

FRENCH OBSERVE FOURTH OF JULY AS NATIONAL FETE

Holiday Taken More Gaily in Paris Than Any Since Beginning of War; Wilson Honored.

By Associated Press. Paris, July 4.—France today was affluted with the Stars and Stripes, and American Independence Day was observed as a national fete day. Schools were closed and business at a standstill. Parades, public meetings, and various other kinds of celebrations were held in all the important cities of the country.

Parisians took the holiday more gaily than any since the beginning of the war. All government offices, banks, the houses and thousands of business buildings and private houses were decorated with the American colors.

The music halls are giving special American numbers, and in the restaurants American dishes are prominent. The day in the capital will be crowded with organized public manifestations.

The newspapers are filled with articles and pictures explaining the meaning of the Fourth of July and expressing the admiration and gratitude of France to America.

Wilson Avenue Opened. The notable event of the morning was the ceremony opening the new avenue named after President Wilson. This occurred in the presence of President Poincare and amid the acclamations of an immense crowd.

Speeches were delivered by officials, Paul Deschanel and Stephen Pinchon, the foreign minister, and William G. Sharp, the American ambassador.

A procession of troops marched between lines of cheering people. Meanwhile, airplanes overhead performed feats.

Pershing Sends Messages. In a message to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, General Pershing said:

"My dear Sir Douglas: Independence day greetings from the British armies in France extended by its distinguished commander-in-chief are most deeply appreciated by all ranks of the American forces. The firm unity of purpose, that on the Fourth of July this year so strongly binds the allied nations together, stands as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish, but shall be extended to all peoples.

"With the most earnest good wishes from myself and entire command to you and our brave British brothers in arms, I remain, always in great respect and high esteem, Yours very sincerely, JOHN PERSHING."

AUSTRALIANS, WITH AID OF AMERICANS, SMASH ENEMY LINE

(Continued From Page One.) sent wishing out toward the German lines and through this concealing shroud the tanks began to crawl swiftly into action.

Tanks Hurl Explosives. Behind these and even riding on top of them were the impressive Australians, grinning their delight at the prospects of another good fight. There was a flurry of rifle fire from the startled enemy, and hostile machine guns began to chatter viciously as they poured their stream of bullets out across the dimly lighted No Man's Land toward the oncoming bank of smoke, which concealed they knew not what.

The German artillery began to reply, but it was without effect. The guns of the tanks began to hurl explosives. The Australians charged on with their iron friends, and as they went they found the going easier. The enemy infantry declined to face these invulnerable forts and the khaki-clad men from the far lands, who fought like demons and staked their lives as they would a sixpence on the green cloth.

All along the line the Germans began their frenzied "Kamerad, kamerad, mercy."

About them their unfortunate comrades were falling in great numbers before the fire of the tanks and the play of the Australian rifles and bayonets.

Three Divisions Overpowered. One German battalion commander and nearly all his command were rounded up and sent on their way to the rear.

Three German divisions were opposite the Australians—the 13th, which had just been brought to the sector from the north, the 43d, and the 77th. Notwithstanding their strength, however, they were unable to make any showing.

At only one point did the enemy hold the attacking troops up and then only for a brief time.

Just north of this, between the Ancre and the Somme, a minor operation was in progress. Here the British made one small attack and two raids which kept the whole line boiling. The British advanced their line 400 yards along a front of 1,200, in addition to capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

The German artillery was shelling Hamel this afternoon, but at latest reports no counter attack had developed and the Australians were consolidating their new positions.

French Also Score Gain. Paris, July 4.—French troops last night attacked the German lines on a front of a mile and a quarter in the neighborhood of Autrech, northwest of Soissons, and pushed into the enemy territory for a distance of nearly half a mile, according to today's war office announcement.

Later the French delivered another attack in the same region, between Autrech and Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, giving them further gains of territory. The entire operation netted the French a gain of ground on a front of approximately three-fifths of a mile. The French took 1,066 prisoners.

"Little Jack" Helps Milk and Ice Fund

"Please use the enclosed \$2 for the Milk fund and credit it to 'Little Jack,' who would like all babies to have as much and as good milk as he has," writes "Little Jack's grandpa."

Think of the undernourished children of the very poor in Omaha. Scores of them are sickly because of lack of the simple necessity of pure milk.

A few cents or dollars from you will give them immeasurable comfort these sweltering days. Will you deny them this? Or will you send in a contribution to The Bee office for this splendid purpose? Do it NOW.

Previously acknowledged ... \$216.75 Little Jack 2.00 Total \$218.75

NO COMPROMISE WILSON'S ANSWER TO PEACE FEELERS

(Continued From Page One.) with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

For All Mankind. "It is significant, significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were conscientiously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation who shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

Plot Written Plain. "This, then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the people of the world—not only the people actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambition of their own by which none can profit but themselves and whose peoples are fuel in their hands, governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the people of the world are being done to death between them.

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half way decision is conceivable. Aims of the Allies. "These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"1.—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2.—The settlement of every question, whether of territory or sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3.—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4.—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends can not be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself.

"The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces, which once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

Sultan of Turkey, Who Is Dead



MOHAMMED V.

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U. S. NATAL DAY CELEBRATED IN MOTHER LAND

Immense Enthusiasm Kindled in Great Britain by Part America Is Taking in World War.

By Associated Press. London, July 4.—No country ever celebrated the national anniversary of another country as the people of Great Britain today celebrated the Fourth of July. Not alone in London, but in cities and villages throughout the kingdom, in town halls and in churches the American anniversary was commemorated.

Announcement from Washington that America has sent overseas her first million troops kindled immense enthusiasm and gave great impetus to the celebration. Wherever there are American soldiers and sailors they are being entertained with great hospitality.

The Fourth began in London Wednesday night. The theaters and music halls were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and several thousand American soldiers and sailors on leave were entertained at various places.

American Flags Everywhere. American flags are out on official and business buildings all over London. For the second time in history the Stars and Stripes wave above the great tower of the Parliament buildings in Westminster alongside the Union Jack. The American flag is also on the lord mayor's mansion in the heart of the city. Many English people are wearing small American flags on their coats.

The formal celebration began with a fellowship meeting in Central hall, across the street from Westminster Abbey. Five hundred seats there were allotted to American soldiers and sailors. The meeting opened with the band of the Coldstream Guards playing the Star Spangled Banner.

Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, presided and spoke feelingly of the past and present relations between the two countries. Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, then proposed "a greeting to the president and people of the United States."

This was seconded by Arthur Meighan, Canadian minister of the interior. Major George H. Putnam of New York proposed a resolution expressing "profound satisfaction that the two great English speaking races find themselves for the first time fighting side by side in the cause of justice and liberty." The resolution was seconded by Professor Canby of Yale university.

Vice Admiral Sims Speaks. Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, and General Biddle of the American army followed. The meeting concluded with the singing of "God Save the King." All American organizations in London had representatives at the meeting and blocks of seats were set aside for wounded British, French, Belgian and Italian soldiers.

U. S. TONNAGE PASSES TEN MILLION MARK

(Continued From Page One.) directing the shipbuilding program, did not stunt his praise of the men actually building the ships in expressing the appreciation of the shipping board for the work accomplished.

"Your employees will douse the kaiser," he said in a telegram to the yard managements. Secretary Redfield went in person to two yards in the Philadelphia district to take part in the launching ceremonies.

Reports Incomplete. Philadelphia, July 4.—The great Fourth of July splash of American ships which Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said would re-echo in the ears of the German emperor took place today as planned by the ship builders of the United States. From one minute after 12 o'clock last night, when the first ship was launched at Superior, Wis., until late today cargo-carriers and other types of vessels were sent overboard in every part of the country to help build the ocean bridge for the allied fighting forces in Europe.

The offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation were kept open all day and late into the night to receive official report of the launchings. Incomplete reports gave the number of vessels sent overboard as 52, of which 33 were steel and the other 19 wood.

These figures do not include the launching of naval vessels which are being built directly under the supervision of the Navy department. Curtailed wire communication due to the holiday is the cause of the failure of the corporation officers to receive fuller reports. The exact number of launchings probably will not be known until tomorrow.

Schwab Launches 12 Vessels. San Francisco, July 4.—Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, launched a big vessel for every letter in the word "Independence" from his own yards in this district today, directed the launching of five more from other yards, and then said that he longed for many such days. Eight of the 12 vessels constructed in Mr. Schwab's plant were destroyers. Four were freight vessels, one of these being the Defiance, which set the world's record for speedy construction. It was launched in 37 days.

"This is the answer of the American workmen to the common foe," Mr. Schwab told the assembled thousands as the big Defiance parted the waters of the Oakland, Cal., estuary. "This is our answer to General Pershing's call for a bridge of ships across the Atlantic."

During the launching Mr. Schwab took time to call for cheers for President Wilson and the workmen who gave shape and buoyancy to the great hulls. He stood arm in arm with the representatives of the builders and workers in order that they might be cheered to the echo.

The launchings gave to America's new merchant marine 89,900 of the 250,000 freight tons launched today from nearly two score yards on the Pacific coast.

Forty-two steel and wooden ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 250,000, represented the Pacific coast's contribution to the nation's Fourth of July launching program. These figures are exclusive of the launching of a number of war vessels, which went into the water today from several coast shipyards.

Charges They Painted His Auto

Pierre, S. D., July 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Henry Lawrence has filed a petition in an attempt to have all officials of Sully county removed, charging that they participated in painting his automobile yellow upon his refusal to purchase Liberty bonds.

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Marshal Joffre Writes Message on the Fourth

Paris, July 4.—Marshal Joffre, in a special message written for the Echo de Paris on the occasion of the Fourth of July, says, in part: "The entry of America into the war brought the allies moral strength of the deepest meaning, but the great sister republic did not want to content herself with sentimental manifestations. Thanks to American assistance we shall come out gloriously from the trials of so long a war."

Kiev Swept by Fire

Moscow, July 4.—Details have been received of the second big fire in Kiev, which destroyed buildings in an area five miles square. Factories, docks, mills, barracks, wood and grain barges, as well as a bridge across the Dnieper river, were burned.

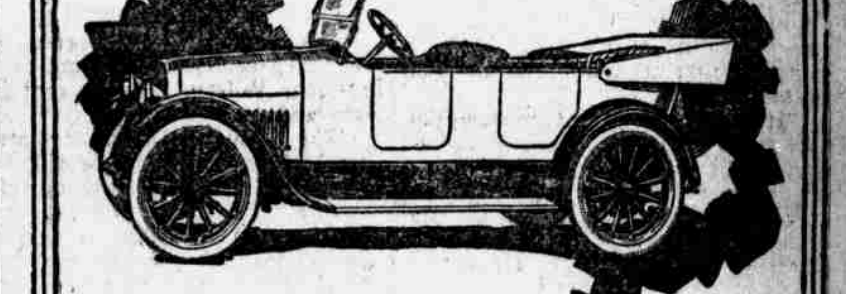


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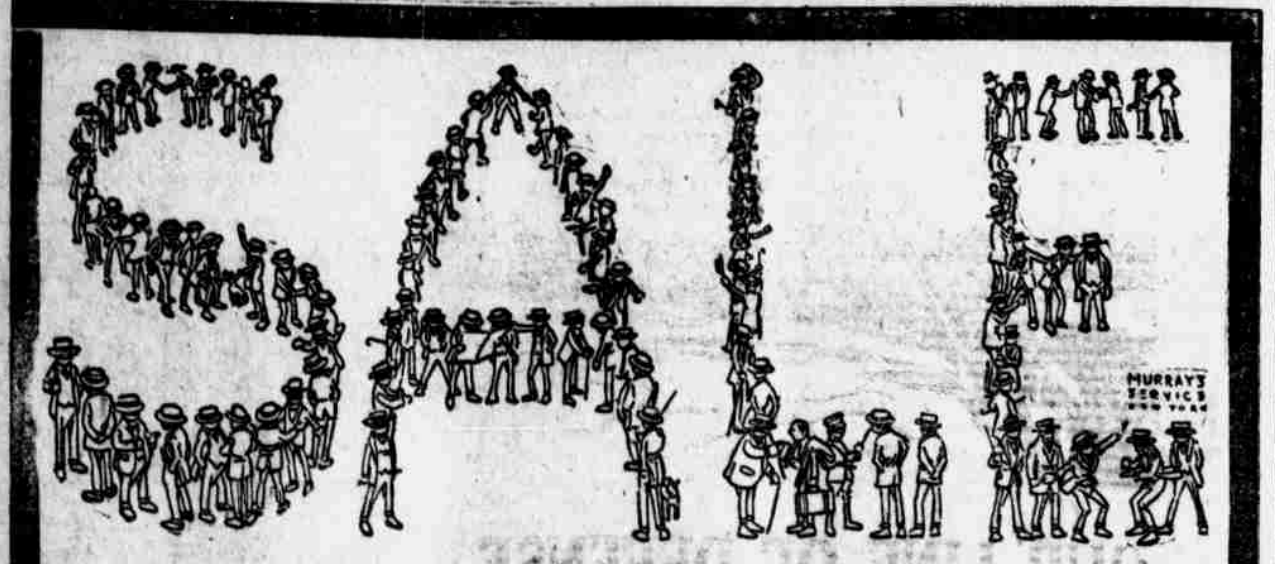
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