

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The French people, educators of the world for centuries, celebrate today, July 14th, the event upon which French liberty is founded—the destruction of the Bastille.

And all the civilized people of the world celebrate this day with them, a day of honor and glory in which the thinking nation of the world took a step never to be retraced.

On July 14th, 1789, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago, Louis, the French King, was in one of his game preserves in search of birds. In his carefully kept diary that night he wrote one single word, "Rien"—nothing. This meant that no bird had been shot, no deer brought down, by the royal gun. "Nothing."

One big and ancient bird had been shot that day in Paris, while the King was amusing himself in the country. The "divine right of kings" to ride on the backs of the people had been shot through the heart. It fluttered a moment under Napoleon First and Third, and the foolish Philippe and Charles between, but it never came to life again.

For a powerful account of the events of this day of glory get from your library the first volume of Carlyle's *French Revolution*. He was too near the picture to see it clearly or judge it fairly. But the young people, at least, should read what he wrote.

Read Taine's *Ancient Regime*, or the writings of Arthur Young, the Englishman, to learn what led up to the events of July 14th, 1789, and the horrors that followed.

Good old Americans can tell you, as eyewitnesses, about those days when French liberty was born. Thomas Jefferson was in Paris as minister from this country.

On July 12th, two days before the Bastille fell, he saw the German cavalry and the Swiss Guards hired by the French King to protect him against his own people stoned by the citizens.

Gouverneur Morris, our minister after Jefferson, whose direct descendant is now writing interesting accounts of today's war, wrote most vividly of what he saw in Paris when the Bastille fell, and after.

A few words will give you an idea of the old Bastille as it stood frowning on Paris, a warning to those who dared tell the truth about kings, nobility or any privileged class.

It stood where now stands the beautiful monument of the Bastille, at the end of the Faubourg St. Antoine, where the miserable, hungry poor were crowded like beasts, the children looking up from the gutters, where they hunted for food, at the frowning black walls of the prison castle.

It had once been the gate of St. Anthony, two stone towers guarding the entrance to the city. Six hundred years ago Charles the Fifth added six stone towers to the original two, connected them with high stone walls, surrounded them with a ditch twenty-five feet wide, and that prison of horror was the monument the French tore down on July 14.

Many were the men and women locked up in the damp, cold cellars, or in the better upper rooms of that prison castle "awaiting the King's pleasure."

Dukes and princes, the poor creature of the Iron Mask, men guilty of having a new idea or telling an old truth forcibly, those that had offended the mistress of some King, all kinds were herded there.

They chose the wrong man when they locked Voltaire in that prison. He made his first visit to the Bastille as a prisoner when he was twenty-three years old, in 1717. They locked him up for his radical pamphlet *J'ai Vu*, which means "I Have Seen."

When he came out of the Bastille he might have written another, called "I Have Thought."

While in prison he decided to change his name from Arouet to Voltaire. He probably changed his thinking more than he changed his name as he sat scribbling and cursing in the stone prison.

Eight years later, in 1725, he was a prisoner in the Bastille again.

He had resented an insult from the Chevalier de Rohan, had been beaten brutally on the public street by the nobleman's servants, and when he challenged de Rohan to a duel, he was locked in the prison a second time.

Kings should be careful as to the particular kind of mind they lock up in jail. It was the brain of Voltaire, more than all other forces put together, that tore down the Bastille, although his tired old body, after eighty-four years of marvelous, violent, courageous life, had been buried eleven years when his former prison was destroyed.

Voltaire taught the French to think, which was more than he could do for royalty or the other privileged classes. And the French, having been taught to think, did the rest. No wonder they revere Voltaire, whose powerful old face in bronze looks quizzically at the most intelligent of them as they pass in and out of the foyer of the *Comedie Francaise*.

Not physical force, but the power of public anger, made the Bastille fall. Lafayette, when he sent one of the Bastille keys to Washington, might have said, "This shows the power of public anger."

The stone walls and gates were strong and high. No weapon that the people had could have broken through. Old De Launay, the governor, had plenty of arms and ammunition. Thirty-two of the King's Swiss soldiers, two gunners, and almost a hundred soldiers would have stood by him in his fortress.

When he heard the growling and the roaring of the people outside, he acted as men do who represent the wrong side. He fired one cannon and killed a few—then foolishly opened the gates to argue. A little while afterward his dead body was kicked around the gutter; his head, fixed on the end of a pike, was carried in triumph through the streets.

BAVARIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT

BASTILLE DAY IS OBSERVED THROUGHOUT ENTIRE LAND

President's Cable to France on Her Independence Day Backed By Message From Twenty-five Million Americans.

"The sea seems very narrow today. France is so close a neighbor to our hearts."

In these words President Wilson expressed the sentiment of America toward her great sister republic on Bastille Day.

With the French tri-color flying alongside the Stars and Stripes at the White House and every other public building Bastille Day is being observed in the Nation's Capital and throughout the length and breadth of the land.

By executive order President Wilson ordered the tri-color of France to fly over every ship of the navy at home and abroad "in recognition of the valor, courage and heroism with which the people of France have for nearly four years defended the liberties of the world."

Congress took official action for the recognition of the day by unanimously passing a resolution calling upon all citizens to observe the Independence Day of France.

In his message of greeting to the French people President Wilson declared the day to have taken on a new significance throughout the world. His cablegram to President Poincare of France was as follows: "America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two peoples are now so happily united. July 14th, like our own July 4th, is the day of our birth."

Today's Latest News

What the cables and telegraph wires have transmitted from the world's news centers.

French nation receives greetings from President Wilson on Bastille Day.

Czech-Slovens are gradually gaining the upper hand in Russia and Siberia.

Great Britain will consult her colonies as to terms of peace.

British in one year bring down 2,500 airplanes.

Holland protests against British air invasion.

Kovachik asks help to shake off the German yoke in Russia.

Great Britain is rushing men to Siberia.

Violent revolts continue in Moscow.

Von Hertling says Kaiser does not want Belgium.

Five killed by Germans in Brussels food riots.

Workmen's parties in many countries agree to peace talks of British Laborites.

French make further gains near Soissons.

Reports from Holland persist that von Kuehlmann was removed because the Kaiser was shocked at charges of immorality against him.

Spanish ship is destroyed by explosion at Atlantic port.

300 SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR SLOUCHING AND NOT SALUTING

Protests Result From Disciplinary Action of Military Police in Washington—Stricter Observance of Rules Sought.

Two hundred soldiers who were arrested last night on the streets because of complaints from officers "higher up," today have been released.

On the order of Major W. C. Philson, recently appointed provost marshal of the District, they were taken in because of general slothfulness of deportment or a failure properly to salute their superior officers. About one-half the men were said to be without regulation insignia. Some failed entirely to salute.

As a result, The Times today received numerous telephone calls in protest against the drastic action of the military police.

"Had to Spoil One Night." In explanation of the sudden raid on the streets of the city, Major Philson said today: "We had to spoil one night for the good of the city. It is necessary to get the military police to get their proper equipment soon. These commanders are co-operating with us in this."

Protest by Yeoman. "I think it is an outrage," said Miss Helen Evans. She had called The Times to protest against the drastic action of the military police. "Hundreds of people here in Washington—wives, mothers, sweethearts, and sisters of the men who are in the service of the country—will protest with me. I have three brothers serving their country in France, and for that reason I feel that it was an outrage to treat these men in such a manner."

According to the provost marshal, a soldier saluting an officer on the street must look the officer in the face and salute at walking attention. Many soldiers look down at the pavement, while others look in another direction, it was said.

Salute Sign of Respect. "A salute is not a sign of inferiority," said Major Philson, "but it is respect paid to an officer by a soldier. Of course, there are many officers in Washington, which is not a military town, who have not been trained in saluting. But it is time that they and the privates doing clerical work here should be in military trim."

Outside of improperly saluting, the chief complaint against the soldiers here is slothful dress. Numerous men were taken in who carried their coats on their arm.

"Wrapped leggings were worn by men last night. According to regulation, these leggings are not 'regulation,' but several commanders have been issuing them to their men because of a scarcity of the other kind. Instances of this kind were numerous last night, and according to the provost marshal, these men who were taken in last night on this account were released after their names were taken."

LOST AND FOUND. BLACK CANE. Every notch, silver band inscribed E. M. do. Reviewing stand, July 1. If found, please notify E. M. do. Columbia 2782.

WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PEN—F. M. R. on 14th st., near Park road. Reward if returned to 1211 14th st. N. W.

Round shape, with cap in the center and a pearl on each side. Reward if returned to 22 2nd st. N. W.

MAN'S UNDERWEAR—Gold lined, in pair, Pennsylvania ave., between 13th and 14th. Reward for return to Apartment 21, 147 W. St. N. W.

Anything Less Than Real Peace Would Be Defrauding Posterity

—LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, July 14.—Premier Lloyd George speaking at a dinner in honor of visiting Canadian editors Friday night declared that "anything less than a real peace would be defrauding the next generation."

"There must be no higger-mugger peace; it must be a real peace," said Lloyd George, after paying a glowing tribute to Canada's part in the war.

"We are waging war for the sake of establishing a just and durable peace in the world. You cannot make peace unless it is both just and likely to endure. Anything less than a real peace would be defrauding the next generation."

"If this war succeeds in adding one square yard to Germany's territory of a single iota to her strength, it will simply raise up the ideal of militarism, for which the world is now being sacrificed."

"The god of brute force must now and forever be broken and burnt in its own furnace. That is the only way to secure peace."

PRESIDENT GIVEN POWER TO TAKE OVER WIRE LINES

Power to take over the nation's telegraph, telephone, radio and cable lines now rests in the hands of President Wilson.

Climaxing a week of stormy debate, the Senate last night passed unamended and by a vote of 46 to 16 the resolution authorizing the President to assume control of the communication lines whenever he deems it necessary.

Now Goes to President. The House had previously passed the measure and the resolution now goes to the President for his signature.

Here is how the Senate voted on the measure: Affirmative—Senators Ashurst, Bankhead, Bennett, Cull, Curtis, Fletcher, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson of California, Jones of New Mexico, Jones of Washington, Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Knox, Lenroot, Lewis, McCallar, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Norris, Nugent Overman, Owen, Phelps, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Sutherland, Shafter, Sheppard, Shreve, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Sterling, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Transell, Underwood, and Vandaman.

Negative—Senators Brandegee, Ferguson, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Kallgren, McCumber, New, Penrose, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Wadsworth, and Watson.

Will Lose No Time. With adoption of the wire control measure, it was confidently predicted by Congressional authorities that the President would lose no time in taking over the lines. Millions of miles of wire, thousands of men, and millions of dollars of equipment were at his disposal.

Mr. Packer was arrested yesterday by Federal Detective Walters on a warrant issued by Assistant United States District Attorney Ralph Given on complaint of Mr. and Mrs. August Bernhard, who, up to last Friday, had a room in the accused's home.

According to the complaint made by Bernhard, he had been living at Packer's home for several months, and on Friday morning was notified that the rent would be increased. He told Mr. Given that he partially agreed to the increased rent and left with his wife, who is to consult a physician.

Returning to the house just as the heavy storm was breaking, Mr. Bernhard found his belongings on the front porch and the doors locked. He attempted to gain entrance which was refused, he told Mr. Given. During the storm, Bernhard and his sick wife had to remain on the porch, he says, occupancy of their rooms having been refused them.

Mr. Given stated that the specific charge against Mr. Packer is violation of section 561, that of forcible entry and detainer. It was pointed out that even though Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard had not paid their rent or had refused to pay an increase for the room, Mr. Packer under the law had no authority to enter their room and remove their personal property without due process of law.

Mr. Packer was arrested shortly after the warrant was issued and he was released for the trial tomorrow. He made no statement.

WIRE BILL FIRST. It is based on the understanding by "gentleman's agreement" that there will be a series of three day adjournments of the Senate, with no business which meets objection transacted, until August 24. Then the food production bill, including the Norris dry amendment, is to be taken up as the unfinished business and kept the unfinished business until disposed of by a vote on the question of passage.

It is assumed there will be much (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

MEN FORCED INTO BATTLE BY THREAT OF EXECUTIONS

Morale of German Troops Shattered at Widely Separated Points, According to Enemy Prisoners.

LONDON, July 14.—Shattered morale of picked German troops, evoked in some instances by open revolt, is causing the German high command intense uneasiness, and is one of the chief causes of the delay of the expected offensive, according to information from prisoners, taken at widely separated points.

At one point troops of the Fourth Bavarian division, nervous and jumpy over the activity of the Australians, refused point blank to go back into the trenches when inferior reserves showed they were unable to hold. According to prisoners in that section, the men were finally forced to go in under threat of execution.

Reports of this nature are coming from all parts of the front, and military experts point to the failure of the Germans to react against the recent French advance as an indication that the enemy troops are not "amped up" in the fighting which is needed for a successful offensive.

Several Other Reasons. While this is believed to be one of the principal reasons for the failure of the Germans to launch their long-delayed blow, there are a number of contributory causes.

Heavy rains for the last few days in the section held by the Americans on the Marne front, one of the likely spots for the next attack, make any activity nearly impossible.

Influenza, known to have caused much trouble at various points, may have reached the stage of an epidemic.

Withdrawal of huge reinforcements, half a million for the Ukraine campaign, others for the Balkans and Italian fronts, which would force a cancellation of the offensive plans in the west.

Delay in giving the politicians at Berlin a chance to launch the peace offensive and spread the propaganda.

Internal trouble known to exist throughout the Central Powers, which is reported to have reached the stage of open revolt in many parts of Austria.

Whatever the causes operate upon the morale of the German troops, the hints are forthcoming from high circles that when an offensive comes it will be launched by General Foch.

Many experts, however, believe that the failure of the foe to strike back where the French have made such important gains and have taken points of vast strategic value, is due to the fact that only a thin fringe of troops holds the first line, while huge forces are being mustered in perfecting a strategic back of the lines ready for the final and most terrific German blow of the war.

Other messages from Rome quote political and military leaders as saying: "Austria is about to crumble."

While the allies continue their advance in Albania, breaking down all Bulgarian-Turk-Austrian resistance, the French are continuing their "hitting" at the German lines in minor operations, and the latest war office report tells of a successful attack in Poland, where Petain's troops advanced on a three-mile front north of Mally-Baineville (eight miles northwest of Meudon) and six miles north of Cantigny, which has been taken by the Americans and broke into the enemy's front for a distance of a mile and a quarter.

The village of Castle, on the Arve river; the Anchin Farm, a mile and a half south of the village, and several other strong positions were obtained.

EXPLOSION SINKS SPANISH OIL SHIP IN U. S. HARBOR

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 14.—Two persons are known to have been killed and fifteen were injured by explosions and fire which destroyed the 2,000-ton Spanish steamship *Serantes* in the harbor here yesterday afternoon.

The cause of the fire which resulted in the explosion is unknown, but an investigation is under way by officers of the vessel, who say they do not believe the fire was the result of an enemy plot.

The two dead members of the crew were taken aboard a United States submarine chaser and the injured were removed to a naval hospital.

When the first explosion occurred the men rushed to extinguish the fire. Almost immediately there were two explosions, followed by a number of others. The ship was loaded with 10,000 barrels of oil, which fell on the members of the crew, setting their clothes on fire. Many men leaped into the water.

The explosions tore away practically all of the upper deck of the ship, and the sailors who jumped overboard clung to pieces of wreckage until rescued by vessels in the vicinity which rushed to the scene.

The flaming oil caused the ship to burn quickly to the water's edge, and finally the hull sank in the channel. At one time the oil made a burning lake 300 feet square, and all craft in the vicinity was ordered away.

The *Serantes* was valued at \$1,500,000, and her cargo about the same. She had been requisitioned by the Spanish government to carry oil.

GERMANY DETAINS 700,000 POLES IN VILE CONDITIONS

LONDON, July 14.—Seven hundred thousand Polish workers are detained in Germany under vile conditions, being ill-paid and clad in ragged clothes, according to advices reaching here by way of Holland. Fifty thousand are imprisoned, and the mortality rate among these unfortunates is described as frightful.

According to the Kurier Litwowski, published at Lemberg, efforts of the Polish deputies in the Reichstag to bring about the release of the Polish workers have been futile. The German government at Warsaw is continuing appealing letters from the prisoners.

CAR UPSET KILLS SEVEN. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Seven men were killed and more than fifty injured when a street car carrying 113 passengers overturned. Approaching a sharp curve on a down grade, the air brakes failed to work, according to George W. Sweetman, motorman-conductor of the car, who was charged with manslaughter.

Too Many Accidents In One Block—Beeler Makes Suggestions. Seventy-eight accidents have been recorded during the last fifteen months for the block on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the New Willard Hotel, on account of automobiles parked there, the drivers of which cross the street car tracks in entering or leaving their parking place.

To put an end to these mishaps, any of which may at any time be fatal, John A. Beeler, engineer consultant to the Public Utilities Commission, has recommended putting stop-blocks in front of the parked machines, which will compel the drivers to back out from their places instead of crossing the car tracks.

When he heard the growling and the roaring of the people outside, he acted as men do who represent the wrong side. He fired one cannon and killed a few—then foolishly opened the gates to argue. A little while afterward his dead body was kicked around the gutter; his head, fixed on the end of a pike, was carried in triumph through the streets.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

ROOMS FOR RENT.

S ST. N. W., 1808—Two communicating rooms, very nicely furnished; convenient to two car lines; good location.

Mrs. Grimsby, 1808 S street northwest, rented her rooms after the first insertion of above ad in The Times. She says she will only use The Times hereafter, as her experience shows her she gets better results from this paper.

Phone us your ads. Main 5260. Bill will be sent.

HINTZE LEAVES FOR NORWAY; REASON NOT MENTIONED

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—Coincidentally with Chancellor von Hertling's visit to German main headquarters, Foreign Minister von Hintze, after a conference with political leaders, left for Christiania, according to a Berlin dispatch received today. Von Hintze's reason for the trip to Norway was not mentioned.