaker said that he believed the future British government was an entirely new problem.

"I do not think," he said, "that the system of the United States of America would work, because we do not want to standardize the nations of the empire. There is only one solution, and that is supplied by our past traditions, traditions of freedom, of self-government and of the fullest development."  
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### AMERICANS STILL UNDER POLICE RULE

#### Must Register in England Just as They Did Before United States Entered the World War.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
London, May 31.—Many Americans in London were surprised and disappointed when they learned that, when the United States entered the war, they were not automatically relieved of the necessity of observing the British police regulations affecting aliens. This is especially true of the Americans who have arrived here since the early part of 1916. These must report their movements to the authorities just as all other aliens, whether allies or neutrals, are required to do.

There is a considerable amount of red tape involved in the police regulations, and no sooner had the United States thrown its lot on the side of the entente allies, than many Americans got the impression that they would be relieved of this war-time necessity. When they found out that their status in this respect remained unchanged by the turn of events many of them appealed to the United States embassy and consulate for further information. They were told that there was no indication of any change.

Must Be Identified.  
Every American who has arrived here since the early months of 1916 must have an identity book. Besides name, nationality, date and a signed photograph, it must bear the signatures and guarantees of two British subjects, property owners, who have, at the same time, seen the holder of the book sign his name to it. Before the book is received, a signed photograph must be left at the police station. In some instances two months elapses before the applicant is able to obtain his book.

Permit to Sleep.  
When an American moves from one part of the city to another he must report to the police stations in both districts and have his book stamped by the aliens' officer. Much the same procedure is required when he goes on a visit to another city. In every town where he stays overnight he must report to the police, giving all particulars as to birth, nationality of self and parents, a description of physical features, etc. At the hotel at which he stays he must repeat all these same details on a large sheet of paper which

### Italian Forces Capture Strongly Fortified Post

Rome (Via London), June 16.—Italian forces have carried Corno Cavento, a strongly fortified Austrian position in the eastern Trentino, the War department announced today.

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### Must Treat Customers Right Or Get Out of Business

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### English School Wins in The Nicosia Track Meet

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Nicosia, Cyprus, May 23.—The annual spring track meet between the English school of Nicosia and the American school at Larnaca resulted this year in a victory for the English school by thirty points to twenty-seven. The English team thus gains possession of the challenge cup presented by Sir Hamilton Gould-Adams, the high commissioner of Cyprus.

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"I do not think," he said, "that the system of the United States of America would work, because we do not want to standardize the nations of the empire. There is only one solution, and that is supplied by our past traditions, traditions of freedom, of self-government and of the fullest development."  
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H. Clay

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