

ALLIES WILL NOT SHEATH THE SWORD UNTIL WORLD HAS BEEN MADE FREE

Freedom for World Must be
Settled "Once for All"
President Says.

MEETING HELD AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB

"There Can be no Compromise"
President Wilson
Tells His Auditors.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson today offered America's Declaration of Independence to the peoples of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheath 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 of thirty-three nationalities who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of this country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCornack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Acted for a People.
"Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people," the president said.

Elaborating the purposes for which the "associated peoples of the world" are fighting, the president reiterated that peace can be made only when the central powers agree to the destruction of militarism, the consent of the governed for all readjustments, the sacredness of treaties and the organization of a league for peace.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debating," the president asserted, "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."

FIGHTING ALONG LOWER REACHES OF THE PIAVE IS STILL MOST SEVERE

Aviators Destroy Bridges
and Italians Destroy
Austrians.

SOME RESISTANCE.
ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
Wednesday, July 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—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 under foot 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 twelve temporary bridges thrown across by the Austrians were destroyed by airplanes dropping small barrels of burning oil upon them.

AUSTRALIANS CELEBRATE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY BY DASHING ATTACK

Penetrate Mile and Half Into German
Positions With Aid of Tanks—American
Forces Take Part in Attack—Italians
Still Busily Engaged With Austrians.

(By The Associated Press)
By a great surprise attack on the German lines, planned especially as a celebration of American Independence day, Australian troops have wrested from the Germans the village of Hamel, east of Amiens, occupied Vaire and Hamel woods, south of the village and captured more than 1,500 prisoners. The Australians advanced under the cover of a smoke barrage and were led by tanks in the breaking of the enemy's line over a front of more than four miles. The attack penetrated a mile and a half into the German positions.

Americans In It.
The British war office has announced that American troops participated in the attack. This is the first time they have appeared in this part of the battle area.

The French also have struck savagely against the German lines, this time cutting through the enemy ranks near the town of Autrech, south of Moulin-Sous-Touvent, where on Tuesday night they won a local success and captured prisoners. Here the Germans lost 1,066 prisoners.

In both operations the allies have improved their positions by gaining rather high ground which can be readily defended if the Germans launch their expected offensive.

Italians Advance.
At the same time that the British, French and Americans were attacking the enemy, the Italians continued to advance in the area near the mouth of the Piave. Scattered machine gun emplacements have been cleaned out, while light boats from the Italian navy have entered the lagoons on the left flank of the Austrian armies and given valuable assistance to the land forces. The Italians also have won ground in the San Lorenzo valley, east of the Brenta river.

Announcement is made that Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, died Wednesday night. The heir to the throne is Yussef Izzeddun, cousin of the deceased sultan and a son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

Fighting in the German-soviet forces and the peasantry is reported from Yekaterinburg, the city in eastern Russia, where the main line of the Trans-Siberian railroad is joined by the branches of the road running to the north and south Russia. It was reported recently that the Czecho-Slovak troops were in control at Yekaterinburg and it is said that an army of 200,000 peasants, well armed has been formed there.

German attempts to drive American forces from their positions at Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, seemed to have failed utterly. There have been no further reports of desperate German efforts to regain the line from which they were unceremoniously ousted by the Americans Tuesday night.

In all the allied countries and their colonies the Amer-

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"PITCHFORK BEN" BURIED FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TRENTON, N. C.

Large Crowd of Notables
Attends Funeral of Late
Senator.

SERVICES SIMPLE.
TRENTON, S. C., July 4.—Funeral services for Benjamin Ryan Tillman, for nearly twenty-four years senator from South Carolina, were held in the Presbyterian church here this afternoon, burial following in the little cemetery close by, in the presence of some 3,000 persons, including representatives of both branches of congress, the navy department and Governor Manning of South Carolina and three former governors of the state. Floral offerings which were heaped about the casket in the church and covering the grave, came from hundreds of friends of the family, the president and Mrs. Wilson, members of the South Carolina delegation in congress; Secretary Daniels and the Rev. R. G. Shannonhouse, the Rev. E. C. Bailey and the Rev. B. R. Turpin.

Senator Lodge was detained in Washington on official business at the last moment but following a request made many years ago by Senator Tillman, he will later deliver the eulogy on his death.

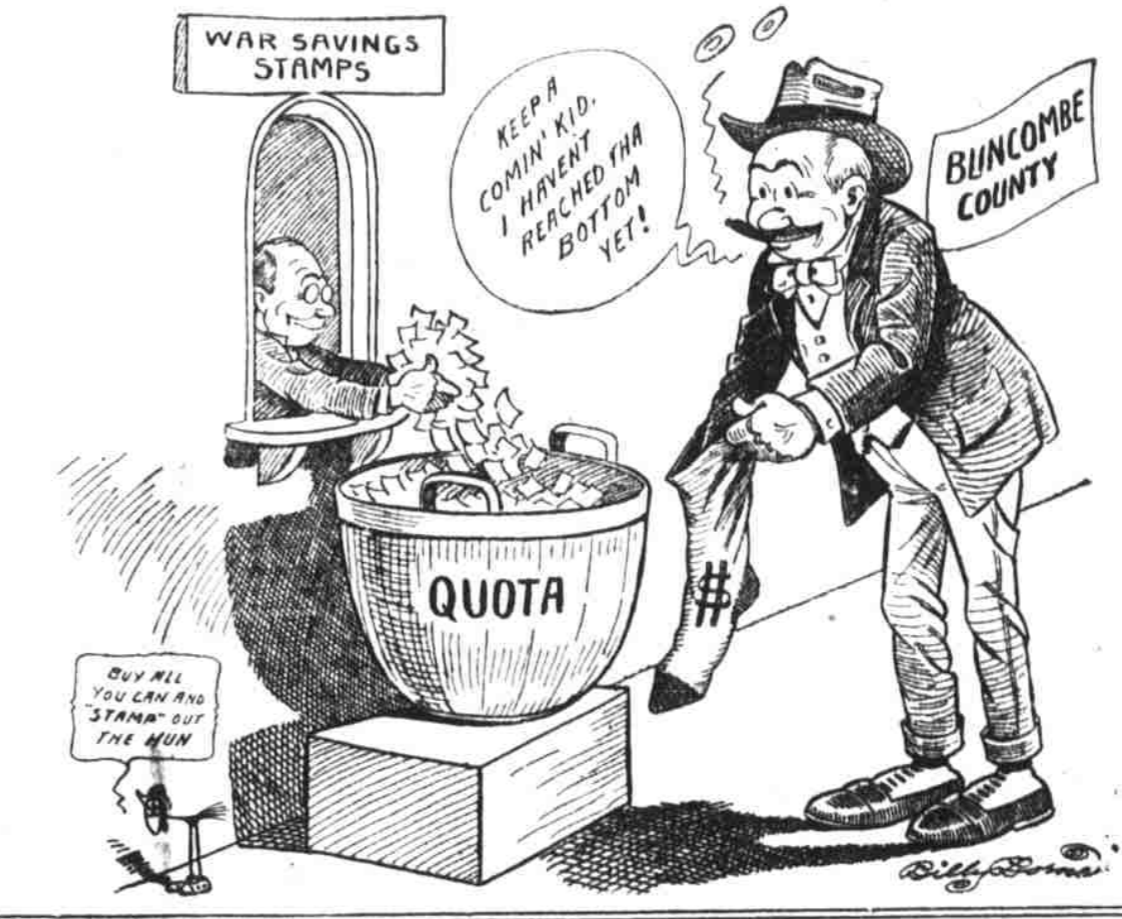
FIVE GERMAN U-BOATS DESTROYED BY BRITISH TRANSPORTS AND GUARDS

Thrilling Stories of the Destruction of Sea Wolves
Told.

STORIES CONFIRMED.
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 5,435 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, however, was sent to the bottom by an unseen submarine. A moment later, however, an American destroyer in the protecting fleet detected the under sea boat below the surface and dropped a depth bomb, making a direct hit, according to the story related here. The same evening a U-boat was sighted by the passenger vessel, whose gunners sank it by shell fire.

Fill The Basket



REPULSE OF THREE ENEMY RAIDING PARTIES BY AMERICANS NOTED IN GENERAL PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE

Intense Artillery Activity on Both Sides Northwest of Chateau Thierry Also Noted in Report—
German Platoon Commander Is Refused Reinforcement and Men Refuse to Advance—
No Special Activity in Picardy.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Repulse of three enemy raiding parties which attempted to reach the American lines in the Vosges was reported today in General Pershing's communique for yesterday. Intense artillery activity on both sides northwest of Chateau Thierry was noted.

Further description of the fighting along the American lines near Chateau Thierry, on the Marne and in Picardy is given in the second section of the communique. The dispatch follows:

Section A—Northwest of Chateau Thierry there has been intense artillery activity on both sides. In the Vosges three raiding parties which attempted to reach our lines were repulsed and suffered severely from our fire.

Section B—Northwest of Chateau Thierry the day of June 30 to July 1 was occupied by our troops mainly in preparation for the attack made during the evening of July 1 on Vaux. The preparation consisted in continuous and heavy harassing fire from our batteries commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The German artillery on the other hand was somewhat less active than on the preceding day. Its operations took the form of harassing and registration fire which fell mainly on the Marete Wood, Le Thiolet, LaCroisset, Bourbellein, La Paris road, Triangle farm, LaCense farm, the Belleau wood, Bouresches and La Vole Du Chatel.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's fire on Meneaux, Hill 204, our lines of Belleau Wood and our positions in the vicinity of Bouresches became heavy. The German infantry increased its machine, rifle and grenade fire especially from the region of Hill 204 and Vaux. Otherwise, there was no unusual activity until after the commencement of our attack, when the circulation of troops and vehicles in the German rear areas greatly increased.

Numerous Prisoners.
"Of the numerous prisoners taken in and around Vaux July 1 to July 2, one gave especially interesting information regarding the German counter-attack. The main points of his story were as follows:
"At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of July 1 his battalion while drilling in a rear area, suddenly received the order to fall in with marching equipment. At 7 o'clock they left camp and proceeded by the Chateau Thierry, Paris road and other minor roads through Vincelles to a point about 700 yards from Vaux. There they lay in readiness for the counter-

attack which was scheduled to take place at 8:15 o'clock. So heavy was the artillery fire on both sides however, that it was impossible for them to advance until 8:45 o'clock.

The counter-attack was performed by groups of eight men deployed in skirmish line and immediately followed by other groups of which each carried two light machine guns. After several attempts to go forward they were stopped by our machine guns.

Reinforcements Refused.
"Their platoon leader asked for reinforcements before attempting to go forward but reinforcements were refused and a continuation of the attack ordered. He next sent word that his platoon was receiving flanking fire from machine guns and could make no progress. Once again he was ordered to attack under all circumstances but his men now refused to obey. Another platoon came up, deploying on the left of the first, but this too was decimated by our fire. Finally the men received orders to save themselves as best they could. They then took refuge in a cellar where fifty or sixty of them surrendered shortly before 8 o'clock.

"On the day of June 29 and 30, the German artillery along the Marne did not maintain the activity shown on the day previous. The fire, which was mainly from guns of small caliber, was distributed almost impartially along the sector. A few gas shells were noted, this being the first occasion that gas has appeared in this sector for some time. German airplanes again showed moderate activity. Behind the German lines isolated and individual groups were seen here and there, a few of the men riding bicycles. During the night there was a plentiful display of red and white rockets of from one to four stars each in connection with the usual hanging ropes.

Picardy Field.
"In Picardy between noon June 29 and noon of the 30 there were no notable occurrences except the activity of the enemy's airplanes. His combat planes were more aggressive than usual and several fights ensued, in the course of which one German plane was brought down. A few bombs were again dropped by German machines during the night, falling on this occasion on our front lines. The total number of German planes was, however, distinctly below the average. The hostile artillery fire was light, consisting of slight harassing fire in our rear areas with short concentrations at Griveaux, the

Villers Wood and other points. Very little gas was used.

"In the German areas nothing of particular note was observed except that a party of forty to fifty Germans came under our rifle fire while moving in the vicinity of Fontaine Wood. They were scattered and put to flight. During the morning a propaganda balloon came down inside our lines."

TUESDAY'S REPORT CONTINUED.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—In a continuation of Tuesday's communique, General Pershing today reported in graphic detail on the successful American attacks near Chateau Thierry, Monday and described activities along the various fronts held by Americans during several preceding days.

The dispatch follows: The successful attack made by our troops in the Chateau Thierry region on the evening of July 1 was carried out by two battalions of United States Infantry. The attack was preceded by a finely executed artillery preparation which was executed by American batteries and lasted twelve hours. The infantry action commenced at 6 o'clock in the evening. All objectives were gained and our positions consolidated inside of one and a half hours. The enemy's losses were exceedingly heavy, one of his regiments being practically annihilated. The enemy's positions were taken at the point of the bayonet. The amount of material captured was very large, and included considerable quantities of ammunition.

"At 3:45 o'clock in the morning the German counter-attack. Thanks to the thorough consolidation of the position which had been made, the counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in killed and wounded. It also resulted in the taking of prisoners so far counted is over 500 and includes six officers. Our casualties were light, considering the success obtained.

Considerable Activity.
"In the Chateau Thierry region, between noon June 29 and 30 there was considerable activity of various sorts although no important developments took place. The German artillery was again aggressive, delivering much harassing fire during the morning hours. This was directed in part on our advance positions along the Belleau, Clerembauts and Marete

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CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCES CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK

Allied Naval Guards Increased But Took No Part in Fighting.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Diplomatic advice received today from Vladivostok said the city was quiet with Czecho-Slovak forces in complete control after enforcing general disarmament and occupying the principal government buildings. American, British and Japanese naval guards who have been on duty for months guarding war stores, were reinforced from ships in the harbor when it became apparent that the Czecho-Slovaks were preparing to take charge of the city by force. They apparently had no part in the fighting however.

"ASHEVILLE" LAUNCHED AT CHARLESTON YARD

Christened by Miss Alyne Reynolds Amid Cheers of Thousands.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Gunboat number 21, the first to be constructed at Charleston navy yard, was launched here today before thousands of spectators who cheered as the trim little fighter took the water. The vessel was named in honor of Asheville, N. C., and christened by Miss Alyne Reynolds of that city. The Asheville measures 241 feet in length with a beam of forty-one feet and a displacement of 1,575 tons. It will mount three 4-inch guns carry a crew of 160 men.

TELEGRAPH RESOLUTION IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

Brief Holiday Session of the House—Sims Will Urge Passage.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The resolution introduced by the president to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems was favorably reported by the commerce committee today at a brief holiday session of the house. Chairman Sims announced that he expected to urge its passage tomorrow, but leaders in both senate and house went ahead with plans for a recess late this week which called for putting over the resolution until congress reassembles in August.

GREAT SPLASH OF VESSELS IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.

Many Vessels Were Sent
Overboard According to
Schedule.

TWO WORLD RECORDS BROKEN ON PACIFIC

Figures Do Not Include
Naval Vessels
Launched.

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 shipbuilders of the United States. From one minute after 12 o'clock last night when the first ship was launched at Stags or Wils, 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.

Fifty-two Reported.
The offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation were kept open all day and late into the night to receive official reports of the launchings. Incomplete reports gave the number of vessels sent overboard as fifty-two, of which thirty-three were steel and the other nineteen 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 of the initial dip of the big fleet. The exact number of launchings probably will not be known until tomorrow.

From the Pacific coast Charles Plez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, wired that the Union plant of the Bethlehem Steel corporation had made a world record by launching 7,800 dead-weight tons, represented by four ships, in one yard in one day. A second record was broken by this plant by building one of the ships, the Defiance, a 12,000-ton boat, in thirty-eight days immediately after the launching six keels were laid, making a third record.

The Great Lakes Engineering Works reported the launching of three ships at its Ecorse, Mich., plant and added that "this our portion of today's happy greetings to the Kaiser."

At Manitowoc, Wis., where a 3,400-ton ship was launched, the honor of christening the vessel was given to the wife of the host of the receiving gang that made the best record from June 11 to July 1.

In many of the yards new keels were immediately laid after the ships left the ways.

NEARLY READY.
TAMPA, Fla., July 4.—After the (Continued on Page Two.)

FRENCH VILLAGES HOLD CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF AMERICA'S "FOURTH"

Buildings Decorated With
French and American
Flags.
GRAVES DECORATED.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES
IN FRANCE, July 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—French villages where there are Americans presented a truly American appearance today, French soldiers and civilians joining the Americans in celebrating the fourth and making the holiday of both nations. Civil and military buildings and business places and private residences were decorated with American and French flags and the colors of the other allies. Children in the streets waved small flags for honor of the Americans, many of the boys and girls throwing wild flowers at passing American automobiles and motor trucks. Hundreds of French automobiles moving back and forth in the front were adorned with American and French flags.

Many villages were enlivened by athletic games participated in by American soldiers while impressive ceremonies were held at some of the army posts.