

'WAR FOR FREEDOM'

President Wilson Tells of Aims of United States.

FORCED TO TAKE UP ARMS

Nation Acting in Defense of Our Rights as a Free People and of Our Honor as a Sovereign Government, is Statement.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson's Flag day address, delivered in this city, was substantially as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag day because this flag which we honor under which we live is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it for generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who wrote upon it and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from this birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw to it hundreds of thousands of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath its folds, to be forced far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which American banners have borne since the Revolution?

FORCED TO TAKE UP ARMS

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insights and aggressions of the Imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting country with violence, with spies and conspirators, and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance, and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German government in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to induce Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw us into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirectness, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeated to us the threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted, and they would have taken up arms. Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

German People Not Enemies.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we did before we were ourselves engaged that we are not enemies of the German people, and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that they were engaged in it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power which has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or flung itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary.

PLANS FOR COMPLETE HARMONY IN WARFARE.

All Forces Opposing the Central Powers Will Henceforth Work Together Under One Command.

Washington, June 15.—An international army staff and international navy staff for co-ordination of military and naval operations will be created by the allied powers. The organization of such bodies is deemed absolutely essential if the al-

These men have never regarded nations as peoples, ideas, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as servile organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed.

Attitude Toward German People.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean to the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else; it rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. They ardently desired to see the world divided into two camps, one of which they would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. The German military statesmen were ready to deal with it in their own way.

Policy One of Deceit.

It is not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the armistice. Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the other side. If she now seems herself to hold the advantage. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which would be willing to accept. That government still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. It cannot go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. If they can secure peace now, with the terms which they still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained the peace which they promised to win by it; an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. If they fail, their people will be angry; if they fail, the government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, in all the great nations of the world. If they succeed, they will be the world and the world will be at peace. If they fail, the world will be at war, and the world will be at war.

Have Sought to Deceive World.

The present particular aim of the masters of Germany is to deceive all those who throughout the world still hope for the rights of peoples to the self-government of nations; for they see that immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia; and in every country in Europe, to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German government can get access.**War for Freedom and Justice.**

The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a People's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world. It is a war to stand in the way of the peoples who live in it and have made it their own. The German people themselves included; and that, with us, rests the choice to break through the grip of the despotic, patient clients and make of brute force and help, set the world free, or else stand help, and let it be dominated a long, age through by their weight of arms and the arbitrary power which they have constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power, to which the world has afforded no parallel and which we face by our own political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice.

We are now at the point of the man of our way in this day of high resolution where every principle we hold dear is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to play the game to the end, and our flag shall wear a new luster.

lies are to win the war.

The nations fighting in league with Germany have practically surrendered their independence to Berlin.

It is at the German headquarters that the moves are planned, not only for the German fronts but for the Italian battlefield, the Balkans, Asia Minor and Persia. This unity of command has resulted in movement and bold war bodies of enemy troops while a strenuous forward campaign was being conducted elsewhere. This scheme, it is felt, must be adopted by us.

PRICE OF STEEL AND COAL IS SET BY U.S.

MILLS AND MINES TOLD TRADE COMMISSION WILL SET PRICE TO BE PAID.

STEEL PRICE CUT 40 PER CENT

Contracts for Ship Construction Made at \$95 a Ton Reduced to \$56 By Government.

Washington—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed later by the president when the Federal Trade Commission has determined a fair rate.

The tentative price of \$66 a ton for steel was obtained by the government for the great fleet of merchant ships to be built by the shipping board's emergency steel corporation. Previous contracts, let before congress gave power to the president to commandeer supplies, called for steel at \$95.

Coal Price Set at \$2.35.

The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000 barrels of oil purchased under the authority of the authority granted by congress.

Secretary Daniels said that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of \$2.95 a ton at the mines. The navy has been paying \$2.88 a ton delivered. The secretary directed the companies to ship immediately the orders being protested among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of \$2.35 at the mines pending a report from the federal trade commission.

FIRST DRAFT FOR REGULARS

New Army Not to Be Sent Abroad Till Regulars Are At War Strength.

Washington—The first draft of the army to be drawn by selective conscription will be used to bring the regular army up to war strength.

The second draft will be used to fill the ranks of the National Guard. The third and largest army of 635,000 which will go into training September 1 to prepare for European action; total to be drafted this year, 725,000.

Decision to utilize the first men drawn by conscription for the regular army means that these men will not be sent to training camps in their own localities for training, but men from their own neighborhoods.

Men drawn for the regulars and the guardsmen probably will be sent to France before the men drawn for the national army. The men drawn for the national army are not exempt from military service. Provost Marshal General Crowder reiterated that only "indispensable men" in any industry will be exempted.

It was intimated that drafting would be delayed until the first week in July.

TWO DIE WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Sandy Stretch Near Pontiac Causes Another Fatal Accident.

Pontiac—Stanley McLean, 25 years old, and Clifford Wooster, 27, were killed probably at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon at Five Points, about four miles from Pontiac on the Rochester road, when their car overturned in the sand and crushed them beneath it.

Both were dead when the machine was lifted off by farmers. Both men were residents of Pontiac. Wooster, a cripple, having lost one arm and part of the other hand, was traveling with his wife. The bodies were brought to Coroner Farmer's morgue. This is the third accident in the same neighborhood within a few days. Last Friday John Holcomb and daughter of Delray were killed there and Sunday afternoon a large touring car belonging to J. T. Kaufman, of Lima, O., upset and three men narrowly escaped death. The car was cited on a charge of reckless driving.

457 SHIPS SUNK IN 4 MONTHS

This Compares British Loss—Does Not Include Other Nations.

Washington—The German submarine toll of British merchant shipping since February 17, shown in official British figures compiled here Monday, is 322 vessels of more than 1,600 tons and 135 of less than 1,600.

British steam fishing vessels sunk in that period numbered 78. It is only the sailing fishing vessels are incomplete.

Submarines in the period given attacked 259 ships unsuccessfully and the weekly percentage of unsuccessful attacks has ranged from 51 to 75 per cent.

Arrivals and sailings in British ports began have averaged about 2,500, but these include channel sailings.

The total loss during slightly less than four months' submarine warfare is estimated to reach 1,745,000 tons, or about 250,000 tons less than the entire world's shipping output during 1916.

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT UERNER

Originator of "Their Married Life," Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

LAURA'S RECKLESS FOLLY PROVES THE FUTILITY OF GIVING ADVICE



Mabel Herbert Uerner

"What has he done to you?" Helen asked Helen. "He's thoroughly irresponsible. He can't give you a honest—you don't see he can hardly support himself."

"Oh, I know all that—and more," said Laura bitterly, "stalling with a hapin the well-dressed sailor hat she had thrown on the couch beside her."

"You mean you're going to marry a man you can't even respect—just because in a foolish schoolboy was you think you're in love with him?"

"I was in love with him. I'm not sure of that now."

"Laura, you're hopeless! I don't understand you any more. You haven't been yourself for weeks."

"Longer than that—four months, to be exact." Then with tense abruptness, "I've heard you say you don't expect women to be wholly truthful, that they all reason in a mistaken way. But suppose some one you were fond of was untruthful in a big way, that her whole life was a lie—could you still be fond of her?"

"I don't think I understand," faltered Helen, with a rush of torturing suspicions.

"Suppose you found that for months I've been deceiving you. Could you forgive that?"

"Laura, you don't mean—"

"I've been married to Ed Marstein for over four months."

Through the open window came the rumbling of street sounds, the lessening of the evening. Helen, sitting by her dressing table, was bending double a flexible nail file. Her presences lightened and the thin steel broke.

"Four months!" lazily. "Then you were already married the night you dined here and he came to take you home?"

"Yes."

"And that evening you were with us at Stanley's?"

"No, we were married the next day."

"The next day! The very day after you and I had that talk with you—and I begged you not to see him again?"

Laura snapped her glove clasp in silent, hopeless admission.

"It's your last offer of congratulations," Helen's voice was withdrawingly cold.

"Don't! I can bear anything but cynicism."

"But why have you kept it a secret? Why?"

"He couldn't support me—and it would hurt my work if it were known that I was married."

"And he was willing for this secrecy? With swift scorn for the man who would take a wife under such conditions?"

"Oh, no," wearily. "But what could he do? He hasn't worked three weeks in six months. His people give him \$50 a month—it doesn't pay for his clothes."

"But, Laura, he's clever enough; he can work. Surely, he—"

couldn't bear another scene just now. Through all the difficulties that had confronted Laura in her grim self-supporting struggle, Helen had stood loyally by her. But before the overwhelming glow of this reckless marriage, she felt helpless.

"The mail's out—I'll have to go starting up at a peal of the door bell. Then at the sound of heavy steps, 'Oh, Warren's got to see Laura.' 'Ed! all the color left her face. 'How did he know you were here?' whispered Helen.

"Mrs. Burrows knew, but I didn't think she'd tell him. Oh, I can't see him—I don't want to see him."

"You'll have to, now that he's here." "Oh, he mustn't know that you know," excitedly. "He'd feel free to tell every one."

"Then go in quick, so he don't think we're talking about him."

"Come in with me; you do the talking," dragging Helen after her.

In the library Warren was making his appearance. He looked like Ed Marstein, whom he thoroughly disliked. With forced cordiality Helen greeted him.

"I hope I haven't intruded," with a gasp, "they told me Miss Wilson was here, and I thought I'd stop by and take her home."

The next few moments would have been awkwardly constrained, had it not been for the inquiring entrance of Pussy-Mew.

"Oh, here comes that wonderful cat," he stooped to stroke her.

Usually most diffident with strangers, she rubbed herself against his legs, there must be something good in him," thought Helen. "to attract animals."

In a dark, foreign way he was undeniably handsome. Tall, slender, fleetly groomed, he carried himself with careless assurance.

Laura, still pale, was drawing on her gloves, tensely anxious to leave at once. She had hardly glanced at Marstein.

"Don't you think Laura's looking thin?" asked Helen politely.

"I'm afraid she's working too hard," Marstein's dark eyes rested upon her.

"No, my landlady has an unreasonable desire to have her board money every week," her laugh was gratingly harsh.

"That seems to be a failing of most landladies," commented Warren unconsciously.

They were in the hall now, and the descending elevator hurried their leave-taking.

"Thought you said she wasn't seeing him," frowned Warren as he returned to the library. "Looks like he's hanging around much as ever."

"He's not. He's asked her to marry him," hesitated Helen.

"Marry him! Why he can't make enough to buy his cigars. Laura's a fool in some things, but she'll not be brought away on a dub that's straight that night at Stanley's."

Helen was at the window, staring down at the corner street light that threw an orange haze through the darkness.

Knowing his intelligence of any form of deception, she shrank from telling him the truth. And yet if she was to help Laura, she must tell him.

"He should argue, he would have to know. 'Dear,' (twisting the shade cord, 'she's so lonely—she's had such a long, discouraging struggle, I can understand how she might be persuaded to marry just for companionship, for some one to hold to.'

"Well, he's got about as much stability to hold to—a contemptuous snort served for want of an adjective. 'And she won't get any body else while he's dangling around.'

"Oh, it's so hard to tell you," coming over to a low stool by his chair. "Dear, can't you guess? Haven't you noticed a change in her?"

"En? What're you driving at? I loathing any form of indirectness."

"They've been married for four months."

"Without looking up, Helen waited for his caustic, merciless denouncing of Laura's reception. For several seconds he said nothing at all; then he reached for his pipe with a brief: 'Better fool than a house, but I'll tell you that isn't all.' Unhappily, they haven't been living together. They haven't—except for the first two weeks."

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have noted the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true in Canada there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done unshockingly and with full regard for the resources to be called on."

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position."

With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an industrial part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests."

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities."

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: It makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution, so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strains at any one point."

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these held to an attitude of soundness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance."

"That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks to let the whole institution go to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness."

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1915, the total for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1914 \$22,328,908
1915 63,450,250
1916 63,450,250
1917 78,738,292
1918 88,765,698

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues."

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Traders generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness."

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiently. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way."

"One of the best things we have heard one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, 'was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble.'"

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way."

"And yet Canadians are not perturbed with taxes nor are they complaining of them. For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, any, in a direct way, direct payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period."—Advertiser.

A Panama.

The straw hat's reappearance led Barclay Warburton, the Philadelphia newspaper owner, to say:

"Before the war I often galled at Biarritz, at the Chambre d'Amour golf links, looking out over the Bay of Biscay."

"Sometimes I had for caddy an old Scotchman. I said to the old Scotchman one day:

"'Glorious view! Glorious view, eh?'"

"'Yes, Mr. Warburton,' said he. 'It's what you might call a very fine panorama.'"

Its Aspect.

"There is nothing in that case but the bald facts." "Then how can the lawyers split hairs over it?"