

## "FORCED INTO WAR"— PRESIDENT WILSON

Chief Executive Lays Blame for  
Conflict Upon Germany.

**Declares American People Had No  
Choice But to Take Up Arms—Du-  
plicity and Intrigues of the Kaiser's  
Government Forced the Conflict in  
Which the Nation is Engaged.**

Washington, June 22.—President Wilson, in his Flag Day speech, set forth the aims of the United States in the present war, practically as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve 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 from 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 went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its 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 the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the sea. 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 Americans have borne arms since the Revolution? These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

**No Choice But War's Arbitrament.**  
It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults 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 communities with vicious 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 itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan 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 repeatedly executed their 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. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not 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.

**Relations With German People.**  
But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew 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 we should be drawn into 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 that 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 fling itself free.

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

## IN HARMONY FROM NOW ON

Units of Allied Powers in the Field  
and on the Oceans to Be Placed  
Under One Control.

Washington, June 22.—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 allies are to win the war. The nations

These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, 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 serviceable 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.

**Military Masters Dominate Germany.**  
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 into 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 direct their own affairs, 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 had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

**Deceitful Cry for Peace.**  
Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? 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 nations over which she now deems 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 the German government 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 further; it dare not 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 an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages 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 by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, we and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step of aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace, and Germany may be of the union.

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

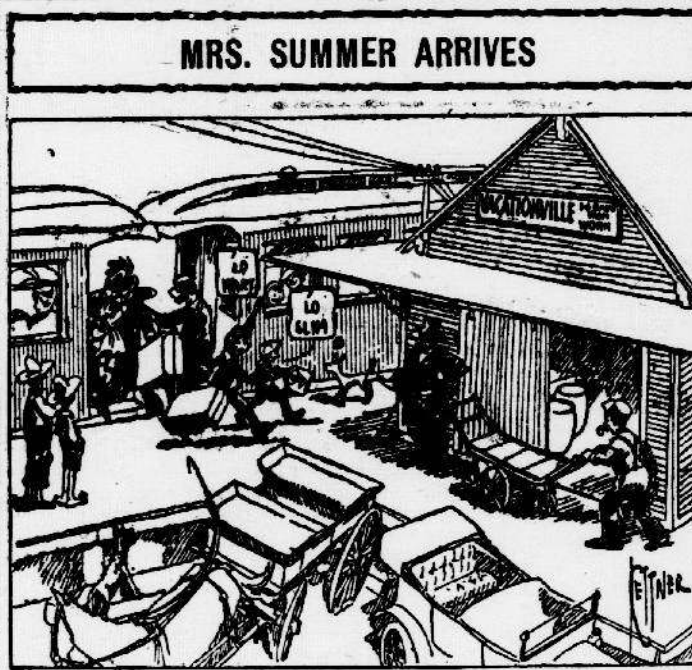
The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the imperial German government can get access.

**Is a People's War.**  
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, a war to make the world safe for 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 all these hypocrites and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-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 in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster.

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 battlefields, the Balkans, Asia Minor and Persia. This unity of command has resulted in movements to hold vast bodies of enemy troops while a strenuous forward campaign was being conducted elsewhere. This scheme, it is felt, must now be put in force by the allies.



MRS. SUMMER ARRIVES

## ITALIANS TAKE FORTS AMERICAN TANKER SUNK

STORM FORTIFIED POSITIONS  
THAT SURRENDERED AFTER A  
FURIOUS RESISTANCE.

Austrians Captured By the Italians in  
Successful Drive That Gained Im-  
portant Trenches and Munitions For  
the Allies.

Rome.—Italian forces have carried Corno Cavento, a strongly fortified Austrian position in the eastern Trentino, says the official statement issued by the Italian war department.  
The official communication reads: "East of the Adamello Massif, in the Eastern Trentino, Alpine detachments of the Val Balta battalion and skiers advanced over difficult ground, notwithstanding the furious resistance of the enemy, and attacked the strongly fortified positions of Corno Cavento at an altitude of 3,400 meters.  
"On the Ortigara our positions on Hill 2101 were attacked with extreme violence, the enemy, continually reinforced, redoubled his efforts, but they all failed in the face of our firm resistance. We inflicted severe losses on the enemy, repulsing him completely and capturing 52 prisoners, including four officers.  
"In the San Pellegrino Valley, a hostile attack upon our advanced positions on the Massif of Costabella was repulsed. On the southern slopes of Mount Rombon we occupied by surprise one of the enemy's advanced posts and maintained the same in spite of the concentrated fire of the enemy.  
"Our battleplanes, supported by scout machines, dropped 1,800 kilograms of explosives on enemy buttresses and camps in the St. Lucia zone (Tolmino) and in the Bazzia Valley. All our machines returned safely."

**KAISER MAKING PROMISES**  
Sends Message To Former King Con-  
stantine That He Will Restore  
His Crown.  
Bern, Switzerland.—A telegram from Berlin says the kaiser has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine:  
"I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you.  
"The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from  
(Signed) "YOUR WILLIAM."

**INCOME TAX GROWS.**  
Reports for Year Show the Largest  
Amounts Ever Known.  
Washington.—Income tax receipts for the fiscal year ending June 15, inclusive, amounted to \$350,565,628.40, by far the largest amount ever collected from incomes, according to a statement from Secretary McAdoo.  
Of this amount, \$170,037,039.89 was received from corporations and \$180,528,588.21 from individuals.

**Aged Joke Becomes Reality.**  
Copenhagen.—Venerable jokes about cabbage or hay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany, owing to the scarcity and high cost of genuine tobacco.

**Sweden Repels Zeppelin.**  
Copenhagen.—A Zeppelin was observed outside the harbor of Cimbria-hamn, Sweden. A violent cannonade was directed against the dirigible, which withdrew in a damaged condition.

**Pershing's Nephew Joins Army.**  
Chicago.—Frank E. Pershing, 23, nephew of Major General Pershing and captain of the University of Chicago football team for next fall, has enlisted as a private in the regular army.

STEAMSHIP BELONGING TO THE  
STANDARD OIL CO. VICTIM OF  
GERMAN U-BOAT.

Four Members of Crew Lose Lives  
In Vessel Sent To Bottom—Crew  
Consisted of Forty-one Men—Ship  
Was Returning to Home Port.

New York.—The oil tank steamship, John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company, has been sunk by a submarine. Four members of the tanker's crew were lost. The Archbold was sent to the bottom in European waters.  
The John D. Archbold was two days en route to this country from France. The ship was armed and a gunner's crew from an American warship was on board.

The names of the missing crew members are Jose Lorenzo, an oiler; Gregorio Soza, a fireman; and Domingo Lago, a wiper; and a man whose name is uncertain.  
The John D. Archbold was an American steamship of 8,734 tons gross register, owned by the Standard Oil company, and built in 1914 at Newport News. The ship left here May 20 for Havre and Rouen, France, with cargo under the command of Capt. H. B. Thompson, with a crew of 41 men, of whom 12 were Americans.

## CHINESE CRISIS SERIOUS

Tone of Latest American Note Is Re-  
sented By English and Japanese  
Officials.

Washington.—Japan's attitude toward the United States is a source of worry here.

The mikado's government has spurred American requests to take joint action in trying to compose the Chinese situation.  
She informed this government that she could not send China a note similar to that sent by the United States, advising that the revolution in China be quelled and that China stand united.  
According to those disposed to criticize American handling of the Chinese situation, Japan and England were expecting this government to notify them of America's proposed action and have a joint note sent to China by the three powers. Instead, Secretary Lansing sent the American note, notified England and Japan of his action and asked them to send an identical note.

## ATTACKED BY U-BOAT.

Two Torpedoes Fired at American  
Steamer Missed Mark.

An Atlantic Port.—An American steamer arriving here reported an engagement with a German submarine off Brest, France. The U-boat fired two torpedoes at the steamer, but neither found its mark. The naval gunners on the steamer fired on the undersea craft, but do not think they registered a hit. After 10 shots from the steamer the submarine disappeared.

## TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.

General Pershing Places Wreath On  
Tomb Of Hero.  
Paris.—The Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Marquis de Lafayette, returned formal thanks to General Pershing when he laid a wreath on the tomb of the famous revolutionary general in the Picpus cemetery. General Pershing said in part:  
"It is a great pleasure for all us Americans to have had this opportunity of visiting the grave of a man who did so much for America."

**Arrest Man In Keet Case.**  
Hutchinson, Kan.—The police here announce the arrest of Dick Carter, of Springfield, Mo., against whom a warrant charging first degree murder has been issued in connection with the mysterious disappearance and death of baby Lloyd Keet.

**Jap Destroyer Injured.**  
Tokyo.—While Japanese destroyers were attacking a submarine in the Mediterranean, the destroyer Sakaki was torpedoed and damaged. The damaged craft was towed to port.

## SENATORS RETARD FOOD BILL ACTION

LITTLE GROUP OF SENATORS AT-  
TEMPT TO EMBARRASS PRESI-  
DENT BY FILIBUSTERING.

## MAY INVOKE CLOTURE RULE

Vardaman and Reed Leaders Against  
Bill To Regulate Food Prices—  
Senate May Invoke Cloture  
Rule—Night Sessions.

Washington.—Debate in both of the branches of congress on the second administration food bill—for governmental control of foodstuffs and other necessities—has disclosed determined opposition, particularly by a group of senators, which threatens to prevent its enactment by July 1, as urgently requested by President Wilson.

Passage of the bill by the house late this week is confidently expected by administration leaders, but advocates as well as opponents in the senate say debate will be protracted there for several weeks, and unless the president adopts some extraordinary steps to hasten action the law hardly can be enacted in time to set up the food administration before harvesting begins.

Administration supporters privately express fear of a senate filibuster. They are prepared if necessary to invoke, for the first time, the senate's new anti-filibuster rules.

The opposition protested that a dictatorship and interference with business and individual rights were proposed, and questioned the constitutionality of the legislation.

Both houses have made the measure their pending business with the purpose of keeping it continuously under discussion until disposed of.

## FRENCH FREIGHTER SUNK

Steamer Mississippi Sunk By German  
Submarine Off Coast of Brest,  
France.

New York.—News of the destruction of the big French freight steamer Mississippi by a German submarine, with a loss of one of the merchantman's crew, was brought here by officers of a British freight vessel that arrived from a French port.

The Mississippi, of 6,677 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk about 145 miles off from Brest, France, according to officers of the British ship, which rescued 47 officers and seamen from open boats.

## GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN CELLAR.

High School Student Buried in Cellar  
Of Bicycle Dealer.

New York.—Discovery of the body of 18-year-old Ruth Cruger, the missing Wadleigh high school student, who had been murdered and then buried six feet under the cellar of a shop occupied by a bicycle dealer who fled to Italy after she disappeared, cleared a mystery which had baffled the police for months. The girl's skull had been crushed.

## ZEPPELIN IS SHOT DOWN.

Daring Aviators Defeated In Attack  
On British Coast.

London.—Two German Zeppelins executed the second early morning bomb raid on the English coast at 2 a. m. Sunday. One of the monsters glided out of the night across the East Anglian coast and another over Kent. The latter was sent plunging to the earth in flames by the combined assault of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns as it bombed the coast town.

## KAISER MUST QUIT.

Socialist Leader of Sweden Issues  
Statement On Peace.

Copenhagen.—"Real peace negotiations will have to be postponed as long as the present German rulers are governing—that is, the kaiser and the ring about him," is the view of the Swedish socialist, Dr. Branting, according to an interview quoted in the Politiken. "These—the junkers military party—are the ones who forced the war."

## GERMAN VESSEL IS SUNK.

Few German Vessels Have Ventured  
Onto High Seas Since War.

Amsterdam.—The German steamer Thuringen has been torpedoed and sunk while en route from Hamburg to Rotterdam, according to word received here.

Sinking of German steamers by submarines have been exceedingly rare. Only occasionally do German vessels attempt to navigate the seas, except raiders and warships.

## BELGIAN MISSION ARRIVES.

Officials From Belgium Headed By  
Baron Moncheur.

An Atlantic Port.—Belgium's official mission to the United States has arrived in this country. It is headed by Baron Moncheur, former minister to the United States, and now chief of the political bureau of the Belgian foreign office at Havre.

Other members of the commission are General Le Clercq, Hector Carlier, Major Osterlieth, Count D'Ursel and Jean De Mertens.

## AUSTRIAN REVOLT GROWING SERIOUS

VIENNA DISPATCH SAYS CABINET  
SENDS RESIGNATIONS TO  
THE EMPEROR.

## POLES HAVE ALL RESIGNED

Prolonged Cabinet Meeting Ends In  
Revolt Against German Influence.  
Government Papers Hold Out  
Hope Against Crisis.

Copenhagen.—The revolt of the Poles in the Austrian parliament is described by the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung as having produced a crisis in which the position not only of Premier Clam-Martinic, but also of Count Czernin, the foreign minister, is threatened. The government organs in Vienna hold out hopes that the crisis may be overcome by granting a few ministerial posts to Polish and other parliamentarians. The Vossische Zeitung correspondent, however, points out that the defection of the Poles is sufficient to turn the scales against the government, since the rest of the Slav bloc already is in opposition. The Poles indicated the seriousness of their intentions by a decision to vote against the budget, being the first parliamentary group in any belligerent country aside from a handful of extreme socialists, in refusing to vote a war credit.

The Polish aspirations, which recently have been indicated, aim at practically an independent kingdom openly on an anti-German basis, and have evoked marked displeasure in Germany, even the Cologne Gazette rebuking the Poles sharply.

## SIMS LEADS ALLIED FLEET

American Vice-Admiral Placed In Full  
Charge of Navy Fleet in Irish  
Waters.

London.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval commander-in-chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American admiral's flag meanwhile has been hoisted as the allied senior officer in these waters.

The text of the official statement reads:

"During the absence of the British naval commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland Vice Admiral Sims of the U. S. navy has hoisted his flag as allied senior officer in general charge of operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters."

It was for a contingency such as has now arisen that W. S. Sims was recently promoted from the rank of rear admiral to that of vice admiral. Vice Admiral Sims went to London immediately after the entrance of the United States into the war, as the head of a naval mission to co-ordinate future naval operations between the entente navies and the forces of the United States. He attended the allied naval conference in Paris last month. Up to the time he went abroad he was president of the naval war college at Newport. He had devoted much of his time to a study of naval engagements in the European war.

## GRAFT \$50,000,000 A MONTH

Herbert Hoover Tells Senators About  
Food Grafters, and Asks Passage  
Of Food Bill.

Washington.—Food speculators have been taking \$50,000,000 a month for the last five months—a total of a quarter of a billion dollars—from the American people—Herbert C. Hoover told senators while explaining the purposes of the food control bill now before congress.

Disclaiming entirely that the bill sets up a food dictatorship, Mr. Hoover told senators its purposes were entirely to organize the resources of the country and the people themselves into a food administration, to limit middlemen's commissions and prevent extortion.

## Booze Revenue Goes High.

Washington.—High tide of whiskey and beer revenue receipts—and presumably consumption—in the United States was reached during the fiscal year now closing. Cigarette smokers of the nation, figures show, also used more than they have ever smoked before.

## HIGH OFFICIALS IN COURT.

Executives of Twenty-Five Railroads  
Cited For Contempt.

Chicago.—Subpoenas have been issued here for high executive officers of 25 railroads centering in Chicago, calling them before Judge Charles M. Foell in superior court to answer contempt proceedings instituted by Attorney General Edward J. Brundage. It is alleged that the railroads are in contempt of a court order for increasing passenger rates beyond the two-cent limit fixed by law.