

ON FLAG DAY
WILSON TELLS
WHY WE FIGHT

Extraordinary Insults and Aggressions of Imperial German Government Left Us No Self-Respecting Choice But to Take Up Arms in Defense of Our Rights

Military Masters of Germany Denied Us Right to be Neutral

Filled Our Unsuspecting Communities With Vicious Spies and Conspirators—They Are Themselves in the Grip of the Same Sinister Power That Has Stretched Its Ugly Talons Out and Drawn Blood From Us—When by Our Arms Kaiserism is Crushed Our Flag Shall Wear a New Luster.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson delivered a notable speech here in commemoration of Flag Day in which he again outlined the position of the United States in regard to the world war. The address is in full 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 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 Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We are in our turn to 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.

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.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew

before we were ourselves engaged that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire his 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 at war because 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. 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. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre 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. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. 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. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force,—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians,—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These people did no wish to be united. 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. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand, Austria is at their mercy. It has acted not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single Power. Serbia is at its mercy should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

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 or more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been made public, but most of it has been private. 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 has other valuable pawns in its hands besides these I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically

the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

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. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. 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 it; an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fall, their people themselves 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, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim 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. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction,—socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

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. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' 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 upon 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 owe it 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 lustre. Once more we shall make good our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK — Wheat — Spot nominal.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, \$1.78 1/4 c if New York.
Oats—Standard, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/4 c.
Butter — Creamery, higher than extras, 41 3/4 @ 42 1/4; creamery extras (92 score), 41 1/4 @ 42 1/4; firsts, 39 1/2 @ 41; seconds, 37 1/2 @ 39.
Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 37 @ 37 1/2; fresh gathered storage-packed firsts, 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2; fresh gathered firsts, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 37 @ 38; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2.
Cheese—State fresh, specials, 24 @ 24 1/2; do, average run, 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4.
Live Poultry — Broilers, 33 @ 36; fowls, 17; turkeys, 18 @ 20.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — There were no spot offerings and the market was entirely nominal. Quotations are omitted.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$2.40 @ 2.45 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye in bags quoted at \$1.65 @ 1.75, as to quality.
Corn—Western, No. 3 yellow, \$1.77 @ 1.78; do, No. 3 yellow, \$1.75 @ 1.76; do, No. 3 yellow, \$1.73 @ 1.74.
Oats—No. 2 white, 72 @ 73c; standard white, 71 @ 72c; No. 3 white, 69 @ 70c; No. 4 white, 69 @ 70c.
Butter — Solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 43 1/2; extras, 41 1/2 @ 42 1/2; extra firsts, 40 1/2; firsts, 40; seconds, 39; nearby prints, fancy, 45; do, average extra, 43 @ 44; do, firsts, 41 @ 42; do, seconds, 39 @ 40; special brands of prints were jobbing at 48 @ 51.
Eggs — Nearby firsts, \$1.60 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$1.20 per case; Western firsts, \$1.60 per case; do, firsts, \$1.20 per case; fancy, selected, carefully candied eggs were jobbing at 41 @ 42c per dozen.
Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 24 1/2 @ 25c; specials higher; do, fair to good, new, 23 1/2 @ 24; part skims, 10 @ 20.
Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 23 @ 24; roosters, 16 @ 17; spring chickens, not leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing 3/4 @ 1 1/4 lbs apiece, 34 @ 38; white leghorns, weighing 3/4 @ 1 1/4 lbs apiece, 32 @ 35; ducks, Peking, 20 @ 21; do, Indian runner, 17 @ 18; pigeons, old, per pair, 25 @ 28; do, do, young, per pair, 20 @ 22.

BALTIMORE — Wheat—Contract, spot, No. 2 red, \$2.75 nominal; No. 2

red Western, \$2.80 nominal.

Corn—No. 3, spot better, \$1.75; car No. 3, spot or better, \$1.76 1/4.
Oats—Standard white, 68c; No. 3 do, 67 @ 67 1/2.
Rye—No. 2 Western, \$2.35 bid; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$1.80 @ 2.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20 @ 21; No. 2 do, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 3 do, \$15 @ 17.50; light clover mixed, \$18 @ 18.50; No. 1 do, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 2 do, do, \$13 @ 16; No. 1 clover, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 do, \$13 @ 15; No. 3 do, \$8 @ 10.
Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$15.50 @ 16; No. 2 do, do, \$14.50 @ 15; No. 1 wheat, \$9 @ 9.50; No. 2 do, \$8.50 @ 9; No. 1 oat, \$10 @ 11; No. 2 do, \$9 @ 9.50.
Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42 @ 42 1/2; do, choice, 40 @ 41; do, good, 38 @ 39; do, prints, 43 @ 43 1/2; do, blocks, 41 @ 42 1/2; Indies, 33 @ 34; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 32 @ 33; Ohio rolls, 32; West Virginia rolls, 32; storepacked, 32; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 32 @ 33; process butter, 38 @ 39.
Cheese—Flats, 27c; dairies, 27 1/2; long horn, 27.
Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 35c; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Virginia, 35; Western, 35; West Virginia, 35; Southern, 34.
Live Poultry—Crickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 22c; do, do, small to medium, 22; do, do, white leghorns, 21; do, old roosters, 12 @ 13; do, spring, 1 1/2 lbs and over, 40; do, do, 1 1/4 lbs, average, 38; do, do, smaller, 34 @ 35; do, do, white leghorns, 30 @ 32; do, young, large and stagsy, 21 @ 22. Ducks—Old Peking, 18c; do, do, puddle, 17; do, do, muscovy, 17; do, do, smaller, 16; do, do, spring, 3 lbs and over, 26 @ 28.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.25 @ 15.85; heavy, \$15.75 @ 15.90; packers and butchers, \$15.50 @ 15.85; light, \$15.10 @ 15.65; pigs, \$13.75 @ 14.75.
Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$12.60 @ 12.90; dressed beef steers, \$10 @ 12.25; Southern steers, \$7.25 @ 12.50; cows, \$6.25 @ 11; heifers, \$8.50 @ 12.50; stockers and feeders, \$8 @ 10.75; bulls, \$7.25 @ 10.25; calves, \$7 @ 12.50.
Sheep—Lambs, \$14 @ 16.25; yearlings, \$11 @ 13.50; wethers, \$10 @ 11.50; ewes, \$8.75 @ 11.25.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.30 @ 15.80; light, \$14.75 @ 15.65; mixed, \$15.10 @ 15.85; heavy, \$15.15 @ 15.90; rough, \$15.15 @ 15.30; pigs, \$10.50 @ 14.60.
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.20 @ 13.70; stockers and feeders, \$7.40 @ 10.50; cows and heifers, \$6.25 @ 11.75; calves, \$9.75 @ 14.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; week; wethers, \$8.30 @ 10.80; ewes, \$7 @ 9.75; lambs, \$9.50 @ 14.50; springs, \$12.00 @ 15.50.

PITTSBURGH — Cattle — Choice,

\$11.75 @ 12.50; prime, \$13 @ 13.25.
Sheep — Prime wethers, \$10.25 @ 10.75; cull and common, \$5 @ 7.10; lambs, \$7 @ 13; veal calves, \$14.50 @ 15.
Hogs—Prime heavies, \$15.85 @ 15.90; mediums, \$15.80 @ 15.85; heavy Yorkers, \$15.50 @ 15.80; light Yorkers, \$14.50 @ 14.75; pigs, \$14 @ 14.25; roughs, \$14.50 @ 15.

BALTIMORE—Calves—Veal choice,

14c; do, by boat, 14; do, light, ordinary, 12 @ 13; do, rough and heavy, per head, \$10 @ 22.
Lambs and Sheep—Sheep—No. 1, 8 @ 9c; do, old bucks, 6 @ 7; do, common to fair, per head, \$3 @ 4.50. Lambs—Spring, 40 lbs and over, per lb, 14 @ 15; ordinary, 12 @ 13.
Beef Cattle—Beef cattle of first quality, per lb, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4; do, medium, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; oxen, as to quality, per lb, 6 1/2 @ 8 1/4; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, \$50 @ 75; do, common to fair, \$30 @ 45.

The iris is supposed to be the fleur-de-lis, or flower-de-luce of the French coat of arms, but really has nothing to do with the design, this being of recent application. The origin of the design is not known, but it is generally believed to represent the head of a spear; by others the flower of a lily, the floral emblem of France.

During the year ended June 30, 1916, the Auckland, New Zealand, trams carried 43,352,000 passengers, from whom \$1,337,231 was collected in fares. At Christchurch 17,831,644 passengers were carried, and \$682,230 was collected in fares.

The Massachusetts State Agricultural School at Amherst has scholarships. There are also state agricultural schools in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut that have scholarships.

M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, was mainly responsible for the abdication of the ex-Czar. He is a member of the old Russian nobility, a large landowner, and a man of great wealth.

A front bicycle wheel, equipped with a suitable handle and a cyclometer, is now employed in a number of national forests of the West in measuring trails.

The military organization of the Jews began with their departure from Egypt. Every man above 20 years old was a soldier.