

OUR TWO COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF



STATUE OF LIBERTY ON THIS SIDE, TOO

Replica of Bartholdi Monument Reared Above River Seine

SCULPTOR IN WAR OF 1870

Idea Was Born as Vessel Sailed Up New York Harbor—Set Up in October, 1886

Few of the American soldiers who are homesick for a sight of the Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty in France. Few of the hundreds of thousands who, in the past year, have said their last farewell to America by waving to the colossal figure in New York harbor, and wondering as they did so, how many years would slip by before they would see her again, know that a towering replica of that celebrated statue lifts its torch of bronze about the waters of the Seine.

On the edge of Paris, beyond the Eiffel Tower, midway in the span of the Pont de Grenelle, stands one of the models that the sculptor made in preparing for the great Statue of Liberty which France gave to the United States. You can see it if you take the Metro beyond the Etoile to the Quai de Grenelle station. This replica is smaller, far, and was given to Paris in 1889 by the Parisians who had made their home in America.

On its pedestal you read an extract from a letter written by Vice-President Levi P. Morton: "We revere the France of the past because her soldiers helped us become a nation, and we love the France of today because she is one with us in the cause of free governments. I propose the following inscription for the pedestal of the statue: "Non crederetur neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt verum amici. (Not armies nor treasures, but friends are the true protection of a realm.)"

Sculptor an Alsatian

Not less closely than this inscription is the whole history of the Statue of Liberty linked with the building of the sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European battlefield.

The sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, was an Alsatian, an artist who hid aside his chisel to take up arms in the Franco-Prussian war, first as a leader of troops, and then as a member of Garibaldi's staff in the Vosges. When the war ended, Bartholdi's own Colmar was in the hands of the Germans and Paris was in the hands of the Commune. He was homeless.

During the war, especially when his work took him to Bordeaux to receive a shipment of ammunition which had come from America, he had been disturbed at finding that a tireless German propaganda was steadily at work in the United States undermining the ancient friendship between America and France, and it became the dream of Bartholdi's life to do something which should at once cement and symbolize that friendship before the eyes of the world.

To that dream he gave up the next 15 years of his life. He set out for America, and it was as he stood at the rail while his boat sailed up the wonder-harbor of New York that there was born the idea of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Delay and Discouragement

The 15 years were packed with delay and discouragement, but Bartholdi never faltered. The proposal that the French should give the statue while Americans gave the pedestal was made in time to have the offer celebrate the

MOVIE INDUSTRY CALLED ESSENTIAL

Golden Throated Caruso Now Hides His Voice Behind Screen

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—The movie folk are registering joy, relief, pride, gratitude, happiness, rapture, bliss and other kindred emotions as a result of the draft ruling that theirs is an essential industry. Thus many perfectly beautiful young men need, for the present, face nothing more terrifying than the camera. Caruso of the golden larynx is following in the footsteps of the bouncing Geraldine Farrar. Geraldine, after developing a marvelous lyric soprano and making a huge fortune therefrom, suddenly discovered that she could make even more money in the utter silence of the screen.

Not to be outdone, the world's greatest tenor decided to make an excursion into a business in which even his loudest note could not be heard. He has set his fine Italian hand to a contract which, according to his press agent, will bring him \$100,000 a picture.

centennial of American Independence, but it was eight years later when, on the Fourth of July, in Paris, the statue was formally presented to America.

In the meanwhile, Bartholdi had completed the hand for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and had completed the head so that it might be exhibited at the great Exposition which Paris, with her marvelous recuperative powers, held only eight years after the battle of Sedan. In the meanwhile, too, Bartholdi had fashioned the statue of Lafayette which stands in Union Square, New York, the gift of the Parisians to the people of that city by way of thanks for the money and help that had been given Paris after the destruction of the Prussian siege.

Finally, in June, 1888, a French frigate set sail for New York with the famous statue packed in 210 cases, and the next year, on October 28, 1886, the monument to the ancient and indissoluble friendship between the two republics was accepted with memorable pomp and circumstance by Grover Cleveland, then in his first term as President of the United States. With De Lesseps, the great engineer of Suez and Panama, speaking for the French, with William M. Evarts speaking for the Americans, with John Greenleaf Whittier reading the ode of dedication, the Statue of Liberty was offered to America.

In the more than 30 years that have passed since its erection, it has grown in the affections of the American people. And in the year just past far more Americans have seen and loved it than ever before.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

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GERMAN PRISONERS NOT TO GO TO U.S.

Captives Taken by A.E.F. Will Be Kept in Camps Over Here

TWO ENCLOSURES READY

Only Staff Officers or Representatives to Be Allowed Inside as Visitors

German prisoners taken by members of the A.E.F. will not, as has been reported, be sent to the United States. The present policy of the A.E.F. is to keep them in France, and already two large permanent prison camps—"prisoner of war enclosures" (P.W.E.) officially—have been instituted here. In addition, there are divisional P.W.E.s, where combatant troops will deliver their hands, and other central enclosures. The old rule forbidding conversation with prisoners is still in force, with the added emphasis that no person in the A.E.F., except those on the staffs of divisions, corps or armies, or their representatives, and the escort actually on duty, will be allowed to enter any part of a P.W.E. However, prisoners who may be required by the General Staff, A.E.F., for special examination, will be sent to G.H.Q. at the staff's request, and returned to their proper camps as soon as practicable. A Prisoners of War Information Bureau has been formed. It is charged with receiving all reports and maintaining all records concerning prisoners, with keeping up to date all information regarding captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, admission to hospitals and deaths. An individual return will be made out for each prisoner of war, giving all details as to his case.

To Reply to Inquiries

The bureau will reply to all inquiries about prisoners, keep all their personal effects and money for them, censor their mail, receive and keep their wills, and keep up their pay record, for an "allocation of pay" will be allowed to prisoners for each day's labor. This will be handed over in some form of token or scrip by the Q.M. in order that it may be used only at the prisoners' camp, and may not be of use, say, in effecting an escape. All prisoners of war, with the exception of officers, will be required to work. It is stipulated that the labor exacted shall not be excessive, but it is also laid down that their own welfare requires that they be well employed. They will be subject to the same discipline as is in force in the United States Army, and will be under the general control of the Provost Marshal General. Any punishment that may be meted out to them will be only those that could lawfully be inflicted on our own troops.

Welfare Work Among Prisoners

Welfare work among prisoners will be carried on under the auspices of regularly constituted relief societies, and, in order to be sure that they are getting a square deal, permission will be granted to the members of neutral diplomatic corps to visit and inspect all of the A.E.F.'s prison camps. On the occasion of these visits, the prisoners will have opportunity to talk to the neutral delegates out of hearing of any of their American captors. In short, as the order covering the subject of prisoners puts it: "They will be accorded every consideration dictated by the principles of humanity. The behavior of a generous and chivalrous people toward enemy prisoners of war will be punctiliously observed. There will be no departure from this fixed rule of conduct, unless the enemy, by the mis-treatment of American prisoners in his hands, makes it necessary."

THE PHOTO FIENDS

"Yep, I went and put my gas mask on and then had my picture taken." "Huh! You're about as sensible as the bloke that jumped onto the trolley car and insisted on paying the conductor's fare."

114 SHIPS SPLASH IN TWENTY STATES ON RECORD FOURTH

Continued from Page 1

40,000 tons all ready to take the ways, but freshest held it up. That launching would have sent our merchant ship record over the hundred mark, but we view a mere dozen or so ships as simply a trivial detail these days. Director-General Schwab says that we shall have 3,000,000 tons deadweight this year. He says that last year he would not have considered it possible, but that with the wonderful loyalty and enthusiasm of the workers, and with the progress now under way, he is certain that we will have more than trebled the output of last year when 1918 ends.

First Launching in Wisconsin

The first ship launched was a 3,400 ton cargo carrier at Superior, Wis., which slipped into the water when the Fourth of July was exactly one minute old. Shooter's Island launched a 7,500 ton ship precisely at sunrise. After that big splash celebrated the day everywhere every few minutes.

Newark launched three 5,500 tonners; San Francisco, three 12,000 ton cargo carriers; Oakland, three 9,400 ton refrigerators. Newark's three were dumped into the water exactly 20 minutes apart.

Fourteen New Destroyers

The list of launchings given above is for merchant vessels only, and does not include the launchings of naval vessels. Nineteen war vessels slid into the water. At San Francisco, eight destroyers were launched; at Newport News, three; at Philadelphia, two; at Quincy, Mass., one. At the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard, one gunboat hit the water, at Mobile, a minesweeper; and at New York, another.

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we launched 1,622 new ships, of 1,490,708 tons deadweight—more than double the output of the German yards in peace time. One half of the fiscal year's output was completed during the last four months. Nearly 30,000 vessels now fly our flag.

SHIPYARD WORKERS SEND GREETINGS

C-in-C. Gives A.E.F. Congratulations on Splendid Support

The following cablegram, signed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, was received by General Pershing this week: "Your inspiring leadership of the American Army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers, and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard at home, they will go to the last man. We want you and the boys in the trenches to know that the men in the yards are going the limit to provide in record-breaking time the ships that will carry more men, food and ammunition to the intrepid American Expeditionary Forces." General Pershing replied: "The launching of one hundred ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All ranks of the Army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyard at home. No more dubitant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail America's shipbuilders!"

WEEK'S ACTIVITIES ALONG BATTLE LINE

Italian Advance in Albania ---Americans Aid in Hamel Attack

The week ending Wednesday, July 10, witnessed repeated and successful minor operations on all the Allied fronts from Amiens to Macedonia, with improved positions and some 8,000 prisoners to show for the week's activity.

The activity on the largest scale was staged on the Italian front. On Saturday, the Italians and French, aided by British monitors and aircraft, launched an offensive on the other side of the Adriatic. Their advance in Albania, which is really the western wing of the Balkan front, had, within three days, brought the Allied forces within 40 miles of Durazzo, yielded more than 1,300 prisoners, besides considerable gains in guns and other material.

On the Venetian front, the Italians, after five days of stubborn hand-to-hand fighting in the swampy land at the mouth of the Piave, drove the Austrians across the New Piave, gaining some 27 square miles of territory that had been held by the enemy since last November.

The most striking of these operations was the capture of the woods of Vaire and Hamel, and the village of Hamel, which lies some 15 kilometers to the east of Amiens. The advance was made by Australian troops, assisted by American Infantry. This engagement was fought on July 4 and marked the first appearance of Americans in a British offensive.

They advanced the line some 2,000 yards and brought in 1,500 prisoners. July 4 was celebrated on the French front by an attack between the Oise and the Aisne, an attack which brought in more than 1,000 prisoners and advanced the line along a three mile front to a depth of more than three quarters of a mile.

The American communiques reported artillery and patrol activity on the Picardy, Chateau-Thierry, Vosges and Woëvre fronts, a successful American raid in the Vosges and an unsuccessful attempt of the Germans to reach our lines in the same region.

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