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U. S. WILL FIGHT UNTIL ALL PEOPLES ARE FREE

AUSTRALIANS WITH AID OF AMERICANS SMASH ENEMY LINE

German Positions Penetrated Mile and Half on Four-Mile Front and Village of Hamel Captured in Surprise Attack Planned in Celebration of The Fourth of July.

By Associated Press.

London, July 4.—Detachments of American infantry assisted the Australians in capturing Hamel today. This announcement was made officially tonight.

Field Marshal Haig's report of this battle and other events along the British front says:

"The operation this morning south of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by Australian troops, assisted by some detachments of American infantry and supported by tanks. Our objectives were taken and held and we gained possession of the woods of Vaire and Hamel, as well as the village of Hamel.

"In conjunction with this operation an attack by Australian troops east of Ville-Sur-Ancre was completely successful and our line was advanced 500 yards on a front of 1,200 yards.

"The prisoners captured by us in these operations exceed 1,000. Many machine guns, as well as other material, also have been taken."

Success Crowns Attack.

With the British Army in France, July 4.—Complete success crowned the splendid surprise attack made by the Australians at dawn today against the Germans between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme—an attack which had been specially set to coincide with Independence Day.

The enemy was taken entirely unaware and the big-framed fighters from Australia stormed their way through the bewildered gray coats with little opposition—a veritable human tornado which left a wake of death behind it.

Hamel village was rushed and taken in short order. Vaire and Hamel woods, with their nests of crackling machine guns, were passed through as if the Australians were doing a practice charge for their commander, and a line of enemy trenches east of these strongholds was cleaned out and annexed.

1,500 Prisoners Captured.

About 1,500 prisoners were in the British cages by afternoon, while out on the battle field great numbers of the German emperor's men lay silent under the brilliant sunshine which could bring them no cheer.

It took the assaulting forces about an hour and a half to wrest from the enemy territory four miles wide and averaging a mile and a half deep. By this operation they eliminated a salient in the British line and gained valuable high ground. The casualties were exceedingly light.

Two minutes before that hour the British artillery all along the sector dropped a tremendous barrage from guns of all calibers.

This was the first warning. Even the great, uncouth tanks had been gotten into position without the enemy being aware of their presence.

The first streaks of dawn were beginning to light the rolling valley of the Somme as the adventurous Australians went forward to lay the cornerstone for this Fourth of July memorial. A dense smoke barrage was

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Lieut. Roselli of Italy To Speak at Chamber of Commerce at Noon

Lt. Bruno Roselli of the 83d infantry, Venice brigade, who is in America at the request of the Italian government to explain to his countrymen the vital issues of the war, and who incidentally is aiding this government in matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war, will speak at noon Friday at the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

Lieutenant Roselli made a "Fourth of July speech" at Fort Dodge Thursday, and is recently from San Francisco. He has spoken at many of the cantonments in the United States and intends to visit Florence field and Fort Omaha during his stay here Friday. He will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce while in the city.

American Troops In Italy Are Speedily Mobilized Into Camp

Rome, July 4.—The first contingent of American troops to arrive in Italy has within 48 hours established itself in camp. The men are sleeping under their own tents and feeding from their own kitchens.

The rapidity of the mobilization to their new quarters has created a most favorable impression. The Americans are in fine spirits and excellent health. The Red Cross will within a week establish a complete hospital near the camp.

LORD DERBY THANKS U. S. "FOR BEST LICKING" THAT HIS COUNTRYMEN EVER GOT

By Associated Press.

Paris, July 4.—There was a historic scene at the luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce today when the Earl of Derby, the British ambassador, and William G. Sharp, American ambassador, clasped hands in celebration of America's Independence Day. It was the first time since the United States became a nation that a British ambassador had attended a commemoration of the event.

"Even if we had not been allies," said Lord Derby in commenting on his appearance, "I should have come."

Judge Walter Berry, who presided at the luncheon, reiterated America's determination to carry on the war to a successful termination, claiming neither annexation nor indemnity.

His reference to the launching of 500,000 tons of shipping in America today was received with uproarious cheering. "We celebrate but we don't loaf."

When he mentioned the name of Marshal Joffre, the enthusiasm was such that the marshal had to arise and bow repeatedly.

After Judge Berry had read a letter from General Pershing expressing regret that his urgent military duties did not permit him to be present, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss brought a message from the American army.

Ambassador Sharp thanked France brief-

ly for the great manifestation in honor of Independence Day and continued:

"Lord Derby, representing England, has broken an unwritten rule which has lasted from time immemorial, with respect to an English ambassador attending the celebration of our independence. I congratulate him. I congratulate the great country which he represents. It is in keeping with the British spirit of fairness. We know now why England is so great. I welcome Lord Derby here in the name of America."

The audience arose cheering Lord Derby and shouting for a speech. Lord Derby demurred at first, but the cheers would not down. Finally he said:

"I had always thought that America meant fair play, but it is hardly fair to call on me on such short notice to reply to such an eloquent tribute as has been paid me by Ambassador Sharp."

"As in the days of my youth a teacher spanked me, saying 'You will thank me later for this,' I say now that I wish to thank America for the best licking we ever got. It has done us both a lot of good. We are grateful to you because that licking taught us how to treat our children; it is the reason why we now have Australia and Canada and even South Africa fighting beside us today."

TURKISH SULTAN, MOHAMMED V, IS REPORTED DEAD

Ottoman Ruler Succeeded to Constantinople Throne When Brother Was Dethroned in 1909.

By Associated Press.

Amsterdam, July 4.—Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, died at 7 o'clock last night, says a Constantinople dispatch received here today by way of Vienna.

Mohammed V was born November 3, 1844, the son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and succeeded to the throne April 27, 1909, on the deposition of his elder brother, Abdul-Hamid II.

The star of Mohammed V became ascendant at the downfall of the Kiamil ministry. He was elevated to the throne by the young Turks. The issues that caused the revolution were recited in a ukase which was read by the revolutionary national assembly, which met behind closed doors in the Yildiz palace, where Abdul-Hamid was a prisoner of the revolution. The ukase recited the crimes and calamities of the reign of Abdul-Hamid, including the massacres, corruption, and the destruction of the sacred books. The question was then submitted to the assembly whether he should be deposed or should voluntarily abdicate.

Begs for His Life.

Abdul-Hamid begged that the life of himself and his children be spared, and that he might be sent to the Cheragen palace. He was placed, however, on a special train with his harem and taken to Saloniki where he was confined under guard at Villa Allatini.

Meanwhile the deputies waited on his brother, Reshad Effendi, and informed him that he had succeeded, and he mounted the throne, and while guns were being fired to salute him, Abdul-Hamid was being informed of his deposition.

Mohammed V immediately entrusted the reorganization of the new Turkish army to officers named by Germany and subjected himself to the influence of German advisors. He made concessions to the German empire to further the Berlin-to-Teheran railroad and Kaiser Wilhelm shortly afterward paid him a visit.

FOURTH HERE SAFE, SANE, PATRIOTIC

Celebration of Holiday Marked by Absence of Fireworks, But Depth of Feeling by Every Citizen.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES NEAR DELTA OF PIAVE

Italians Attack at Four Points Along Frontage of Eight Miles; Aviators Burn Enemy's Bridges.

By Associated Press.

Italian Headquarters, July 4.—The fighting that is in progress along the lower reaches of the Piave is as severe as was that of last week in this region, where mud, sand and water are everywhere underfoot and clumps of tall-growing grasses are frequent.

At four points the Italians attacked the Austrians' position in this region, along a frontage of eight miles. In this comparatively small stretch no less than 12 temporary bridges thrown across by the Austrians were destroyed by airplanes dropping small barrels of burning oil upon them. The Italian infantry are frequently seen a short distance away calmly waiting while the bridges are attacked from the air, the troops then being thrown against the remaining Austrians.

Wait for Rain to Stop.

Rain which fell briskly for a time in the afternoon failed to interfere much with the pleasures of the day. Folks got under cover and waited for it to stop, which it did by 6 o'clock and the sun came out, drying things off nicely so that the patriotic exercises could be held as scheduled in the parks at 7:30 o'clock.

These exercises were uniform in program and were held in Miller, Riverview, Elmwood, Mandan, Krug, Hanscom, Fontenelle and Kountze parks. The principal feature of each program was a patriotic address by an American citizen of foreign birth. There was also an address by a native born American in each park. The audiences in each park joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America."

Each park Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read; also the Declaration of Independence.

German Newspapers Declare Hospital Ship Torpedoing Justified

Amsterdam, July 4.—German newspapers either justify the torpedoing of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, or maintain that she was mined.

The Koelnische Zeitung says it learns the ship was in the barred zone and remarks on the "audacity" of the assertion that the German commander tried to obliterate traces of the deed. The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung thinks it is superfluous to reproduce details of the commander's conduct as published in England and regards it as significant that the vessel carried "such a large crew as 164."

Under the heading "A Shameless English Lie," the Rheinische Westfaelisch Zeitung of Essen contends that the vessel probably struck a mine, but "even if she was torpedoed, it was most probably rightly done, as most oversea hospital ships are armed."

NO COMPROMISE IS WILSON'S ANSWER TO PEACE FEELERS

President's Address at Mount Vernon Logical Sequel To His "Force Without Stint or Limit" Declaration; Reconsecrates America to Struggle For Cleaning Military Autocracy From Earth.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 4.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson today offered America's Declaration of Independence to the people of the world with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the central powers until there is settled "Once for all" for the world what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign born citizens of the United States, representing 33 nationalities, who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of his country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bowed heads while the voice of John McCormack spread over the hall in the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Preceding the president's address, Felix Streyckmans of Chicago, a native Belgian and chairman of the committee of foreign nationalities, made public affirmation of the devotion of the foreign born to the home of their adoption.

United Against Autocracy.

Throughout his address, the logical sequel to his "force without stint or limit" declaration of several weeks ago, the president referred to "the peoples" who are fighting against autocracy, stressing thereby the unity of purpose which actuates the allied nations. On the other hand he differentiated between the people of Germany and her rulers as he has always done, speaking of the isolated, friendless group of governments whose people are fuel in their hands.

A single reference to Russia gave notice to the world that the United States still accounts the peoples of the youngest democracy as allies. President Wilson enumerated the opponents of Germany as peoples of many races.

Text of Speech.

The president's speech in full was as follows: "Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and My Fellow Citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of the country in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes and turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plain and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see

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Country Again at War For Its Own Existence, Wilson Tells Omahans

President Wilson sent this stirring message which was read in each of the Omaha parks yesterday where exercises were held. The message was read by the "Four Minute Speaker" assigned to the various parks:

"You are met, fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence which marked the awaking of a new spirit in the lives of nations. "Since the birth of our republic, we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of mankind. "Year after year within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet, now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won. "In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. "One by one it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free

men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance or else permit humanity to become the victim of ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master. "Against its threat the liberty loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them and no bribe of material well being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never hope to rule the spirit of mankind. "Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a state that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and suppressed by force have now begun to stir and arm themselves. "Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distant peoples of eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the slow persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war, and now demand recognition of their just claims to autonomy and self government. Representatives of these nations are with you today voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services to the common cause. I ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with them in making this Independence Day the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the world."

Democratic politicians have received information which they interpret to mean that James C. Dahlgren, formerly mayor, may be appointed to a federal position which carries a salary greater than that paid to the postmaster of Omaha. One of these duma leaders, who claims to receive his information straight from headquarters, asserted that the salary is \$7,500, and that the position is one that recently was created. Mr. Dahlgren has been away for several weeks, his itinerary taking him to Chicago and to the southland, where he met several democrats who stand high in the national councils of the party. It was further stated that the itinerary included Washington, D. C. The mayor's friends are urging that his service for the party in Nebraska entitles him to consideration at this time, when he finds himself out of office.

Fourth Celebrated as Pershing Day at General's Birthplace

Laclede, Mo., July 4.—This small town was bedecked with flags today for "Pershing day"—recalling the birth of the leader of the American expeditionary force here September 13, 1860.

TROOPSHIP SINKS TWO SUBMARINES

Three U-Boats Destroyed in European Waters by Transports and Two by Destroyers of Convoy.

By Associated Press.

An Atlantic Port, July 4.—Destruction in European waters of five German submarines by British transports and by American and British destroyers, conveying them, was described by passengers who arrived here today on an English liner. The transports, one of which was carrying 7,000 American soldiers to Europe, accounted for three of the U-boats and the destroyers sank the other two according to the voyagers. Officers of the liner confirmed their stories.

The passengers witnessed the torpedoing of the 5,436-ton British freighter Orissa, which was part of their convoy, when the fleet was approximately a day out, steaming west from the British Isles. The Orissa, bound in ballast for the United States, was sent to the bottom by an unseen submarine. A moment later, however, an American destroyer in the protecting fleet detected the undersea boat below the surface and dropped a depth bomb, making a direct hit. The same evening a U-boat was sighted by the passenger vessel, whose gunners sank it by shell fire.

The other three submarines were destroyed on the eastward trip of another convoy. They said a British transport, with 7,000 American troops aboard rammed a submarine which was revealed with two others in the sudden lifting of a heavy fog. Almost simultaneously with the disappearance of the first submarine beneath the transport's bow, the ship's gunners accounted for another while a British destroyer disposed of the third.

Sweden Protests to Germany Against Mines in the Cattegat

Stockholm, July 4.—The Swedish government has protested to Berlin concerning the discovery in the Cattegat of two anchored German mines dangerous to navigation. Sweden was not notified of the presence of the mines.

FIRECRACKERS HAVE ASTHMA

Small Boy Favors Severance of Relations With Chinese for Hooverizing on Powder AND EXPLODE WITH SNEEZE

Today the American boy is willing to subscribe to the sentiments of Bret Harte, who after long and mature study, said: "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar."

It may have been Chinese thrift or Chinese guile, which helped to make this a more than ordinarily quiet and sane Fourth of July.

The average American youth, who is more or less sophisticated, will tell you that it was neither thrift nor guile, but plain, outright knavery, which made the Chinese firecracker manufacturers "Hooverize" on powder this year and adulterated it with red clay and brick dust.

Kids who purchased Chinese fire-

crackers to help make a noisy Fourth of July say the Chinese makers first faked the count and gave about 60 per cent of 100 crackers to the pack. Then about 30 per cent of the 60 crackers were camouflaged, stuffed with brickdust instead of powder. About 50 per cent of the 30 powder filled crackers had the asthma and went off with a sneeze. The others were something nearly like the old-timers. A paper cap shot in a toy pistol was a 70 millimeter—or centimeter gun—whichever it is, by comparison. "Anyhow the Chinese manufacturers were niggardly with their powder this year and their punk was punkier than ever."