

SOUNDS ANEW THE DOOM OF TYRANNY

President Proclaims a Reign of Law as Object in World War

DEFENDS HELPLESS RUSSIA

New And Unqualified Consecration Of America To Struggle For Clearing Military Autocracy From The Earth Is Independence Day Answer To Huns—A Notable Independence Day Assemblage Of Officials And Foreign-born Loyal Citizens At The Tomb Of Washington—A Belgian's Speech.

Washington—From the shadow of Washington's tomb President Wilson on the Fourth of July offered America's Declaration of Independence to the people of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its Allies will not sheathe 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.

President Wilson's speech at Mount Vernon was as follows:
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 as a whole, 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 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.

Spoke For A People.

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 cause 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.

It Must Be Settled Now.

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 hap-

PIREWORKS KILL TWO.

Two Others Also Believed Dead In Warehouse Blast.
San Francisco.—Two boys were killed instantly, two more are believed to have met a similar fate and one was injured, probably fatally, when they accidentally exploded some fireworks in a warehouse while attempting to steal fire-crackers. According to the police, the injured boy admitted he had dropped a lighted match near the explosives.

GETS CUP FOR BEATING U-BOAT.

Permission Given Lieutenant Boesch To Accept Gift From Azores.
Washington.—Official permission has been given Lieut.-Com. J. H. Boesch, until recently in charge of the naval collier Orion, to accept the loving cup presented to him by the citizens of Ponta Delgada, Azores, in recognition of his attacking and driving off the German submarine which was bombarding that city some months ago.

ness 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 plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world, not only the people 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 armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who spread 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 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.

But One Issue Possible.
There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated and peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be 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 the 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 may 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 toward 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.

FOR REIGN OF LAW.
These great objects can be put into 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 balance 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 accent 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 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 a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

There are now 5,063 prisoners of war in England working in agriculture and 1,409 more are to be employed.

BIG TRANSPORT SUNK BY U-BOAT

Former Liner Sent Down on Homeward Voyage

THE THIRD TRANSPORT SUNK

Six Of Crew Are Missing—No Army Personnel Or Passengers Aboard Covington.

Washington.—The American army transport Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port. No army personnel or passengers were aboard.

The Navy Department's announcement of the torpedoing of the Covington said none of the officers and men landed was "seriously injured." Apparently some of them were hurt, but the number probably was not given in Vice-Admiral Sims' dispatch.

The Covington was struck, while proceeding with a fleet of other transports, convoyed by destroyers. The submarine was not sighted.

The torpedo struck just forward of the engine room bulkheads, said the Navy Department's announcement, "and the engine room and fire room were rapidly flooded. With its motive power gone, the vessel was helpless, and, facing the possibility of the torpedoing of another ship in the convoy, the Covington was temporarily abandoned. This was done in excellent order and the officers and crew were taken on board a destroyer. The submarine was not seen."

At daybreak, the captain, several officers and a number of members of the crew returned to supervise salvaging operations. Another vessel and two tugs took the Covington in tow in the effort to get her to port, but she was too badly damaged to keep afloat and sank.

There was no explanation by the department as to whether the six men were missing after the transfer of the crew from the troop ship to the destroyer or after the transport actually went down. It was feared, however, that they either were killed by the force of the explosion or were caught by the splash of water into the engine and fire rooms.

The Covington was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, which was laid up at Boston and was taken over when the United States entered the war. She was 608 feet long, of 6,339 gross tonnage and had a speed of 15½ knots an hour.

The Covington is the second of the great German liners seized at the outbreak of the war to be sent down by Germany's sea wolves and is the third American troop ship to be destroyed. All were homeward bound. The former Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln was sunk last May 21 and the Anilles, formerly a Morgan liner, was sent down last October 17.

Officers here believed that the submarine was on the surface recharging its batteries when the convoy came along and that it submerged immediately after discharging the torpedo without attempting further attack on the fleet. The theory that the submarine made off in haste would seem to be borne out by the fact that the transport's crew was transferred to one of the destroyers without apparent incident. Some surprise was occasioned by the fact that the submarine did not return after the fleet had proceeded and undertaken to finish the sinking of the Covington.

The Covington was the first American transport to be sunk while in convoy. President Lincoln and the Anilles having been destroyed when returning home without the protection of war craft.

AMERICANS REACH ITALY.

First Contingent Has Established Itself In Camp.

Rome.—The first contingent of American troops to arrive in Italy has within forty-eight hours established itself in camp. The men are sleeping under their own tents and feeding from their own kitchens, which was provided by the American Red Cross before the men started.

The rapidity of the mobilization to their new quarters has created a most favorable impression. The Americans are in the spirits and excellent health, but the Red Cross will within a week establish a complete hospital near the camp.

ASKS ABOUT COASTAL CANALS.

Senate Seeks Data On Connecting Chesapeake With Buzzard's Bay.

Washington.—The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, directing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the Senate with information regarding the advisability of connecting Chesapeake Bay, Delaware River, New York Bay and Massachusetts and Buzzard's Bays by a series of canals.

MILLION MEN NOW SAFE IN FRANCE

Greatest Overseas Movement of Troops in History

MILLIONS MORE ARE GOING

Not A Single American Transport Carrying Troops To Battlefields In France Sunk By A U-boat.

Washington.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on July 1. This was made known by President Wilson, who gave to the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record achievement which the President said "must cause universal satisfaction."

The first units—non-combatant—left American shores on May 8, 1917. General Pershing followed twelve days later and at the end of the month, 1,718 men had started for the battlefields of France. June saw this number increased by 12,261 and thereafter: khaki-clad "crusaders" from the western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream until upwards of 300,000 had departed when the great German thrust began last March.

President Wilson's determination to meet Germany's supreme effort with the utmost of America's available man power to assist the desperately resisting French and British armies is sharply reflected in the movement of troops during the last three months. The March sailings of 83,811 were increased in April to 117,212. May saw another 244,345 men embark and last month 276,372 were sent away, making a total for the three months of 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said later, put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program.

Substantially thirty divisions are now in France ready to meet whatever move the German Staff has in preparation. Some of these divisions already have been formed into the First Field Army under Major General Liggett, others are holding trench sectors at important points along the battle line and still others have been broken up and brigaded with the French and British troops. And so, when the German thrust comes, the Americans will be called upon to play no small part in meeting it.

Secretary Baker wrote the President that the supplies and equipment in France for the million men who have gone is shown by latest reports to be adequate and added that "the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply."

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Over 100 Believed Dead Or Injured At TNT Plant Near Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Many persons were killed or injured in two terrible explosions at the huge plant of the Semet-Solway Company, located at Split Rock, a suburb.

The force of the explosion rocked the city. Plate-glass windows in the business section were broken and residences swayed perceptibly, causing their occupants to rush into the streets.

The police believe the list of dead and injured will amount above 100 when final details are available. Incomplete returns showed 16 persons had been killed.

Unequipped with fire apparatus, volunteer firemen were unable to make headway against the spreading flames. Columns of flames shot 200 feet in height. The heat was so intense that it cracked glass hundreds of yards away and a thick noxious smoke combined to handicap the fire-fighters and rescues.

CAN'T TRUST THE HUNS.

Plan To Send U. S. Hospital Ship Without Convoy Held Up.

Washington.—Plans for the sailing of the American hospital ship Comfort, which it was proposed to send through the submarine zone without convoy, have been delayed by the ruthless destruction of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle. It is not yet decided whether the original plans will be changed.

258 Persons Believed Lost.

London.—A thorough search of the waters in the vicinity of the spot where the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle was sunk by a German submarine has resulted in no further survivors being found. An official statement issued by the Admiralty says it may be assumed that only 24 out of the 258 persons on board were saved.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons, said that one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle was an unspeakable outrage. Nothing could be gained, he added by talking about this last example of frightfulness.

HUNS SMASHED BY AMERICANS

Big German Counter-Attack is Crushed

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

Desperate German Effort To Regain Important Position Won By The Americans Ends In Dismal Failure.

American Forces on the Marne.—A counter-attack made by the Germans against the new positions won the night before by the American forces to the west of Chateau-Thierry was completely broken up. The Americans did not give up a foot of ground which they had captured.

Reports from the advanced front, brought back through a heavy enemy barrage, confirmed the earlier statements that the Americans have reached their every objective and are holding every point.

An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information.

The total number of Germans captured by the Americans is now estimated to number about 500, including seven officers. Many groups of prisoners have been sent to the rear. Others have been located in hospitals where they were taken after being wounded.

The German counter-attack which was fiercely conducted, was launched against the American positions at 3 o'clock in the morning. It resulted in the Americans further increasing their number of prisoners. Virtually the remainder of the enemy attacking force was annihilated.

In a brilliant operation after hard fighting, American troops on this front captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau-Thierry and two patches of wooded land.

The Americans took 275 German prisoners, including five officers and captured a quantity of machine guns and other equipment.

In the Vaux region the Americans took the Germans completely by surprise. Most of the prisoners were taken out of cellars and dugouts.

How many Germans were killed, of course, is unknown, but from the number of dead in plain view at various places the total must have been considerable.

HUNDRED SHIPS ARE LAUNCHED.

Ceremonies Held In Yards In The East And West.

Washington.—America's merchant fleet, grown to 19,940,659 gross tons by the construction of 1,622 new ships of 1,450,793 tons in the fiscal year ended June 30, was augmented by the unprecedented launching of about 100 ships.

The feat of the loyal army of workmen which made the launchings possible received due recognition from the highest officials directing the war activities of the nation.

"We are all comrades in a great cause," declared President Wilson in a message read as part of the launching ceremonies in 76 yards. From General Pershing came the thanks of the American fighting men in Europe for the support of which the launchings are substantial evidence.

"With such backing we cannot fail to win," asserted the commander of the United States Army in France.

Chairman Hurley, chief of the men directing the shipbuilding program, did not stint his praise of the men actually building the ships in expressing the appreciation of the Shipping Board for the work accomplished.

PRAY AS WE GO.

Move To Pause For Supplication Blocked In Senate.

Washington.—Consideration of a resolution by Senator Myers, of Montana, requesting the President to order the nation to pause one minute each day to pray for success of the war was blocked in the Senate by Senator Thomas, of Colorado. "Let us pray as we work and work whether we pray or not," said the Colorado Senator in refusing unanimous consent to take up the resolution.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, joined in the opposition with the suggestion, "I think we ought to get along a little more rapidly in our war work and pray as we go."

Senator Myers, of Montana, author of the resolution, and Senator Phelan, of California, spoke briefly in its favor.

FOR \$9,500,000,000 IN BONDS.

Senate Finance Committee Approves Bill Passed By House.

Washington.—The new bond bill, which just passed the House, providing \$9,500,000,000 for domestic purposes and \$1,500,000,000 for loans to the Allies, was approved by the Senate amendment ordered reported favorably.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

A wonderful assortment of relics and old jewelry was placed in the melting pot opened by the D. A. R. in New Castle. Old watches, loving cups, broken jewelry, tin foil and other materials were showered upon those in charge.

Three thousand five hundred dollars was pledged at a meeting held in the courthouse at Montrose for thrift stamps. Lincoln L. Ayers, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting as did William H. Warner and Father Broderick, of Montrose. County Chairman Winfield Martin presided.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has started the employment of women to act as bookkeepers and time clerks in the shops at Delano, the Misses Minnie Faust and Augusta Depew being the first to be put on the job. Women gate tenders, navies, section hands, car cleaners and car inspectors are in service on local lines.

Rev. F. W. Fleck, pastor of a church in Little, is not going to have the edifice closed during next winter. He has appealed to the members to contribute coal and by this means he has secured sufficient fuel to last until next spring.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has ordered prosecution of a number of firms which are charged by agents of the state with selling cottonseed oil for olive oil. It is alleged that the cottonseed oil has been shipped to New York from southern ports and placed in cans labeled olive oil.

Due to war conditions, there will be hardly a male teacher in the schools of Lawrence county next fall, County Superintendent of Schools C. F. Ball announces.

The hotels that serve sandwiches over the bar in Reading may sell only one to each customer, according to a new order by Food Administrator Davies, and each sandwich must be limited to two ounces of bread. The penalty will be steps to have the license revoked.

Violating a proclamation of the chief burgess of Shamokin in which he placed a ban upon all fireworks, five young men were arrested and heavily fined. Plans are under way to give Shamokin the most memorable Fourth of July in her history without the use of pyrotechnics of any kind.

Lewis A. Lenhart, of Somerset, Somerset county, who was recently reported as missing in France, has been located in a German prison camp at Darmstadt by the American Red Cross.

At the closing session of the national convention of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church, representing 33,000 members in America, held in New Castle, a resolution was passed unanimously asking congress to eliminate the liquor traffic in America at once.

Joseph Pontry, of Hazleton, Heights, broke local shell making records at the Jeanesville iron works when he turned out 1682 in an eight-hour shift. The previous high score was 1240 and there is great rivalry among all the munition plant staff.

His foot catching in fire hose when he was overbalanced and thrown from a firetruck traveling at a speed of fifty miles an hour, Albert DeLong, Jr., of Johnson City, was dragged 200 feet along a hard-surfaced road. He is in a precarious condition.

Food Administrator H. H. Metzger, of Cumberland county, apprehended Howard Miller, of Newville, for having in his possession 1000 pounds of sugar and selling it in quantities of from thirty to fifty pounds. Miller was forced to make a contribution of \$100 to the Red Cross.

Miss Ruth Welker, of Shamokin, who graduated from the Bloomsburg Normal school, completed a notable school attendance record. She attended school for fourteen years, and during that time was never tardy nor missed a day. She was valedictorian of her class in the Shamokin High school.

Three suits for \$36,000 damages were brought in civil court in Reading by heirs of Mrs. Annie F. Pensyl against Carl Stegman, a business man, whose auto collided with that of Mrs. Pensyl on a street in Reading last August. Mrs. Pensyl was injured and died some time after.

Frederick McCormick, upon going out into the hayfield at his home near Watsonstown, found his son, Oscar McCormick, twelve years old, with his neck fast in the hayrake, dead. No one saw the accident. The boy's neck was broken. The horses stood still, apparently awaiting the command to start.

Wayne Talada, of New Albany, was arrested at Sunbury as a deserter from Camp Hancock.

The campaign to raise a fund of \$500,000 for Lebanon Valley college has been carried into Lehigh county and is meeting an encouraging response.

A German employed in the Lehigh Valley railroad yard at Lehighton has been arrested for being without a registration card, and his past career is being investigated.

The offices of the South Penn Oil company, in Oil City, will be moved to Pittsburgh before July 1.

The smallest dwelling in Lancaster, but eight feet square, occupied by Mrs. Harriet Johns, was damaged by fire when a lamp exploded.

By paying \$100 to the Red Cross, Howard C. Miller, near Newville, escaped prosecution on a charge of sugar hoarding.