

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS A MOST NOTABLE ADDRESS

July Fourth Observed In Old Land In Marked Manner

JOHN BULL HEARTILY CELEBRATES FOURTH OF JULY

Stars and Stripes to be Seen on All Hands—A Big Fellowship Meeting Held—King Threw First Ball in Match

By Courier Leased Wire London, July 4.—No country ever celebrated the national anniversary of another country as the people of Great Britain to-day are celebrating 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 is being commemorated. Announcement from Washington that the United States had sent over seas their 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 on Wednesday night. The theatres 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 are put on official and business buildings all over London. For the second time in history the Stars and Stripes were above the great tower of the Parliament Buildings in Westminster alongside the Union Jack. 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 were allotted to American soldiers and sailors. The meeting opened with the bands of the Coldstream Guards playing the Star Spangled Banner. President Bryces, 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 N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council of Canada. Major George H. Putnam, of New York, proposed a resolution expressing profound satisfaction that the two great English-speaking races find themselves side by side in the cause of justice and liberty. The resolution was seconded by Professor Cunby, of Yale University. Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the United States naval forces in the war zone, and General Riddle of the United States army, then went to speak. 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. At noon the bells of St. Paul's and the Southwark Cathedral were rung. It is impossible to catalogue all the tributes of friendship which marked the day. The Dean of Westminster conducted a special service in Westminster Abbey at which the hymn of the Republic was sung and the Star Spangled Banner played. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett held a special service in Westminster chapel and services were conducted in many other churches. The outdoor event which attracted much attention was the baseball game between American soldiers and sailors, which King George and the Princess Mary, the King's wife and the first ball. The newspapers say that President Wilson must reciprocate after the war by coming over to England and taking off at a football game. The baseball games at Chislehurst accommodated 40,000. Twice that number of tickets might easily have been sold. After the game English women will serve tea to 500 American soldiers in Kensington Palace Park. The night is to be crowded with entertainments. The principal feature will be a dinner at which the American Society will be hosts. Celebrations will be held in many other cities, notably Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield.

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS A MEMORABLE ADDRESS AT MOUNT VERNON TO-DAY

July 4th Marked by a Vigorous Speech on Part of Chief Executive—The Destruction of Military Autocracy Must be Rendered Complete and Final—Plot of Germany is Written Upon Every Scene and Act of Tragedy.

By Courier Leased Wire. WASHINGTON, July 4.—At an Independence Day gathering at Mount Vernon, home and tomb of George Washington, President Wilson today addressed a small gathering of officials and of diplomats of the Allied nations. But he spoke to the world, and he spoke the logical sequel to his "Force without stint or limit" declaration of several weeks ago. Unreservedly the President declared that there could be no thought of a peace which did not mean the destruction of military autocracy or its reduction to virtual impotence. "A reign of law, based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind," was the way he summarized in a single sentence the objects of humanity in the world war.

Whether the President was addressing his remarks directly to the recent speech of German Foreign Secretary von Kuehmann, or to the foreshadows of a renewed German peace offensive, or whether he merely took the occasion of the celebration of American Independence to emphasize to the world the war aims of the nation, can only be divined. He did not deal with the progress of the war or any particular phase of it, but he spoke eloquently of America's attitude toward Germany's so-called peace treaties in the east by grouping the people of Russia "for the moment unorganized and helpless," among the peoples of the world standing against the enemies of liberty.

From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies around us and conceive anew the purpose that must set men free. It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they are setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. FOR ALL MANKIND. 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 here, 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 purposes; desired no special 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 planned. Our case differs from their's 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 this great war by whose inspiration we draw to-day. 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 PLAINLY WRITTEN. This, then is our conception

FRENCH AND BRITISH BOTH SCORE SUCCESSES

Hair's Men Push Their Lines More Than a Mile—Foch's Men Also Advance After Two Attacks

By Courier Leased Wire London, July 4.—British troops this morning delivered an attack in the region east of Amiens, capturing the village of Hamel, northeast of Villers-Bretonneux, and advancing their line in this region to a depth of more than a mile. The text of the statement reads: "This morning we carried out a successful operation between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme and the village of Hamel has been captured and our line has been advanced to an average depth of 2,000 yards. The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Janscapelle sectors." The French Also. Paris, July 3.—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 to-day's War Office announcement. Later the French delivered another attack in the same region, between Autrech and Moulin-sous-Touvent, giving them further gains of territory. The entire operations

netted the French a gain of ground on a front of more than three miles to a maximum depth of approximately three-fifths of a mile. The French took 1,066 prisoners. The statement follows: "North of Montdidier, between Montdidier and the Oise, and on the right bank of the Meuse, the French carried out several raids, bringing back prisoners. "Between the Oise and the Aisne at 7:30 o'clock last night French troops attacked the German lines west of Autrech, on a front of two kilometers (one and a quarter miles), and made an advance of about 800 metres. Later in the evening a new attack was made in the same region, between Autrech and Moulin-sous-Touvent at the moment when the Germans were preparing a counter-attack. The French made a further gain of ground. The entire advance which extended on a front of five kilometers (3.7 miles) reached a depth of 1,200 metres at certain points. "The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the course of these actions is 1,066, including 18 officers. One of our battalions alone took more than 300 prisoners."

CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA

In Connection With Threatened Railway Strike

By Courier Leased Wire Ottawa, July 4.—Throughout the morning representatives of the railway companies and of the Federated Trades were in conference with members of the government with a view to reaching a settlement of the matters in dispute. The committee of the cabinet which has the matter in hand, is composed of Hons. Dr. Reid, Frank Carroll, A. K. Maclean, C. J. Doherty, Senator Robertson and T. W. Crothers, minister of labor. The representatives of the committee of Federated Trades were first taken into consultation by the cabinet sub-committee, afterwards the sub-committee consulted with the representatives of the company and railway war board. Fifty thousand employes are affected by the demands for increased wages submitted. They comprise shopmen, mechanics, repairers, boilermakers and so forth, and do not include the operating staff. The men have notified the Railway War Board that they must have a final answer by two o'clock to-day. No indication has as yet been given when the strike will begin in the event of no conclusion being reached.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN REGISTERED

By Courier Leased Wire Ottawa, Ont., July 4.—A noteworthy feature of the registration returns so far received is the preponderance of females registering in the districts. In Centre and North Toronto, for example, the figures are: Males, 28,000; females, 50,866. The figures for Western Ontario districts so reported as follows: Wellington South... 16,656 12,293 Halton... 6,454 7,146 Waterloo North... 11,800 15,199 Waterloo South... 10,029 11,674 Bruce South... 7,276 7,923 Essex North... 19,716 15,374 Essex South... 9,818 9,238 Lambton East... 8,592 8,986 Elgin West... 8,320 10,075 Elgin East... 5,370 5,694 Oxford South... 7,493 7,723 Oxford North... 7,646 8,345 Brant... 5,223 5,936 Brantford... 11,055 12,325 Lincoln... 14,244 15,325 Wentworth... 11,589 9,487 Hamilton West... 19,901 27,952

NATIONS REPRESENTED By Courier Leased Wire New York, July 4.—More than 100,000 men and women, representatives of thirty-four nationalities, were in line to-day behind a contingent of American fighting men in the greatest patriotic parade and pageant ever witnessed in New York city. Soon after 8:30 o'clock this morning when the American section started up Fifth avenue from Washington Square, other contingents began forming in nearby streets to join in the parade. Hour after hour this program went on, followed by a stream of humanity kept moving up the parade course between sidewalks and stands filled by thousands of cheering people. The last contingent was not due to assemble to take its place in the parade until 8 p.m., or ten hours after the first section formed in line. The pageant feature of the parade, consisted of 125 floats, Great Britain being represented by two. There were also 150 bands in the parade to furnish the marching music. Above the heads of the marchers during the twelve hours of the parade, twenty military airplanes circled in battle formation, while other flyers bombarded the spectators with joyous bombs.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, July 4.—The barometer continues high and from Ontario eastward and is now lowest in northern Manitoba with indications that changes will be very slow. Showers have been all most general in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and northern Alberta and also in Maritime provinces. Forecasts. Light winds, fine and moderately warm. Friday—Fair at first then becoming showery.



"BLUE DEVILS" SALUTE TORONTO AFTER WARM RECEPTION AT UNION STATION Thousands of people cheered the brave Alpine Chasseurs, whom the Huns learned to know as "Blue Devils," when the French warriors arrived at the Toronto Union Station Saturday. The photographer has snapped the commander of the party, Lieut. Albert LeMoine, as he stood in the automobile with Senator Claude MacDonnell, who is in charge of the local reception. The other picture shows the other two officers of the Blue Devils, Lieut. Roger Cluzeau and Lieut. J. Canal, standing at salute, facing the C.O.T.C. guard of honor.

ITALIANS TAKEN BY ENEMY MADE TO WORK UNDER FIRE

Were Placed in the Austrian Lines Within Reach of Italian Guns

By Courier Leased Wire Italian Army Headquarters, July 3.—(By The Associated Press.) In their successful thrust northeast of Monte Grappa, between the Brenta and the Piave, Tuesday the Italians gained important new positions which had been held by the Austrians since last December. In addition to taking several hundred prisoners from the enemy, the Italians also recaptured Italian soldiers. The Italians said they had been forced to work on the Austrian lines, under the fire of the Italian guns.

The new positions dominate the River Brenta at Val Stagna, which is the gateway to the lower valley of the Brenta. West of the river the Fronsale Valley offers a strategic approach for the Austrians, but it cannot be used by them now because the Italians early in the week gained the Col Del Rosso.

Message From Pershing to the Premier

Paris, July 4.—General Pershing today sent the following message to David Lloyd George: "The American Army in France feels special satisfaction in knowing that yours is beside it for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. I have learned with equal pleasure that the people of England are uniting with our soldiers and sailors to celebrate the Fourth with unusual brilliance—uniting for a manifestation of sympathy and international concord which will remain a memorable date in the history of our two nations."

WOMEN ONLY.

Women only know the drudgery and hardship of the disinfecting ways of housekeeping. Happily, these conditions need exist no longer, for modern science and invention have produced many wonderful appliances that will transform the hard labor of other days into pleasurable occupation. There are, however, many unfortunate women who do not possess any of these articles. And all for the foolish reason that they or their husbands, do not believe they can afford them. Such people should begin immediately to study the Want Ads. of The Courier. Second-hand, modern household appliances are constantly being advertised at prices all can pay. Telephone 189.