

1—Light for the regulation Spangard rifle that is being tested by the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine corps. 2—Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army that made the recent big drive between Ypres and Arras. 3—Scene in the Bethlehem Steel works where Uncle Sam is making heavy armament for super-dreadnaughts. 4—Alexander, king of Greece, who has been placed on the throne to succeed his father, Constantine, forced to abdicate by the allies.

# NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

## King Constantine of Greece is Compelled to Abdicate by the Allies.

## SECOND SON SUCCEEDS HIM

Liberty Loan of Two Billions Over-Subscribed by People of United States—Hope for Russia Revived—President Wilson's Great Flag Day Address.

**By EDWARD W. PICKARD.**  
Another ruler was pushed off his throne last week, and another nation probably added to those in active conflict with the central powers. This time it is Constantine I, king of the Hellenes, who has lost his crown. After diplomatic intriguing and open quarrels that had been going on ever since the war started, he was forced by the allies to abdicate, and his eldest son, the crown prince, was barred from the succession because of his pro-German proclivities. Constantine, however, was allowed to preserve his dynasty, at least for the present, by nominating his second son, Alexander, as his successor.

The abdication of the king was brought about by Senator Jonnart of France, who went to Greece empowered by the allies to settle finally the position of that country in the war. He informed Premier Zaimis that troops were at his disposal to carry out his decisions, but appealed to the premier to use his influence toward a peaceful arrangement. After consulting the crown council, the king decided to quit, and his abdication was announced on Tuesday morning. Both Constantine and the former crown prince have left Greece already.

**May Mean Much to Allies.**  
If Greece now decides to participate actively in the war, she can throw into the field an army of 600,000 men, well trained but not sufficiently equipped.

Venzolos, the former premier and consistent opponent of Constantine's war policy, has back of him 100,000 men, and though the army in general was loyal to the ex-king, it is predicted the entire fighting force of the nation will now take up arms against the Teutonic powers and Turkey. This might bring about a decided change in the Balkan situation. With the Greeks acting with the allies from the south and the reorganized Rumanian army and possibly the Russians striking from the north, the line of communications between Germany and Turkey might well be cut and the Turks forced to sue for peace.

Mr. Root and his colleagues and also the American railway engineering commission reached Petrograd on Wednesday. On the same day the Russian mission to the United States landed at a Pacific coast port and started for Washington. It is headed by Boris A. Bakhmeteff as special ambassador.

**General Pershing in France.**  
General Pershing and his staff, after several days of work and entertainment in London, crossed over into France and were enthusiastically received in both Boulogne and Paris. The whereabouts of his expeditionary force—called by the German press an American army bluff—had not been announced at the time of writing.

There were two significant developments on the battle fronts of Europe. The Italians, resting for the present from their advance on Trieste, made a vigorous attack on the Austrians in the Trentino, gaining some important posts and again threatening Trent. On the Belgian front near the sea coast there was great activity by the artillery, seeming to indicate the intention of the allies to try for a push in that region toward Ostend and Zeebrugge. The British made secure their gains of last week and advanced farther east and northeast of Messines, while the French repulsed all attacks farther to the south. The allies seem to have adopted a new plan in France, making each drive a battle complete in itself; they have demonstrated, they feel, that the German military power can be crushed, and the speed with which this is to be done depends largely on the aid given by the United States.

by the individual men, women and children of the nation, not by the great financial institutions. This not only is most desirable from an economic point of view, but is conclusive evidence that the entire nation is backing the government in the conflict against despotism. It was only necessary that the people should be awakened to the real situation, and this was done with energy and efficiency by the press and by innumerable speakers throughout the land.

### Renewed Hope for Russia.

Hope and despair concerning Russia alternately take possession of the allies. Just now it is the turn of hope, and there is a real prospect that the new republic not only can be prevented from making separate peace with the Teutons, but may even be restored as a potent military factor. Minister of War Kerensky is succeeding to some extent in re-establishing discipline in the army, and an incident on the Roumanian front, when three mutinous regiments were forced to unconditional surrender by a large number of loyal troops showed that most of the soldiers are disposed to back up the provisional government. The All-Russian council of peasants, furthermore, passed by a vote of 1,000 to 4 a resolution to cut off food supplies from Kronstadt if the town did not immediately join its revolutionary forces to those of Russian democracy, and demanding that the government at once force the absolute submission of Kronstadt.

President Wilson's note to Russia, defining America's war aims, was received with much satisfaction everywhere except by the radical Russian socialists and in Germany, and was promptly followed by one from Great Britain which virtually stated that Mr. Wilson had spoken for his entente allies. Of course the interpretation of the phrase "peace without annexations" is still a stumbling block, for Great Britain, France and Italy take the position that the restoration of "stolen" lands, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta and other regions, must not be considered as annexations. The Root commission, which had a triumphant trip across Siberia, is counted on to do a great deal toward bringing Russia to the scratch again, and at this writing it really looks as though she will not yield to the blandishments of the kaiser and his socialist and pacifist emissaries. The great change in Greece also is looked upon as likely to influence Russia because of the effect it is sure to have on the Balkan situation.

The very weakness of the Russian provisional government has caused the German conservatists to abandon hope of persuading Russia to a separate peace, for as Herr Heydenbrand, their leader, says, such a course would be futile unless the government were strong enough to combat the allies Russia would be forsaking.

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## SCORES THE KAISER

PRESIDENT SAYS MILITARY MASTERS DENIED U. S. RIGHT TO BE NEUTRAL.

## FILLED COUNTRY WITH SPIES

Failed in Attempt to Spread Sedition—German People in Grip of Same Sinister Power That Has Drawn Blood From Us.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson in a Flag Day address delivered here on Thursday declared that we were forced into the world-wide war by the extraordinary insults and aggressions of the military masters of Germany.

The president's address in part is 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 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.

**United States Forced into War.**  
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.

**No Enmity Toward German People.**  
But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

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

**Vast Empire Planned.**  
Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. The German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

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. From Hamburg to the Persian gulf the net is spread.

**Why Berlin Seeks Peace.**  
It is not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German government would be willing to accept. That government still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

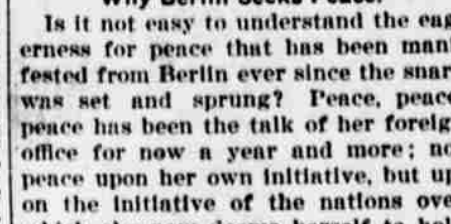
**The Military Masters under Whom Germany is Bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them.** If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. If they fall, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, we and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step of aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace, and Germany may be of the union.

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

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

## CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I can not say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

**ECZEMA!**  
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"What I went through in my married life was a caution."  
"What I went through in my married life were my husband's pockets."

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Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchering*. In Use for Over 30 Years.

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"You seem to take that man's pacifist expressions very much to heart."  
"I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "It's bad enough to put up with the man who won't fight or work for his country. You can't have the slightest patience with a man who won't even talk for his country."

**The Ways of a Mule.**  
A person who has harnessed and unharnessed a mule for months may forget himself and stoop for something at the animal's heels. Then the mule, docile for so many days, begins to kick. When the luckless driver regains his senses he imagines the mule had been waiting craftily all those weeks just to get a good opportunity to kick him.

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