PRES. WILSON PLEDGES AN UNLIMITED ARMY TO WIN THE WAR

PRESIDENT OPENS RED CROSS DRIVE FOR $100,000,000

IN NEW YORK ADDRESS ANNOUNCES PURPOSE OF U. S. TO SET NO LIMIT ON MAN-POWER.

AMERICA WILL NEVER DESERT THE WEAK AND HELPLESS

United States Will Not Be Diverted From Its Purpose of Winning War By Insincere Peace Offers.

New York—The peace offers of Germany and her allies are mere maneuvers for advantage, of no value because insincere.

American will stand by Russia as well as France—it will never desert unity of feeling, sympathy and purpose such as 100 years of peace could not have brought.

These were the sentiments and pledges of President Wilson in his speech opening the campaign of the American Red Cross for $100,000,000.

Text of Wilson's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and fellow countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters.

We compass them with our imagination; he compassed them in his personal experience, and I did not come here to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so because I have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal.

There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.

Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?

I have asked the congress of the United States to name no limit, because the congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

And, we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intentions, and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation.

Stands By Russia.

Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France.

The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor; and if either man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell them now they are mistaken.

For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, in so-far as we are concerned is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind.

If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are.

But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity which we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together; and better even than that, if possible it is knitting the world together.

Look at the picture. In the center of the scene, four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage, showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and, against them, 23 governments representing the greater part of the population of the world drawn together into a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of a community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

The secretary of war told me an interesting incident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a member of the Italian government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States:

"If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America and see what happens."

He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said, "How many of you boys have been in America," and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up: "Me from San Francisco; me from New York; all over." There was part of heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted were fighting for their native Italy.

Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together. And that intimate contact of the Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever know, and the center of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love.

May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of us in the country are not old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world.

Government Accepts Nothing.

And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of congress against accepting even services without price. The only thing hat the government will accept is the loans and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross.

Down in your hearts you can't take very much satisfaction, in the last analysis, in lending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn our pockets; it is a commercial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that it concentrates upon their attitude.

But when you give—something of your hear, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as "the lively expectation of favors to come."

Well there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succored, that homes may be restored; that suffering may be relieved; that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it and that wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self adultation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it.

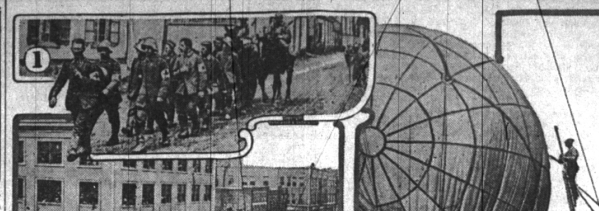
And think what we have here. We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization which is not only recognized by the statutes of each the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross.

That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrument they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch, because it was the expedition of common humanity. We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradship which extends all over the world, and this cross which these ladies bore today is an emblem of Christianity itself.

It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy night and night and doing the work of the Red Cross; busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that al ltheir hearts are engaged in and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other.

When you think of this, you realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of civilians, where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions.

I summon you to the comradeship, I summon you in this week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world.



1—French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2—Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3—Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Writhing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—In France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important sallents held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

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The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa. Just east of the Brenta, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and Americans in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders.

Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian seaplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battleplanes over Pola.

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The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

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Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war department explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment.

It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

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The continuous battle for supremacy in the air raged with increasing intensity all through the week and official reports led to the belief that the flyers of the allied armies generally had the best of it. American aviators won several notable victories. General Pershing reported the commissioning of nearly 1,000 student aviators. The French have delivered to his army 500 battle planes and 900 training planes, and the Having battle planes made in America are beginning to arrive.

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On Sunday Emperor Charles visited the kaiser at great headquarters and made plans for a renewal of the Austro-German alliance, to last twenty years. The news of this of course was received with rejoicing by the pan-Germans of Austria-Hungary, but, equally of course, the treaty is bitterly opposed by the Slavs and other anti-German elements in Charles' realm. The people there as a whole are more and more desirous of peace and there is fear that the agreement will Prussianize their army and compel even greater efforts in the war. By some the preparations for an offensive in Italy are looked on as a direct result of the conference. According to Copenhagen reports, the two emperors selected kings for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia and Poland, but the men chosen were not named.

The meeting of the rulers was attended by the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who, though not invited, sought to maintain the importance of their kingdoms as parts of the German empire and not leave Prussia the "sole arbiter of German destinies." That Prussia is as much the boss of the German empire as ever.

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The kaiser is treating Russia just as a thoroughly defeated enemy might expect to be treated by him, despite the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. His demands are exorbitant and enforced by arms, and in an address to the town council of Aix-le-Chapelle he announces that "Sebastopol has been captured with a big, richly laden fleet there." More than that, he is preparing to call on the Baltic provinces that were a part of Russia to supply men for the German armies. No other construction can be placed on his proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, in which he says: "We assume that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation." As Lithuania has neither money nor munitions to contribute, the kaiser must mean men, and the Lithuanian national council says the country will not consent to have its citizens dragooned into the ranks of the kaiser.

In the Caucasus the Germans undertook to gain control of the grain, coal, oil and iron districts by the capture of Rostov-on-Don, but they held the city only one day, when the Russians recaptured it. There are several powerful groups of Russians operating in the Don region, and others all through south Russia, and Germany has proclaimed war at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava and mined the entrance into the Sea of Asov. In the Ukraine the anti-German movement increases daily, the people being very bitter. In European Russia, says a dispatch from Samara, less than half the arable land usually cultivated will be filled this year, owing to the shortage of seed, horses and implements and the unsettled condition brought about by the land division. Well posted Britons are urging that the allies continue to help Russia in the work of reconstruction in order to balk the efforts of Germany. It is recognized by all that Germany's peace hopes now lie wholly in the east and that if she is permitted to realize them she will have won the war regardless of the conditions imposed on her in the west.

Lenine professes to see signs of a counter-revolution in Russia and on Monday he issued a call for help to prevent it. The family of the late czar has been removed to Kiev and is in the hands of the Germans. Near the Mongolian-Siberian border General Semenoff continues to wage successful war on the bolshevik forces.

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The Finnish White guard seems to have gained almost complete control of the country, celebrating the capture of Tampierfors by massacring 500 Russians and Great Britain has offered to recognize the Finnish republic on certain conditions. The trouble there may not be over, however, for late reports say a great number of Russians are massed on the border of Finland and a big battle is imminent.

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President Wilson and the senate military affairs committee conflicted again last week when Chairman Chamberlain proposed a resolution that would permit the committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, though the initial purpose was merely to investigate the aircraft production collapse and consequent charges of dishonesty. Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally that he would consider the adoption of the resolution as a declaration of want of confidence in the administration, and a restrictive amendment by Senator Thompson of Kansas did not remove his objections to it. On Wednesday the president announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general in the aircraft investigation, and the choice was received with general approval. The former justice of the Supreme court made a great record in the New York insurance investigation, and it is believed the criminal charges in the aircraft production matter will be thoroughly gone into by him without fear or favor.

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Under the able leadership of Mr. Schwab the shipbuilding forces of the United States are going ahead with their work at a great rate. The big concrete steamer Faith, built at San Francisco, underwent trial runs that were altogether satisfactory, and the steel vessel Tuckahoe was declared ready to sail from Philadelphia just 37 days after the keel was laid. The shipping board decided Thursday to build 14 concrete tank steamers, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and four concrete cargo vessels. The board also prepared to let contracts for 200 more wooden ships of 4,700 tons each, in addition to 200 recently authorized, in order to keep the ways occupied until the end of the war. Thus the shipping problem is gradually being solved, and while America and Great Britain are building vessels their navies are sinking the German submarines in increasing numbers. There were reports last week that Germany was about to put into commission some U-boats larger than any yet seen, but the allied naval commanders said they were ready for those, too. To further restrict the activities of the undersea craft the British have laid a great mine field in the North sea, covering about 22,000 square miles. The mariners are growing more and more skillful in evading the submarines, as is shown by the fact that in the first four months of this year 172 British vessels were attacked by them and escaped uninjured.

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The Overman coordination bill finally was passed by the house by a vote of 295 to 2. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts casting the only negative votes. All attempts to amend it were voted down.

The house passed the conference report on the bill requiring the registering of youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5 last. Their names are to go at the bottom of the lists.

With the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities the government put into operation its plan for controlling and directing the labor supply, his duties being administrative as contrasted with the judicial and legislative functions of the war labor board headed by Mr. Taft.

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Appealing to the people of small means, the government last week launched a War Savings stamp campaign that brought excellent results all over the country. Elaborate plans were also completed for the campaign to raise the second Red Cross war fund of $100,000,000.

LARGE ADDITION TO MARINE

At Least a Total Tonnage of 2,000,000 Tons Is Promised by February 1, 1919.

At least 565 small vessels will be added to the United States new merchant marine by February 1, 1919, according to Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

These vessels will be built on the great lakes and on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Their totdl tonnage will be close to 2,000,000.

"By February 1 of next year we will have a fleet of 440 wooden ships ready for service," said Mr. Piez. "These ships will be of 3,500 dead weight tonnage and will be built in yards on the coasts. In addition there will be 125 steel ships of the same tonnage that will come out of yards on the great lakes.

"About forty wooden ships have been launched and will be ready for service within a month. These are of the Hough type, with twin engines and twin screws, and are 3,500 tons.

"We are going on with some concrete construction. Two 3,500-ton ships are to be built of concrete and we are also to have six tankers of 7,500 tons each.

"We have authorized the construction of a four way shipyard at San Francisco, where concrete ships are to be built. It is necessary to do concrete work where there will not be any severely cold winter weather that might interfere."

RAILROAD HEADS OUSTED BY M'ADOO

WILL APPOINT FEDERAL DIRECTOR RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

LACK OF TEAM WORK HINTED

Charges Have Been Made That Some Officials Were Not Giving Their Support to Government.

Washington.—Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of his railroad by Director-General McAdoo, who will appoint a federal director for each road, responsible only to the railroad administration.

In many cases, the president of the road may be named federal director.

To safeguard interests of stockholders and maintain the individuality of each railway, federal directors, wherever possible, will be appointed from among operating officers of the property, the director general announced.

This will avoid disrupting any road's working organization unnecessarily.

As another step in the reorganization of railroad management, the director general ordered the creation of two new operating districts—the Allegheny region, consisting of the principal trunk lines east of Pittsburgh, excluding the New York Central, managed by C. H. Markham, now regional director for the south, and the Pocohontas district, consisting of the east and west trunk lines terminating at Hampton Roads.

Mr. McAdoo also announced that Walter D. Hines had been appointed assistant director general of railroads. He previously was assistant to the director general.

Charges have been made repeatedly since the government took over the roads that some officials were not giving their support to the government in handling the railroads.

Whether the decision to place managers in charge of the roads was the result of any suspicion Mr. McAdoo had, could not be learned. He is still kept home by his illness.

PRINCIPAL SHOT BY JANITRESS

Miss Minnie Dalton Then Fired Shot Through Her Forehead.

Marquette.—Miss Minnie Dalton janitress of the North Lake school near Ishpeming, shot and killed Edward J. McCabe, principal of the school, and then shot herself with the same revolver.

The shooting occurred in the dining room of the Dalton home. McCabe, who was the only boarder, was eating dinner alone when Miss Dalton entered from the kitchen and fired two shots at him, striking him in the temple. She then placed the revolver against her own forehead and fired, her body falling beside that of McCabe.

Mrs. Dalton, her mother, was the only other person in the house. She rushed into the room, finding McCabe dead. Miss Dalton died an hour later.

McCabe was called for the day draft for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. He was to report next week and was preparing to leave Wednesday to visit his mother in Depere, Wis.

DILLON SIDES WITH BRITIAN

He Declared the Sinn Fein Party Was Wrong and Foolish.

Dublin—John Dillon, Nationalist leader, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, emphasized the divergence between his party and the Sinn Fein, whose policy he declared to be "wrong and foolish and bound to end in disaster".

Mr. Dillon said he still believed in a friendly settlement with Great Britain. He adhered to the declaration of the late John E. Redmond, made at the outbreak of the war, that the "cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom."

In an appeal to the American people, Mr. Dillon said that the Sinn Fein had been supplied with unlimited financial resources from New York and he urgently asked all those of Irish blood in the United States to support his party as against the Sinn Fein.

40,000 IN STATE TO REGISTER

Those Who Reached the Age of 21 Must Sign June 5.

Lansing—Every young man in Michigan who has attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, will be required to go to his local draft board, Wednesday, June 5, and register for military service.

Plans for the new registration were received by Adjutant General John S. Bersey May 18 from Provost Marshal General Crowder at Washington.

It is estimated that the Michigan registration of new men next month will total about 40,000. The total registration in this state one year ago was 377,179.

Students to Qualify for Commissions.

Washington—Secretary of War Baker announced a modification of regulations governing the fourth officers' training camps, which will permit all students to qualify for commissions. Under previous rules only 50 per cent of the men entering the camps were eligible for commissions. The final date for filing applications for the fourth camp was May 7. It was reiterated, and for that reason it is useless for men to apply for admission at this late date.

Says Pile Remedy Worth $100,00 a Box.

Columbus Man Knows What He Is Talking About.

"I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 43 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 8 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. Only two boxes cured me. Go and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment a trial. It is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial.—Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio."

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 50 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

One Thing All Patriots Can Do.

"Made in Germany?" The answer is, "MADE IN HELL."

"Glorious Victory?" Bombarding churches on Good Friday and then daring to thank God for his aid.

You may not be able to make a law for a nation—but you can create a law for yourself. You may swear an oath to your soul never to buy anything made in Germany, and keep that oath —who is to prevent you?—Henry Russell Wray of the Vigilantes.

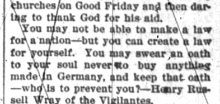
Proud of Them.

Tom—I had a bad experience on my way from London.

Dick—What was it?

Tom—Somebody stole all the foreign labels off my suit case.

There is reason in all things, but not in all people.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring housecleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape Root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in readyto-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? Eat more eggs. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent before meals or a pill such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

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