

President Outlines War Aims

At a great international Fourth of July celebration at Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, July 4, President Wilson, in a notable address, outlined the aims and objects, sought in the present world war. The President's speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the worry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away a past which men of liberal spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we can not feel, even here in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plans and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hill side we ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

"It is significant — significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates like the barons of Runnymede, spoke and acted not for class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little group of landowners and merchants, men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were conspicuously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruition of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There now must be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends can not be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. There were started forces which the

great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again. For they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph.

"This, then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy, on the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but can not act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world; the peoples of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless, opposed to them. Masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien, and hostile to our own. The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable; no half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting, and which must be conceded them before there can be peace.

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere than can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it can not be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory or sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit, and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

Nebraska democrats would do well to scan very carefully the ticket that will be presented to them at the August primaries. The brewers of the nation are working through one faction of the democracy of the state for the purpose of preventing the ratification by the next legislature of the national prohibitory amendment. Nobody but progressives ought to be put on guard, and the certain sign of a progressive democrat is his pledge that if elected he will favor ratification.

IT MUST BE RATIFIED

Tune—The King's Business.
Words by Mrs. William Jennings Bryan.

The states are free to say
They will be dry for aye,
For congress passed an act
That makes our hopes a fact.
With power to right the wrong,
With voices clear and strong,
The Temp'rance forces sing this song:

Chorus.
This is the message that we bring,
Oh, make the very welkin ring:
It must be ratified,
It can be ratified,
It shall be ratified this year.

To save our boys from sin,
To give them strength to win
The battles o'er the sea,
Where many perils be;
To save the homes we love,
To guide our thoughts above,
The Temp'rance forces sing this song:

Chorus.
Then work from sea to sea
And make the country free;
Vote for the men who stand
For home and native land.
To ev'ry candidate
In ev'ry doubtful state
The Temp'rance forces sing this song:
Chorus.

WAR PROHIBITION COMING

Postponement of final action on war prohibition until after the congressional recess was agreed upon by senate leaders. Assurances given by the dry leaders point to a victory for the temperance forces upon the reconvening of congress in August. A Washington, D. C. dispatch, dated July 13, follows: "National prohibition legislation was postponed by congress today until August 26, at least.

"In arranging for a midsummer vacation, a formal unanimous consent agreement was entered into by the senate to defer until August 26, further consideration of the \$11,000,000 emergency food production bill, containing the amendment for "bone dry" wartime prohibition, effective New Year's day. As a part of the agreement, however, the prohibition advocates secured the definite pledge that the bill shall have right-of-way when the vacation recess period of the senate ends.

"Senators on both sides of the fight expressed complete satisfaction with the arrangement made after many day's spirited negotiation.

"The prohibition advocates are confident that they have a majority to keep in the bill some kind of a drastic wartime production provision soon after vacation ends. Opponents are hopeful that during the coming weeks there may be developments to defeat or modify the legislation."

The latest news from the Italian front, coupled with the stories of internal disorders in Austria, is likely to induce Emperor Charles to look up the present address of his old friend, Prince Sixtus.

THEY HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN

They have not died in vain—
Those soldier lads who left their tasks and play
At Freedom's call, who smiling marched away
From home and loved, to hold hell's tribes at bay!

They have not died in vain:
Though now they rest beneath the quiet sod,
A million men shall walk the path they trod
Because they fell—adventurers for God!

They have not died in vain:
Their cold lips speak; the whole world hears
their cry,
"To arms! to arms!" The whole world gives
reply:
"By these dead heroes Freedom shall not die!"
—Thomas Curtis Clark, in Living Church