

# 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 Stratched 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, 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 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.

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 indirection 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 its very curves engaged that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or devise 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 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 mastra 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 unmoiled, 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 peoples did not 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 a lowly 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 force what they promised to gain 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 fail, 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 in 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 hypocrisies 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. 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.

# GERMANY AS FOE TO FREEDOM

## Wilson Declares Germany Has Left No Choice But War.

## STERN WARNING TO TRAITORS

### He Shows Up Germany's Scheme For World Domination—Has Made Puppets Of Her Allies, Whom She Is Bending To Her Uses.

Washington.—America is at war with Germany because that country's "extraordinary insults and aggressions" left America no choice but to defend itself in defense of its rights, as a free people, and of its honor as a sovereign government.

Bare-headed, with a heavy raincoat buttoned up to his throat and with a Secret Service man holding an umbrella over his head, with the rain beating in his face and the wind at times almost blowing the sheets of his address out of his hand, President Wilson, in a storm such as this city has not seen for years, stated the reasons why this country is at war with Germany in a remarkable Flag Day address which he delivered to about 2,000 people at the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument.

### The Intrigue Of Peace.

His address had been very carefully prepared, was marked by an aggressive ring and an emphasis of attack on the German government that has never appeared before. Mr. Wilson repeated the suggestion in his recent address to the Russian government that Germany foresaw its coming defeat, saying today that the German government "wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand." He solemnly warned the American people against the "intrigue of peace" which Germany is engineering both in this country and abroad, and he gave notice to the traitors in America who, having learned discretion, now carry on their intrigues within the law, that no man or group of men will be permitted to stand in the way of the vindication of every principle that this country holds dearest and makes secure the salvation of nations.

### In Raging Storm.

Never, in the history of the flag, has its birthday been celebrated as it was here today! Shortly after 12 o'clock a terrific hail storm, accompanied by lightning, one stroke of which killed a man, swept over the city and made it almost impossible to carry out the program for the open-air meeting in the Monument grounds. Arrangements were about completed to hold the meeting at the building of the Pan-American Union, which faces the grounds, but when President Wilson heard of the proposed change of the program he forbade it, stating that he would speak on the grounds "rain or shine." Mr. Wilson unselfishly sacrificed his own comfort, feeling that many people who could attend the gathering in the Monument grounds would be disappointed if the meeting were held in the Pan-American building. Accordingly, shortly before 3 o'clock, he entered his car, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and drove to the grounds. The rain was pouring in torrents, but, undismayed, Mr. Wilson left his car and, protected only slightly from the downpour by an umbrella held over him by one of the Secret Service men, he walked to the stand that had been erected, where Secretary Lansing and a number of other distinguished men awaited him, many of them in raincoats and all of them trying to keep off some of the rainstorm by umbrellas.

### Secretary Lansing Brief.

Secretary Lansing's introduction under the circumstances was naturally brief, for conditions did not conduce to oratory. Several thousand people stood in front of the stand under umbrellas and several hundred more sat in automobiles whose curtains were drawn to keep out the rain. At the President's request Mrs. Wilson did not leave the car. Mr. Wilson smiled grimly as the rain beat into his face. Mr. Lansing introduced him briefly. "I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "to introduce the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy." Mr. Lansing himself is a graceful speaker and he had prepared a brief address for the occasion, but this address must remain unspoken unless, indeed, some future occasion offers.

It is not improbable that the majority of the thousands who stood before the President under their umbrellas heard nothing of Mr. Wilson's address. He read it, nevertheless, word for word, and was occasionally rewarded by little outbursts of applause from the ingenious few who, in some way, found it possible to clap their hands and hold their umbrellas at the same time. But Mr. Wilson knew that he was addressing not the uncomfortable few thousands hidden from his eyes under the umbrellas that covered them, but the hundred millions of Americans who will read his address and will find inspirations in his words.

# RED CROSS WEEK—HELP THE WOUNDED



# GERMANS RAID LONDON AGAIN

## 97 Persons Killed and 437 Wounded.

## NO MILITARY DAMAGE

### Residents Of the Poorer Sections Of the City Were Victims—Many Infants Being Among Them.

London.—In a swift and deadly raid on the city of London Wednesday German airplanes took a heavy toll in killed and wounded. Other places were attacked, but so far as is known at present by far the heaviest losses occurred in London town itself. The casualties as officially announced number 534, including 97 killed and 437 wounded. Fifty-five men met death and 223 men were wounded. Sixteen women and 26 children were killed and 122 women and 94 children were wounded. The German squadron consisted of about 15 machines, and the downtown section of London was their chief objective. Many bombs fell in the East End, where buildings were destroyed and others badly damaged and scores of persons fell victims to the explosions. In one instance alone 16 children were killed in a school and 50 were injured. British airplanes ascended immediately the signal was given that hostile machines were coming, but the Germans remained at a great height and flew swiftly, and evidently the British fighters had difficulty in the pursuit, for the loss of only one German machine has been recorded. Others are reported to have been brought down, but there is no official confirmation of this. The anti-aircraft guns of London seemingly were unable to reach the Germans. While a great many small business houses and the homes of the poor in the crowded districts suffered great damage, Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home defense, announces that no damage of a military or naval nature was done. Mr. Bonar Law also announced a serious munitions explosion at Ashton-Under-Lyne, a few miles from Manchester, in which a number of persons were killed or injured. This explosion had no connection with the air raid.

### The Official Report.

The following report of the air raid was given out officially this afternoon: The first bombs were dropped on the eastern outskirts of London at about 11:30 A. M. Numerous bombs fell in rapid succession in various districts in the East End. One bomb fell in a railway station, hitting an incoming train. Seven persons were killed and 17 injured here. Another bomb fell on a school, killing 10 and injuring about 50 children. A number of warehouses were damaged and fires were caused. "A few bombs also were dropped near North Foreland and opposite the banks of the Thames, four persons being injured. "The air raid over London lasted about 15 minutes. The raiders, were engaged by guns of the East London Defenses and a large number of airplanes of the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service were sent up as soon as the enemy was reported off the coast. Several engagements took place in the air, but the results at present are uncertain."

### SUNK WITH 190 MEN.

## French Passenger Liner Sequana Torpedoed in Atlantic.

Paris.—The South Atlantic liner Sequana, with 550 passengers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic with a loss of 190 men. Among the passengers was a detachment of the Senegalese Rifles. The Sequana, formerly the City of Corinth, was owned by the South Atlantic Navigation Company, of Paris. Her gross tonnage was 5,557. She was 430 feet long, and was built in Belfast in 1898.

### FIVE GERMAN SHIPS RENAMED.

## Sailing Vessels Christened After Famous Clippers.

Washington.—Five German sailing vessels seized on the Pacific Coast and put into service by the Shipping Board have been renamed for famous old American clipper ships. They were the Steinkirk, Kurt, Dalbek, Vinner and Ottawa, now named respectively Northern Light, Dreadnaught, Red Jacket, Game Cock and Flying Cloud.

# CONSTANTINE I ABDICATES THRONE

## Crown Prince to Leave Country With Ousted Ruler

## NO MILITARY DAMAGE

### TROOPS READY TO ACT

Athens.—The fall of Constantine I, King of the Hellenes, has come. In response to the demand of the protecting powers—France, Great Britain and Russia—he abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander.

### Forced By Entente.

This climax in the affairs of Greece was brought through the agency of the French Senator, M. Jonnart, who has held posts in several French Cabinets and who arrived at Athens only a day or two ago on a special mission as the representative of France, Great Britain and Russia.

M. Jonnart had previously visited Saloniki and other points and he lost no time in getting into conference with the Greek Premier, Alexander Zaimis. The demands of the powers respecting the abdication of King Constantine also specifically eliminated Crown Prince George as his successor, the Crown Prince being included among those Greeks in official life who were considered strongly pro-German.

### To Leave Country.

Both the former King and Prince George, it was announced by Premier Zaimis, intend to leave the country immediately. It is reported that they will embark on a British warship and proceed to Switzerland by way of Italy. It is presumed that Prince Alexander will take up his kingly duties with full acceptance of the ideas which the protecting powers desire to be put into effect in the government of Greece during the present war. He is 24 years of age and has been free from anti-Entente proclivities.

### Troops Ready To Act.

Affairs in Greece, which several times since the outbreak of the war had seemed on the verge of a settlement, recently have taken on an aspect of uncertainty that it became necessary for the powers to act with decision. M. Jonnart was selected to proceed to Athens for the purpose of laying before the Premier the aims which France, Great Britain and Russia had with respect to establishing unity of feeling among the Greeks and greater security for the Entente forces engaged in operations in the East. While he informed the Premier that troops had been placed at his disposal, he appealed to that official to use his influence toward a peaceful settlement. The troops, according to M. Jonnart's instructions, were not to land until the king had given his answer.

### JAPAN WILL SEND MISSION.

## Thorough Discussion Of Far East Problems Expected.

Washington.—Japan will send a mission to the United States. The mission will have broad powers, especially in diplomatic consultation, and is expected to leave Japan during the first part of July.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishu, for a short time Minister of Foreign Affairs, will head the mission. Vice-Admiral Takebitsu, who is well known in the United States, heads the naval section. The army section is headed by Major-General Sugano. A number of officers of lesser rank and attaches will accompany the mission.

The mission is regarded as offering an unparalleled opportunity for a closer understanding between the United States and Japan through a full discussion of the many complex questions of the unsettled Far East.

### PERSHING AND STAFF DINED.

## Guests Of British Government In Lancaster House.

London.—Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing and 18 members of his staff were the guests of the British Government at a formal dinner in Lancaster House, which is a Government building devoted solely to purposes of state entertainment of distinguished visitors and was last utilized for the diners of the Imperial conference a month or more ago. There were 30 other diners, including eight members of the Cabinet.

# OVERSUBSCRIBE LIBERTY LOAN

## 3,000,000 Americans Answer Nation's Call.

## "TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY"

### "Unmistakable Expression Of Americans' Determination To Carry War To Swift Conclusion," Says McAdoo.

Washington.—The American people have responded to the Government call for funds to finance the war by an over-subscription to the \$2,000,000 Liberty Loan of huge proportions. Millions join in filling War Chests. In the country's ringing answer to the call, the dominant note was the voice of the small investor. Money talked the last day of the campaign in eloquent terms. The response for a widespread response of the average man with the average income was more than realized in the multitude that flocked to the banks that day.

Secretary McAdoo, announcing the over-subscription of the offering of the Liberty Loan, said he did not think there would be another offering of remaining three billions authorized by Congress before this fall.

### "Triumph For Democracy"

Secretary McAdoo announced the over-subscription of the Liberty Loan in the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan has been subscribed. "The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy; it is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war to the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty throughout the world as a successful conclusion. "I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations and the people generally, whose cordial co-operation and enthusiastic support success could have been won. It has been a inspiring campaign and it has had glorious finish."

### KAISER ANGRY AT GREEK GOVERNMENT

## Promises To Restore Throne

### Says Berne Report.

Berne.—A telegram from the Kaiser Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to King Constantine: "I have heard with wrath of the famous outrage committed by common enemies upon you and your dynasty. I assure you that deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with her aid from Almighty God, will store you to your throne, of which man by right can lose you. "The armies of Germany and many of her allies will wreak vengeance upon those who have dared so insolently lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany the earliest opportunity. A German cordial greetings from "YOUR WILLIAM"

### SKULL CRUSHED BY TREE

## University Of Virginia Student Killed In Texas.

Charlottesville, Va.—A message received here from San Antonio, Tex., told of the death of John Hays Collett, a medical student at the University of Virginia. Collett was a member of a picnic party at the Park, New Braunfels, Texas, at which a giant pecan tree, when, upon warning, a big limb fell, striking Collett on the head, crushing his skull. Collett and August G. Krumpholtz, the university last month to join the Army Aviation Corps. They had just about completed their preliminary training and expected to receive their commission within a month.

### TO LET U. S. WARSHIPS

## Uruguay Will Treat Them As Belligerents.

Montevideo, Uruguay.—The Uruguayan government has decided Friday that if American warships visit Uruguayan ports they will be treated as non-belligerents.

### In Sympathy With America

Although Uruguay decried neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany, the sympathy with the action of the United States. Warships and belligerents would be permitted to remain in port only 24 hours and would be limited as to the supplies they might take on.

### 18 KILLED IN MUNITION WORK

## Sixty Injured When Paris Collapses.

Paris.—Eighteen dead and 60 persons have been taken from the ruins of the munition factories which collapsed Thursday. The accident was caused by the breaking of a boiler supporting the third floor of the building, in which 800 persons were working.

### MAY GRANT AMNESTY TO

## Chancellor Bonar Law Makes Announcement In Commons.

London.—The British Government is considering the granting of amnesty to the Irish prisoners arrested at the time of the rebellion last year. Chancellor Bonar Law made his announcement in the House of Commons, saying that the Government's intention would be made known immediately. In ancient times the city of London was famous for its output of purple.

### ASTOR EMPLOYEES BUY BONDS.

## He Aids the Scrubwomen to Subscribe to Loan.

New York.—Vincent Astor has made it possible for all employees of the Astor estate from the least to the greatest to buy at least one Liberty bond on the instalment plan. Even the scrubwomen in the Astor office buildings have subscribed to the loan. Mr. Astor has sent out a circular to Astor employees telling them that in cases of enlistment they will be kept on the payrolls.

### SEEKS AMERICAN COAL.

## Spain Trying to Break Her Trade Agreement with England.

Washington.—Word has reached Washington that Spain is trying to get around the agreement with the British Government by which she obligated herself to transport Spanish ores and other commodities to England in return for Welsh coal. So as not to be under the necessity of fulfilling her agreement with England, Spain is now understood to be trying to obtain coal from the United States.

### YACHT CLUB OUSTS KAISER

## Atlantic Also Drops Prince Henry From List of Members.

New York.—The Kaiser is out of another American yacht club. So is Prince Henry of Prussia, his brother. The latest club to take back the honorary membership to these royal personages is the Atlantic Yacht Club. At a meeting Wilhelm and Henry were retired unanimously. The question of getting rid of the Kaiser came up at the club's annual meeting in March.

### KILLS WOMAN IN AUTO PARTY.

## Farmer Thought Members Were Trying To Steal His Hogs.

Springfield, Ohio.—Mrs. J. Elmer Redelle, wife of the president of the Springfield baseball club, was shot and killed by J. M. Hinkle, farmer, who thought members of an automobile party, of which Mrs. Redelle was one, were attempting to steal his hogs. Hinkle is held for investigation and, according to officers, admitted firing into the automobile as it was speeding away from near his place.

### FIVE GERMAN SHIPS RENAMED.

## Sailing Vessels Christened After Famous Clippers.

Washington.—Five German sailing vessels seized on the Pacific Coast and put into service by the Shipping Board have been renamed for famous old American clipper ships. They were the Steinkirk, Kurt, Dalbek, Vinner and Ottawa, now named respectively Northern Light, Dreadnaught, Red Jacket, Game Cock and Flying Cloud.