

INDEPENDENCE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED AS NEVER BEFORE

Exercises in Many Other Lands to Celebrate the Occasion

FOREIGN BORN WILL RENEW ALLEGIANCE

Patriotic Celebrations Arranged in Almost All Cities and Towns

WASHINGTON, July 3.—American Independence day will be observed tomorrow as never before. While the people of the United States are gathering to salute the signing one hundred and forty-two years ago of the declaration of freedom, exercises will be held in Great Britain, in France, in Italy and in other lands to commemorate the birth of American liberty, to the defense of which the nation already has sent a million men overseas.

President to Speak. In this country the day will be the occasion of a renewal of allegiance by the foreign born and President Wilson will be the honor guest of a committee representing the nationalities on a pilgrimage to the home and tomb of George Washington. The president will deliver an address which will be read simultaneously at demonstrations throughout the country and which has been called for reading and publication in foreign lands.

Patriotic celebrations have been arranged in virtually every city and town in the country in which native born and foreign born will join while the day will be made a gala one at all army and navy training camps and stations. No small part of the day's celebration will be the launching of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts of 100 merchant ships and fourteen torpedo boat destroyers to challenge the German sea wolves.

Began in France. The celebration of the day already has begun in France with a great display of flags. This will be followed by exercises tomorrow throughout that country. Along the front where American troops face the Hun and back of the trenches at supply depots and army camps renewed significance will be given to the Fourth of July demonstration by American soldiers. In Great Britain exercises will be held in London, Liverpool and other cities and American soldiers and sailors will be guests of the municipalities at dinners and entertainments.

In Italy the public schools will be closed and all employees of the government will be given a holiday. In Rome a celebration attended by government and municipal officials will be held at the monument of Victor Emanuel, after which a procession will form and move to the home of the American ambassador, where a speaker will offer the greetings of the city to the American ambassador. Demonstrations also will be held in Turin, in Florence, in Genoa, in Naples, in Perugia and other cities.

In several South American republics the day also will be observed. The state departments advised today by American charges that tomorrow will be a national holiday in San Salvador, Peru and Nicaragua.

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS WOULD MOVE THOUSANDS FROM THE EXEMPT CLASS

Are Employed in Shipyards and Places Could Be Easily Filled

BEING PREPARED

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—New draft regulations which will take from the exempt classifications thousands of men employed in shipyards are being prepared at Washington, according to Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Esby-Smith, representative of Provost Marshal General Crowder who is in this city investigating selective draft conditions. The new regulations it is said, are designed to place in military service men who are now exempt simply because they are working in shipyards and whose places can be taken by men in other deferred classes under the "work or fight" order. Actual shipbuilders and technical men will not be affected by the new rules. The plan is favored by Howard Conroy, vice president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who said today that no effort was being made to claim exemption for employees of the corporation other than those whose places cannot be filled.

TWO INDICTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—Lewis Longwell and Hector Borgeaux, foreman at the plant of the Curtiss airplane and motor corporation at Hammondsport, were indicted this afternoon by a federal grand jury, charged with sabotage in willfully making war material in a defective manner. Judge John R. Hazel held the two in \$10,000 bail each for arraignment at Jamestown, next Tuesday.

AMERICAN TROOPS SMASH REPEATED AND DETERMINED GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

Desperate Effort of Huns Shows Importance Attached to Positions Captured By Americans—Germans Lose Heavily in Attack Against the Americans.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

American troops standing at Vaux, northwest of Chateau Thierry, have completely smashed repeated and determined counter-attacks by the Germans, who sought to oust the Americans from their new positions. That the Germans have tried desperately to reverse the decision in the battle is an indication that the occupation of Vaux is viewed as important by the enemy commanders.

Shelling Americans.

Over the lines held by General Pershing's men there has been bursting a storm of steel from the German cannon, high explosive and gas shells being intermingled in the projectiles hurled by the foe's cannon. The Americans, however, have not yielded a foot of ground, and, when the enemy has attacked, he has been permitted to approach close to the American lines before a storm of bullets has cut through his ranks and broke his attack.

As the result of these assaults the Germans have lost very heavily, the ground being covered with their dead and wounded. They have, in addition, lost many prisoners. The battle is still being fiercely waged.

French units are said to be engaged in the region of Vaux, but it is probable that they are not very numerous.

French Hit Germans.

The battle at Vaux has seemingly absorbed the most of the activity on the western side of the salient running north from the Marne, but far up toward the Oise river, at Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, a little village east of the edge of the De Laigue forest, the French have struck the German line over a front of nearly two miles and have penetrated to a depth of approximately half a mile. Prisoners to the number of 457 have been reported captured.

The British were unable to retain the positions they seized on Sunday near Bouzincourt, north of Albert. After a terrific bombardment, the Germans succeeded in recapturing the ground. On the north side of the Picardy sector at Boyelles and Moyenne and in the Lys sector, at Merris the British have taken prisoners in raiding operations.

Italians Shift Attack

The Italians have again shifted their attack, and this time have chosen the Piave front for a demonstration of their strength. After a bombardment which reached drumfire intensity, the Italians crossed the Piave north-east of Capo Sile. In spite of the flooded areas before them, they made some progress, which is admitted by Vienna, and captured 1,000 prisoners as well as taking

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

SOME CIVILIANS WILL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND THE NEW TRAINING CAMPS

Preference Will Continue to Be Given to the Enlisted Men TO OPEN AUGUST 1

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Orders restricting appointments to officers' training camps for the army and navy have been modified, it was learned today, and under a revised plan shortly to be announced, a limited number of civilians will be admitted to the five central officers' training camps at which new classes will be taken in every month. Preference will continue to be given to enlisted men, however, in making appointments and civilian applicants are to be admitted only to make up the quotas.

The camps will be located in conjunction with the five replacement divisions. The three infantry camps, which will be much the largest, will be at Camps Lee, Va.; Gordon, Ga., and Pike, Ark. The first of the new centralized classes will open August 1 and only enlisted men will be accepted in that class. The field artillery school will be at Camp Taylor, Ky., and the machine gun school at Camp Hancock, Ga. These two will receive their first classes July 15, and also will take in only enlisted men for the first class.

The course for infantry and machine gun officers will be four months, and for artillery officers three months. Reserve officers' training corps unit in the school or college nearest to the applicant's home. While men of draft age are eligible as civilians, it is pointed out that they would have a better chance to enter the officers' training camps if they were in the army. The same is true of older men, for in filling the camps the preference always will be given to enlisted men.

SHORT LINE RAILROADS REMAIN UNDER CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Will Keep 553 and Relinquish About 1,300 Others INCREASE MEN'S PAY

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The railroad administration announced tonight that 553 short line railroads had been retained under government control. All employees of these lines will receive the wage awards made to employees of the steam roads and others will be compensated under the general contract.

Control of approximately 1,300 short lines, terminal roads and main line feeders finally has been relinquished by the railroad administration which was given until July 1 by the original railroad contract act to turn back to private ownership, roads operations of which by the government was not regarded as essential. In the meantime congress passed a joint resolution extending the time for turning back the roads to next January 1 and providing that control of short lines should not be relinquished while connections or competing lines were continued under government control. Some senators have contended that this resolution would permit of roads relinquished again being taken over.

A delegation of senators, headed by Senator Smith of South Carolina, called on the president today to urge that he not veto the joint resolution which now is awaiting his action. The president was understood to have told the senators that he had not reached a final decision and the first would confer with the railroad administration officials.

At the railroad administration it was stated that some of the roads relinquished might be taken over again under contracts to be arranged by the owners. Each case, however, will be decided upon its individual merits, it was explained. With 167 main line roads already having been retained, the number now under government control is fixed at 720. They include steam, wharf corporations, suburban electric lines, union depots and bridge corporations.



AMERICAN SHIPPING NOW EXCEEDS TEN MILLION TONS WHILE RECORD FOR PAST YEAR IS THE GREATEST IN U. S. HISTORY

In Addition to Tonnage Permanently Under the Stars and Stripes, America Controls Great Fleet of Dutch Shipping and Other Vessels Operated Under the Direction of the Navy—Nearly Hundred Ships to Be Launched Today.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—On the eve of the greatest ship launching day in history, the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce announced tonight that the fiscal year just closed exceeded all previous years in new ships built in this country, giving the United States a merchant marine of 10,040,859 gross tons and numbering nearly 30,000 vessels.

In the twelve months ended June 30, there were 1,822 new ships of 1,430,753 gross tons numbered by the bureau, more than double the output of German yards in peace time. Great Britain's production in the same period has not been made public, but in the year ended May 31 amounted to 1,404,838 gross tons, or about seventy per cent of the normal annual output.

Ships Under Control. In addition to the merchant ships permanently under the Stars and Stripes, the sea-going fleet of cargo carriers controlled by the United States includes 200,000 tons of requisitioned Dutch ships and 404,700 tons operated by the army and navy as transports, hospital ships, supply transports and other auxiliary craft, besides yachts and similar vessels under 500 tons employed in considerable numbers in military and naval service.

One-half of the fiscal year's output of ships was completed in the last four months. The total included 253 sea-going steel steamers of 1,934,604 gross tons and 157 sea-going wooden vessels of 213,088 tons, the remainder being vessels for the lakes, rivers and domestic transportation, except one concrete sea-going steamer of 3,427 gross tons.

Even this record production, however, undoubtedly will be eclipsed in the fiscal year just starting, for many new yards are just beginning to get into full operation and the great fabricating yards have not yet begun to add finished ships to the cargo fleets.

Losses sustained by the merchant marine included for the last three months were \$2,045 tons of sea-going vessels, including ten of 14,707 gross tons sunk by submarines off the Atlantic coast in May and June. The gross tonnage of the shipping industry in this country in the last two years has been a close rival of many businesses which have given America its reputation as a great industrial nation. The records of the bureau of

navigation show that in the twelve months ended June 30, 1917, when the renaissance of shipbuilding had just started, there were completed in American yards 1,930 ships of 347,147 gross tons.

Another twelve months saw the number increased to 1,844 ships of 412,659 gross tons and in the year just ended the tonnage output was nearly doubled, while the number of ships grew to 1,822. Instead of small craft for domestic transportation, the yards now are building great ocean-going ships to carry men and supplies to France and later to establish new lines of communication between the United States and Latin-America and the Orient.

Nearly Hundred More. The launching of nearly 100 ships tomorrow, a declaration of American independence of foreign merchant marines, will be attended with words of appreciation from President Wilson, Chairman Hurley, General Pershing and the Americans fighting in Europe.

"We are all comrades in a great cause," declared the president in a message to be read in every shipyard. In the presence of an army of loyal workmen, second in size only to the fighting army overseas, "Your emporium's enthusiastic comment, while General Pershing, whose complete message was made public previously, declared: "With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail American shipbuilders."

President Wilson's message was contained in this letter to Chairman Hurley: "I am very glad to take part in celebrating the launchings of the Fourth of July and beg that you will make use of the following message: "I join with you in feeling the greatest pride in the diligence and skill and devotion which the men in the shipyards have exhibited in completing the fleet which is to be launched on the Fourth of July, and I hope that you will convey to them my congratulations and my pleasure in feeling that we are all comrades in a great cause."

The appreciation of the shipping board's chairman is contained in this telegram sent the managements of all yards: "Our historic launching today is a new declaration of independence. It is a stride. The big splash will go around the world. Your yard helped make it. Your employees are behind Pershing's men, behind the faith of France, the dogged courage of England, the

DOUBLE INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSION UNDER WAY

"Peculiar Circumstances" at Syracuse, N. Y., to Be Thoroughly Probed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 3.—A double investigation was under way to determine the cause of the fire and explosions which killed at least sixty workmen, injured more than three score, some probably fatally and destroyed the T. N. T. plant of the Semet-Solvay company at Split Rock, near here last night.

District Attorney John H. Walrath said several "peculiar circumstances" including the breakdown of the water and lighting systems would be thoroughly investigated.

The company was engaged in manufacturing T. N. T. for the United States. Ten buildings were destroyed and others damaged. The property loss is said to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The factory will be rebuilt without delay.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES DOWNED BY AMERICANS

Quentin Roosevelt Among the Fighters Against Hun Squadron.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 3 (By the Associated Press).—During the aerial fighting today four more enemy machines were brought down. Victories are claimed for Lieutenants J. H. Stephens, New York; K. L. Porter, Dowagiac, Mich.; Ralph O'Neill, Denver, and Maxwell Perry, Indianapolis.

All told on Tuesday and Wednesday the patrols from American pursuit squadrons in this sector engaged in about twenty combats, bringing down seven enemy planes. Two American aviators were lost and one was seriously wounded.

Among the airmen engaged in the fighting today was Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

vim of Italy. They will douse the kaiser.

"After that, these ships mean service to our neighbor nations ranged on democracy's side in Latin-America. Thanks and hearty good wishes from Mr. Schwab and myself. Let us all go back Friday morning to work for greater records. I believe you will share our satisfaction in June figures of ships completed and delivered, just completed, showing 280,400 tons actually put in service during June."

DESTROYERS NAMED. WASHINGTON, July 3.—Names of the fourteen torpedo boat destroyers to be launched tomorrow were announced tonight by the navy department as follows:

Bethlehem Union plant, San Francisco—the McKean, Harding, Gridley, Williams, Crane, Hart, Ingraham, Burns. New port News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, Newport News—the Thomas, Haraden, and Abbot. William Crampand Sons shipyard, Philadelphia—the Ephur and Elliot. Bethlehem Fore River plant, Quincy, Mass., the Maury.

THINKS MATCH ARRANGED.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 3.—Jack Evans, manager of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight pugilist announced here today that an agreement had been reached for Dempsey to box Fred Fulton tonight at Jersey City, N. J., July 20 and that twenty per cent of the proceeds, together with all of the motion picture rights and all of the concession receipts will be given to war charities. Kearns said that it was his understanding that the city officials had approved the bout.

BURNS WINNER.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Frankie Burns, of Jersey City, out fought Pete Herman, of New Orleans, bantamweight champion in an eight round bout at Jersey City. Burns weighed 120 pounds and his opponent a pound lighter.

THEY'RE OFF.

A LAKE PORT, July 4.—The first of nearly 100 ships which will be launched today in American shipyards in celebration of the Fourth of July slid down the ways at 12:01 this morning at a shipyard here. The vessel is a steel steamer of 3,400 tons and is named the "Lake Aurifer."

BODY OF SENATOR TILLMAN BROUGHT TO TRENTON, S. C.

Noted South Carolinian Died Early Yesterday Morning

FUNERAL SERVICES SIMPLE, BY REQUEST

Secretary Daniels Names Destroyer in Honor of Late Statesman

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Accompanied by committees from the senate and house, the body of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who died here early today, left Washington tonight at 7 o'clock for Trenton, S. C., where funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services will be conducted at the Presbyterian church, where the body will lie in state from the time of its arrival early in the afternoon.

In observing a request of Senator Tillman, the funeral services will be simple. None were held in Washington.

Accompany Body.

Senators and representatives accompanying the body to Trenton were: Senators Smith, of South Carolina; Swanson, of Virginia; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Overman, of North Carolina; Nelson, of Minnesota; Smoot, of Utah; Pomeroy, of Ohio; Fernald, of Maine; Phelan, of California; Sterling, of South Dakota; Owen, of Oklahoma; Trammell, of Florida, and McMillan, of Tennessee.

Representatives Lever, Byrnes, Ragsdale, Whaley, Nicholls, Dominick and Stevenson, of South Carolina; Padgett, of Tennessee; Vinson, of Georgia; Butler, of Pennsylvania; Walsh, of Massachusetts; Foss, of Ohio; Elliott, of Indiana; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Langley, of Kentucky; Williams, of Illinois; Austin, of Tennessee; and French, of Idaho.

Secretary Daniels was unable to accompany the party, but sent as his personal representative Rear Admiral MacGowan, paymaster-general of the navy.

DESTROYER NAMED TILLMAN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Daniels today named a new torpedo boat the Tillman in honor of the late Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, member of the naval affairs committee for nearly twenty-four years, and chairman of it for five years.

Secretary Daniels said in making the announcement: "During these later years, in feeble health, he has given himself unflinchingly to the work of increasing the navy, often permitting his seal to overtax his strength. He died as truly as his post of duty as any officer or sailor in the war zone. Therefore it is fitting that a destroyer should bear the name of a loyal fighter whose victories strengthened the navy."

"The country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Senator Tillman for the development of the navy. He had the vision of a powerful navy and lived to carry through measures that have enabled it to reach its present high state of efficiency and the legislation he championed will give to America a fighting navy worthy of

(Continued on Page Two.)

VIRTUAL SUBJUGATION OF POLAND PROPOSED BY THE TERMS OF GERMAN AIMS OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT ARE OF THE USUAL MODEST VARIETY

GERMANIZE POLAND

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED BY THE COURT CLERKS

North Carolina Association Ends Meeting—Cathey on Program.

(Special to The Citizen.) RALEIGH, July 3.—The North Carolina Association of Superior Court Clerks, in rounding up the work of this annual convention re-elected the officers who served last year and chose Wrightville Beach as the place for the 1919 convention. A special legislative committee was named by President C. C. Moore, consisting of W. S. Stevens, W. P. Byrd, W. M. Walker, J. N. Ellis and Virvinius Royster. Heard an address by W. M. Grant, of Greensboro on a uniform system. He spoke for W. M. Harris, of Wilmington, who could not attend. Special addresses included J. J. Barry clerk for Franking "Filing Court Papers," J. H. Cathey, of Buncombe, "Simplified Bookkeeping and Accounting," C. M. McCaughan, Winston-Salem, "Handling Trust Funds." This afternoon the visiting clerks inspected the Supreme court library, the hall of the office and the filix rooms of the secretary of state.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Germany proposed to settle the Polish question by the virtual subjugation of Poland, says an official dispatch today from Switzerland quoting the semi-official Augsburg Abend Zeitung. The aims of the German government are summed up by the newspaper as follows: "First, the frontiers of Poland will be determined definitely by the German high command. "Second, the Polish army will not go beyond 90,000 men and every attempt at new armament will be considered as a casus belli. "Third, the central powers will enjoy for fifty years in Poland the treatment of the most favored nation. "Fourth, the German mark will be for fifty years the only Polish money having an invariable legal tender. "Fifth, the Polish government will accept all inhabitants of Poland for public function without distinctions as to religion. This clause is meant to prevent the exclusion of Pro-Germans and Jews. "Sixth, the right to assemble and complete freedom of the press will be assured to subjects of the powers. "Seventh, the Polish authorities will be obliged to support a German school in every town or village where live more than ten German-speaking children. "Eighth, the subjects of the central powers will in no case be judged by Polish tribunals, but will depend entirely upon their own consular jurisdiction."