

LIBERTIES OF ALL MUST BE SECURE

At Tomb of Washington, President Wilson Says America's Participation in This War Is Fruitage of What Our Forefathers Planted.

HEARTENS STRICKEN RUSSIA.

There Can Be But One Issue—The Settlement Must Be Final—There Can Be No Compromise—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.

Washington.—President Wilson visited the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July and there delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and My Fellow Citizens—I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel 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 out upon the world and saw it while, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that 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 plan 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 with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

Acting 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 consciously 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 what 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.

Organized and Helpless Russia.

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 peoples of the world, not only the peoples 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 armories, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions 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 fates 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 peoples 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 halfway decision would be tolerable. No half way decision is conceivable. 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.

The Terms of Peace.

I. 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 least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of 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 desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III. 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 mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

IV. 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.

Great Objects in One Sentence.

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 cannot 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—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 aroused, 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!

"HAIL SHIPBUILDERS!" CRIES ARMY AT FRONT ON JULY 4 LAUNCHINGS.

Washington.—A cablegram received from General Pershing in reply to one sent by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said:

"The launching of 100 ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us.

"All ranks of the army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home.

"No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail American shipbuilders!"

Ships in June Break Records.

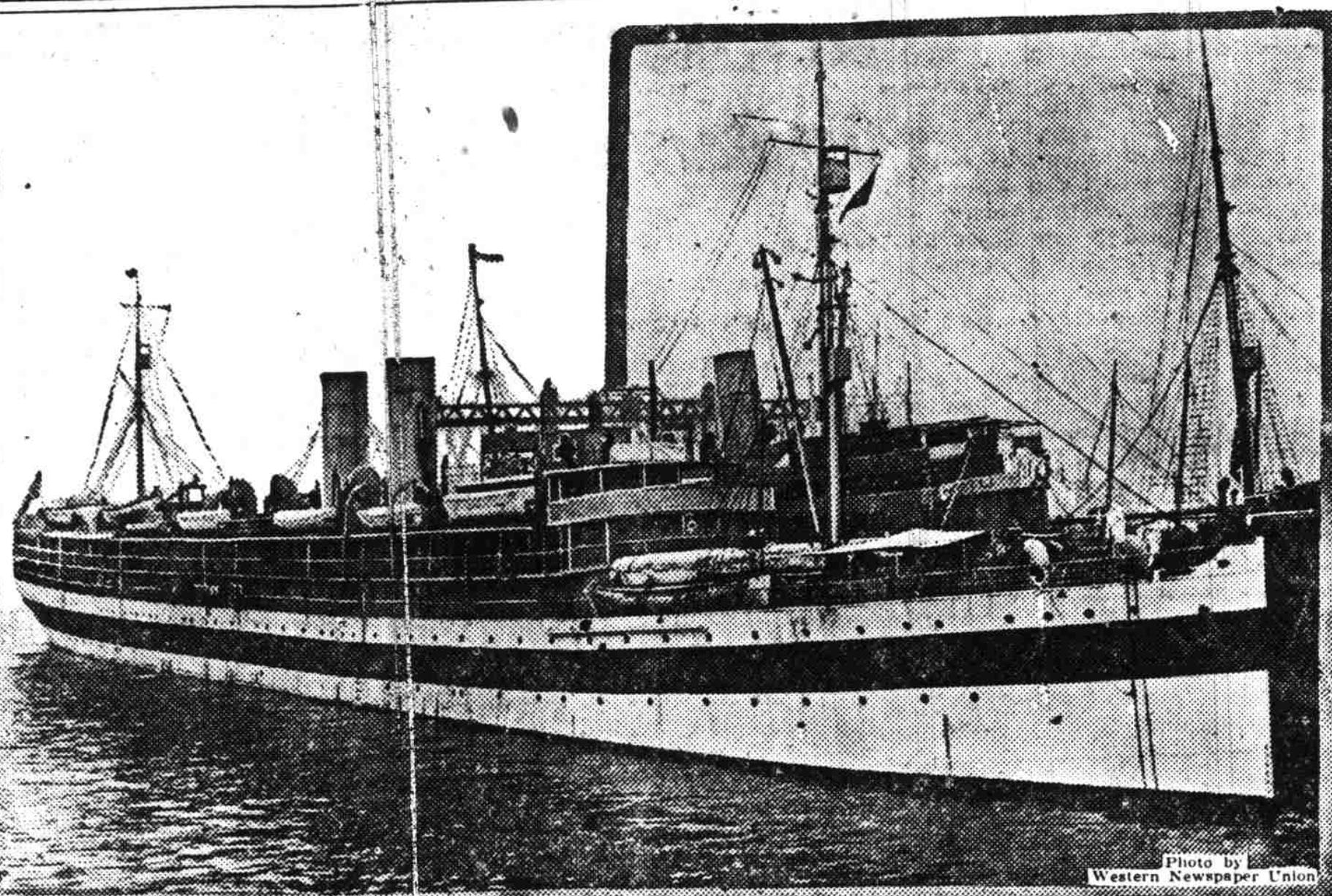
Washington.—Ship production in the United States in June amounted to 280,400 deadweight tons, making the total 1918 production to date 1,804,670 tons.

The June production, which is at the rate of 3,364,800 tons a year, is a new record for the United States and is the greatest output of ocean going tonnage ever completed in any one month by any nation. It comes within 15,000 tons of the world's record for shipbuilding, made by the British shipyards in May, which included all classes of vessels.

For the month's output steel ships totaled 262,900 tons and wooden ships 17,500 tons. The number of vessels was not announced, as it was discovered that several had been put into service so quickly after delivery that inspectors had not made reports on them to the Shipping Board's statistical department.

Tonnage figures were available from the division of operations.

An amazing growth in output was disclosed by detailed figures for the four weeks of June. In the first week six ships of 24,430 deadweight tons were delivered, the second week ten more of 64,732 tons were added, and in the third week the average for completion of five ships, totaling 200 tons.



This is the American hospital ship Llandovery Castle which the war department intended to send across the Atlantic without protection to test the behavior of the Germans. Since the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle the plan has been held up and

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

Comfort which the war department intended to send across the Atlantic to the Germans. Since the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle the plan has been held up and

may be abandoned.

Continuing their aggressive dash in the face of the impending German offensive along the western front, the French have once more attacked the enemy southwest of Soissons. Launching their blow from the eastern side of the Rezé forest north of Longpont, the French have advanced over a front of approximately two miles, taking Chavoy farm and the slopes to the north and south of it. Several hundred prisoners were captured by the French in their sudden attack.

The assault may be linked up closely with the recent offensive operations at St. Pierre Aigle and the

French a new front line from

Longpont north as far as the southern limits of Amblyen, a distance of

most eight miles.

Australian troops holding positions astride the Somme river east of Amiens and north of Hamel have swept the Germans back over a front of more than a mile and straightened out an awkward angle held by the Germans.

American forces operating on the extreme left wing of the allied line in Albania, have struck hard at Austrian positions along the Vojusa (Vojus) river, which flows into the Adriatic about 20 miles north of the town of Avlona, one of the most important places in southern Albania. Vojus admits that the Austrian "advanced posts have been withdrawn to the main positions." This report from Austrian headquarters probably refers to the action mentioned in the French official statement on Sunday night. It was said by the war office at Paris that French and Italian forces had seized heights in western Albania and had held them against counter-attacks.

Germany seems on the eve of regaining the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty into the "scrap of paper" category, for there are indications that German troops may be sent to Moscow in the near future. There are large Teutonic forces within 300 miles of Moscow and it is reported that they are being heavily reinforced.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF COTTON PRODUCTS**

Washington.—Prices for cotton products showing reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent as compared with market prices were approved by President Wilson. The prices were agreed upon at conferences between the price-fixing committee of the war industries board and a committee representing cotton goods manufacturers.

The new prices affect chiefly cotton piece goods of which the government is a heavy purchaser. They apply, however, to civilian as well as government purchases. The price-fixing committee's action with regard to finished cotton is believed to be the forerunner of price-fixing on virtually all other commodities of which the government is a large purchaser.

BELIEVE ARGENTINA WILL SEEK STRONGER ALLIANCE

Washington.—Ambassador Naon of Argentina, is returning to resume his post at Washington and as head of the mission to negotiate for improved financial and commercial relations with America. Cable dispatches from Buenos Aires have stated that the ambassador would seek a loan here of \$40,000,000 and would offer the resources of Argentina to the United States and the allies in return for exports of manufactured goods.

AMERICA'S PART IN WAR APPRECIATED BY ALLIES

Washington.—Warm sentiments for America and appreciation of its efforts in the war for world freedom are expressed in Independence Day messages to President Wilson from President Poincaré of France, King Albert of Belgium, King Emmanuel of Italy, King Alexander of Greece, President Menocal of Cuba and Premier Venizelos of Greece. The messages with the President's replies have been made public.

TWO YANKEE AVIATORS ARE KILLED IN FRANCE

With the American Army in France, Alan Ash, of Chicago, a member of the Lafayette flying squadron has been killed in combat with several German machines over Soissons. His machine when falling was seen to burst into flames. Warren T. Hobbs, of Worcester, Mass., another member of the Lafayette flying squadron, was killed June 26. Forced to fly low because of engine trouble he was brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

FRENCH GAIN NEW FRONT OF 8 MILES

BY A SUDDEN ATTACK ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK ALMOST TWO MILES.

HAVE STRAIGHTENED OUT ANGLE

Australians Drive the Germans and Straighten an Awkward Angle in Their Line.

Spurred by the new front line from d'Amiens and the eastern side of the Rezé forest north of Longpont, the French have advanced over a front of approximately two miles, taking Chavoy farm and the slopes to the north and south of it. Several hundred prisoners were captured by the French in their sudden attack.

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