

Australians Honour Independence Day

By Capture of Hamel Village and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners. Americans Hold Positions. The "Glorious Fourth" Celebrated By Allies, and in South America. Wilson Preaches "the Reign of Law."

WAR SUMMARY.

By a great surprise attack on the German lines, planned especially as a celebration of American Independence Day, Australian troops have freed from the enemy the village of Hamel, east of Amiens, occupied since the capture of the village of Hamel, south of the village of Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme and the village of Hamel has been captured and our line has been advanced to an average depth of two thousand yards. The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Jene-Cappell sectors.

HAMEL CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 4.—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 two thousand yards. The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Jene-Cappell sectors.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 4.—Australian troops attacked the German lines northeast of Villers-Bretonneux on the Somme from this morning and beside taking Hamel village are said to have battled their way forward beyond Hamel and Villers-Bretonneux. To the north of the region between the Somme and the Ancre another smashing blow was struck by British troops which advanced the front line four hundred yards along a width of 12 hundred yards. Several hundred prisoners were taken in the advance.

NO COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—At an Independence gathering at Mount Vernon, home and tomb of George Washington, President Wilson to-day addressed a small gathering of

officials and 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 the German Foreign Secretary, Von Kuehlmann, or to the foreboding 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 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 towards 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. The President's address in part was: "This is surely a fitting place (Mount Vernon), 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, and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act. This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plainly upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the people 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 are still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, are an isolated, friendless group of governments who seek no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own, by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fully in their hands; governments which use 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 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 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 destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere that can be 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; the settlement of every question of territory, of sovereignty, of economic 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; the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principle of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that governs 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 of conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right; the est-

ablishment 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 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 for hope, for justice, and for social freedom and opportunity. I can fancy that the air of this place carries the scent of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here the first started forces which the great nation 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 aroused 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 purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

PARIS, July 4.—General Pershing to-day sent the following message to Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain: "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 brilliancy, uniting for a manifestation of sympathy and international concord which will remain a memorable date in the history of our two nations."

ENGLAND CELEBRATES.

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 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 entertained with great hospitality. Outdoor events which attracted most attention was the baseball game between American soldiers and sailors, which King George will attend with the Queen and Princess Mary, and the King throws out the first ball. The newspapers say that President Wilson must reproach after the war by coming over to England and kicking off at a football game."

RECIPROCAL MESSAGE.

PARIS, July 4.—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 these great Allied nations together stands as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principle 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."

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Fads and Fashions.

Heavy crepe smocks are embroidered with heavy cottons in dull colors. A black satin frock has a vest of white batiste embroidered in black silk. A dress of heavy, oyster-white tussore silk has a skirt quilted in rose color.

French women are wearing white sailor hats with plain black bands on them. Collars and cuffs to match lighten up the navy dresses of heavy material. Calico, cretonne and percale in dark colors are very suitable for street frocks.

Pink and white striped materials make the most fashionable summer dresses. Some of the prettiest veils are figured and are simply thrown over the hat.

The new high mushroom hats are very apt to have heavy wool embroidery. With beige and biscuit colored frock hats of positive hues are most desirable. Although short sleeves are in vogue, gingham and pongees keep the longer ones.

Automobile coats are made of rubberized silk or leather lined with plain tweed. Three-quarters and just-below-the-elbow sleeves have a slight flare to relieve awkward lines.

A Pleasant Party.

A very enjoyable time was spent Wednesday afternoon, when a party of friends, including the following, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. James, Capt. Kean, mother and sister, Mrs. Capt. Burke and Miss Burke, and Miss Dalton drove to Brennan's, where tea was served. After a little time spent in social pleasure, the party returned to town.