

ARMY OF PEASANTS OPPOSES GERMANS

Moscow Reports Big Battle to Have Been Fought Recently at Yekaterinoslav.

200,000 SLAVS ENGAGED

Trotsky Denounces Officers of Red Guard Who Have Refused to Take Part in Hostilities Against Czech-Slovaks.

(By the Associated Press.) MOSCOW, June 26.—A report has reached here of a battle of huge proportions fought recently at Yekaterinoslav. An army of 200,000 Russian peasants is said to have been engaged by German-Ukrainian forces. Details of the battle are unavailable.

The factories in that region, it is said, are closing because the workmen are enlisting in guerrilla corps. The famine situation is becoming more serious in the province of Tchernigov, Little Russia.

Armenian Peasants Executed. Reports from the Caucasus say that individual Armenian peasants have been shot in the Alexandropol district of Russian Armenia by order of the Turkish military commander.

MOSCOW, June 26.—Official Russian reports indicate that the Germans have violated the line of demarcation on the western front by occupying the villages of Stolbuki and Derefeche, near Novosibirsk in the province of Tchernigov.

On the Voronezh front fighting has taken place between the Soviet forces and Germans, the battle being fought near the town of Valukki.

Rumors of the advance of German forces against the Soviet forces in the Caucasus have caused much uneasiness in Moscow and Petrograd, but Soviet officials have emphatically denied reports that portions of the German army are about to be sent to the Caucasus to fight against the Czech-Slovaks. In some fighting the latter have captured German and Austrian prisoners, who have been fighting with the Red Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Diplomatic advice received today from Vladivostok said the city was quiet with Czech-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 known that the Czech-Slovak forces were preparing to take charge of the city by force. They apparently had no part in the fighting, however.

The Czech-Slovak forces, according to the report, are demanding disarmament and surrender of the city. Russian sailors at the naval barracks laid down their arms, but some detachments of the Red Guard resisted and lost a number of men. Some of the Czech-Slovaks also were killed.

(By the Associated Press.) MOSCOW, Monday, June 30.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has issued an order to the Red army in which he refers to cases where officers have refused to participate in the war operations against the Czech-Slovaks because they claim they were not called to service for civil war.

Trotsky indignantly denounces such recalcitrants, declaring that the Czech-Slovaks are war prisoners.

PARIS, July 4.—Alexander F. Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, said today to the Associated Press:

"The slanders of the peace at Brest-Litovsk has caused our friends and allies to consider the Russian people as a deserters, but the Russian people will perish rather than submit to German tyranny."

Not a single democratic institution remains in Russia, Kerensky yesterday told the permanent committee of the Socialists.

"A year and a half ago," he said, "the triumph of the Russian revolution seemed a turning point in the history of the whole world. Today one sees but chaos, the loss of all conquests won by the revolution and the loss even of conditions necessary to civilized existence."

"Three centuries, three years fatal. Three centuries of Czarism and three years of war have exhausted Russia's national capital, destroyed her works and organizations, killed her best workers and peasants."

"Every rich region of ancient Russia is now in German hands. In Moscow, Von Mirbach (the German Ambassador) speaks as master. Either Russia must enter an alliance with Germany or the Germans and panthe bourgeoisie will conquer through the support of the western democracies."

Kerensky closed with an appeal to western Socialists to give Russia support.

GERMAN WAR BILL GROWS

Reichstag Asked to Give Another Credit of 15,000,000,000 Marks.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A telegram from Berlin says that a bill for a fresh war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, to be covered by loans, was introduced today in the Reichstag.

SOFT COLLARS combine smartness, comfort and quality when the name EARL & WILSON is on them.

BORADENT THE MILK OF MAGNESIA TOOTH PASTE

FOURTH OF JULY, 1918, MARKS BIRTH OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM

Will Irwin Tells How Idea of Foreign-Born Citizens Uniting in Independence Day Celebration Started—Pilgrimage to Mount Vernon Described.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—(Special.)—To me who had watched the movement from the beginning, the great moment of the country-wide celebration of the Fourth of July, the occasion of foreign extraction came not on the day, but on the evening before. The committee—one man sprung from each of 33 nations or races to go to Washington's tomb—was in process of organization in a Washington Hotel. Most of them had just tumbled on the train, some had come from as far as the Pacific Coast. Felix Strychmann, of Chicago, representing the Belgian element, said he elected chairman, partly on his own merit, but partly out of compliment to the martyr nation. For half an hour they had done business as Americans with common sense, brushing away unnecessary detail, carrying off the little irritations which happen in all meetings with a laugh. The business was finished when some one arose and said: "Gentlemen, we are not yet really acquainted. Suppose that each of his place and gives his name and what he represents."

So they began, around the circle, each man rising and sometimes with a trace of an accent—giving his name and race. Myself, I did not feel any special meaning in this little ceremony of business until the tall, blond Seltzer rose to his feet. "I have not conveyed it, I suppose; but five Americans of the old blood sat with them and we all confessed afterward to a lump in our throats. Indeed, one of them, a woman, told me afterward that she went out into the hall for a good cry. It was a sob of joy and of what America is for, said another."

They were, their very complexions varying from the pinkish white of the Scandinavian to the brown of the Syrian—and yet with American ways and habit of thought—with the imprint of America on their faces. The speaker, one does not know, after the celebrations of today, let me tell briefly what it was all about. It was the anniversary of the day when the representative bodies of 24 of our groups of foreign-born citizens memorialized the President, announcing their intention of celebrating Independence day of 1918 as a festival of loyalty to America and to the cause of the allies.

"As the Fourth of July, 1776, marked the dawn of liberty for this Nation, the Fourth of July, 1918, mark the birth of universal freedom," said their memorial. The President responded with enthusiasm, asking all good citizens to join with them in their demonstration. This was rather a late start for a public declaration, but late as it was, the common public information showed that it was not beyond the realms of the possible who conceived the idea.

Almost at the eleventh hour, some men who sprang from the oppressed race of Austria-Hungary, and who had seen ceremonial after ceremonial in six allied and neutral countries, and none could stage so simple a ceremonial as this. The French spirit of initiative had to give such things a little touch of formality and drama which we lack. And lacking it, we know the more purely that simple sincerity which we believe to be our greatest virtue.

Another little homely touch I saw when the President had finished and when McCormack was singing for the final "The Star-Spangled Banner," as I have never heard it sung. Between the spot at the edge of the crowd where he was stationed and the hillock where the President stood at attention was a little open patch of lawn. And there lay the friendly black and white setter dog of the Mount Vernon grounds, stretched out comfortably taking his afternoon nap.

That completed the picture somehow. It was exactly as when Washington, in the days of his retirement, gathered his simple household and spoke his great heart to them. In these audiences of Washington were three or four hundred people in the official committee, but in the soldiers who made brown dots on the greenward, were 33 races; yet the heart, the spirit, of the original American remained.

Even was it still the stamp of the Puritan. The picture of simple people, farmer and trader and warrior, gathered on a green hill to listen to their appointed in the day of trouble had about it something biblical. So, when the singer had finished, the simple little procession, whose ranks held some of intelligence and power, walked back to the ship, and the people departed from the spectacle of our greatest.

Some who do not understand, denounced this country-wide celebration of the foreign born, when it was in preparation, as the exaltation of the hyphen. When it was held today with an open heart knows that is not true. He would have known it doubly had he gone, as I did, with the pilgrims to Mount Vernon, and heard what they had to say. I am proud to have worked with the committee on public organization which had it in charge and which put it through against such obstacles as it cannot tell.

Laclede today combined the celebration of America's Declaration of Independence with a day of tribute to General John J. Pershing, who was born here September 13, 1859.

Sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station mingled with uniformed members of America's new army, for every Linn County boy in the nation's rice, still stationed on this side of the Atlantic, was given a furlough to come home and celebrate "Pershing Day." Governor Gardner was one of the speakers.

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Work will be started at once on a yard constructing boats under Government contract.

LACLEDE HONORS PERSHING Home Town of General Holds Double Celebration.

LACLEDE, Mo., July 4.—With thousands of persons crowding its streets,

FRANCE REVELS ON NEW FETE DAY

Fourth of July Finds Parisians in Gayest Mood Since Big War Began.

AVENUE WILSON OPENED British Ambassador Breaks His Rule and Attends Celebration at American Chamber of Commerce.

PARIS, July 4.—The Fourth of July was observed throughout France as a national fete day. Celebrations on a large scale were held in Paris and all the other leading cities.

Parisians took the holiday more gaily than any since the beginning of the war. Buildings and private houses were decorated with the American colors.

The music halls gave special American programmes and in the restaurants American dishes predominated. The newspapers were filled with articles and pictures explaining the meaning of the Fourth of July and expressing the admiration and gratitude of France to the American people.

The notable event of the day was the ceremony opening the new avenue named after President Wilson. This took place in the presence of President Poincare and amid the acclamations of an immense crowd. Speeches were delivered by French officials and William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador.

General Pershing today sent the following message to Lloyd George, the British Premier: "The American Army in France feels special satisfaction in knowing that you are esteeming the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. I have learned with pride that the people of England are uniting with our soldiers to celebrate the Fourth with unusual brilliance and international concord, which will maintain a memorable date in the history of our people."

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, extend by the distinguished commander-in-chief are most deeply appreciated by all ranks of the American forces."

The firm purpose, that on the Fourth of July this year so strongly binds the British and American peoples together, stands as a new declaration and a new guarantee of the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish, but shall be extended to all peoples.

Haig Presents Greeting. The message of General Pershing was in reply to a telegram sent by Field Marshal Haig, in which the British commander-in-chief said: "Dear General Pershing: In behalf of myself and the whole Army in France and Flanders, I beg you to accept for yourself and your American comrades the warmest greetings on American Independence Day. The Fourth of July this year, soldiers of America, France and Great Britain will spend side by side for the first time in history. It is a day which will be remembered by all who are the proudest inheritance and the most cherished possession of their several nations."

Liberty, which the British, American and French peoples prize so dearly, will not fall to hold, not only for themselves, but for the world. Marshal Joffre, in a special message to the American statesman, said on the occasion of the Fourth of July, says in part: "The entry of America into the war has deepened the meaning, but the great soldier did not want to content herself with sentimental manifestations. Thanks to American assistance, we shall come out gloriously from the trials of so long a war."

ITALY SHOWS ITS ESTEEM All Population Unites in Celebration of America's Natal Day. ROME, July 4.—All Italy was astir today in honor of the Fourth of July. Not only the larger towns, but the tiny villages vied with one another to show their affection for America.

Ancona a reception was given in the Town Hall and the municipality opened a new avenue named after Field Marshal Haig. The Italian naval lieutenant-commander who won a signal victory in the Adriatic recently.

JAPANESE PLEDGE LOYALTY

Telegram Promising Support in War Sent to President.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 4.—Representative Japanese business men of the Pacific Coast, from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., in conference with Seattle Japanese today sent a telegram to President Wilson pledging support to the Government in the prosecution of the war.

U. S. FLYER'S DIVE KILLS

Lieutenant Clements, Readville, Mass., Crashes at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., July 4.—Lieutenant Frederick E. Clements, aged 25, of Readville, Mass., was killed at Camp Dick, Dallas, late today when his airplane crashed to earth in a 500-foot spin.

JOINT CELEBRATION URGED

Two Notable Events Should Be Observed in Common Is Message.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the taking of the oath of office by the President of France and the United States at the same time, as both countries were "actuated by the same sentiments of love of justice, of freedom, of humanity."

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Great July Clean-up Specials for Our 921st Bargain Friday

Economy offerings that prudent shoppers will not fail to take advantage of—All offerings are from regular stock lines—Trustworthy and reasonable—and prices are all in your favor.

Broken Assortments of Skein Yarns to Close at 5c Skein

Germantown Zephyrs Saxony in shades of Eiderdown Wool in shades of pink, blue, blue, helio, black, purple, red, navy, tan, black and red.

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KING TOSSES BALL

British Ruler, Queen, Princess Attend American Game.

NAVY DEFEATS ARMY 2 TO 1 Many Persons Prominent in Stirring World Events Sit in Grandstand—Queenstrom Has Good Programme.

LONDON, July 4.—The Fourth of July event which attracted most attention was the baseball game between American soldiers and sailors which King George attended with the Queen and Princess Mary. The King threw out the first ball. The Navy team defeated the Army by a score of 2 to 1.

The stand also sheltered Admiral Sims, General Biddle and other Americans of prominence, together with Lieutenant-General Jan Christian Smuts, the South African statesman; Premier Hughes, of Australia; Premier Massey, of New Zealand; Admiral Wemyss, first lord of the Admiralty; General Sir William Robertson, Lord Desborough and others.

Ensign Hayes was captain of the Navy team and Lieutenant Mine of the Army. The two captains were presented to King George before the game.

How sporting events since the war began have aroused so much interest and discussion in London as today's game. Certainly not since the exciting days of the first weeks of the war has London seen such a wave of enthusiasm as today. All talk was of the Americans and their baseball game their several days the newspapers had been explaining baseball, and the people of London have been poring over its mysteries and trying to find in it some parallel to cricket. Many persons carried clippings and drawings of a diamond.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—Americans, British and Irish joined in the Fourth of July celebration at this picturesque American destroyer base and the programme rivalled anything an American committee in an American city of 100,000 might prepare.

British competed with Americans in field events while the Irish flocked to the athletic field as spectators. Two baseball games were played simultaneously while track events were contested on another part of the field.

Preacher's Garden Good One. COTTAGE GROVE, Or., July 4.—(Special.)—Rev. Joseph Knotts, pastor of the Methodist Church, has one of the best war gardens in the city. He already has had peas, beans, potatoes, carrots and beets, and even picked a ripe tomato a few days ago. He says that every penny's worth of food he raises enables him to put that much more into war funds, and he finds the exercise wholesome.

Accumulating BANKING CLUB In 5 years 50¢ club pays \$125 \$1 " " " \$250 \$2 " " " \$500 \$3 " " " \$750 \$5 " " " \$1250 \$10 " " " \$2500 \$20 " " " \$5000

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