FORGET TRADITION, SAYS NATION'S CHIEF

Ditch Prudence, Do the Audacious, Says Wilson.

WINNING WAR SOLE AIM

Memorable Address of President to Atlantic Fleet Men Recalled. Need of Action Pressed.

BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

The president had but one object, to throw all the nation's energy into the scale for the defeat of Germany. Because he did not bluster and voice daily hymns of hate against Germany, he was singularly misunderstood by fellow-citizens, who, in their own boiling agony against the enemy, would sometimes peevishly inquire, "Does he really hate Germany" The president was too much occupied with deeds to waste time in word-vaporing. By every honorable means he had sought to avoid the issue, but a truculent and fatuous foe had made war necessary, and into that war the peace-loving president went with the grim resolution of an iron warrior. In his attitude before and during the war, his motto might have been the familiar words of Polonius:

"Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't, that the opposed may beware of thee."

Occasionally, as at Baltimore, on April 6, 1918, the public heard from him brief, ringing speeches of warlike resolution:

Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is therefore but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost; force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

War Speeches Recalled.

Months after hostilities had ended there appeared from time to time in the newspapers, without his or my knowledge of proposed publication, utterances of his to military men during the conflict which showed his warrior heart and his extraordinary ability to grasp a technical military problem, such as his dispatch to Admiral Sims, his address to the officers of the Atlantic fleet and his interview with Marshal Joffre in the White House. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Wilson, who has constantly read and loved the philosophic poetry of Wordsworth, has also been an intense admirer of Shakespeare's warrior-hero, Henry V, and has frequently read aloud to friends with exclamations of admiration the stirring speeches of Henry in the Shakespearean play.

The cable message to Admiral Sims was as follows:

From the president for Admiral Sims, American embassy, London, July 5, 1917. Strictly confidential.

From the beginning of the war I have been greatly surprised at the failure of the British admiralty to use Great Britain's great naval superiority in an effective way. In the presence of the present submarine emergency they are helpless to the point of panic. Every plan we suggest they reject for some reason of prudence. In my view this is not a time for prudence, but for boldness even to the cost of great losses. In most of your dispatches you have quite properly advised us of the sort of aid and co-operation desired from us by the admiralty. The trouble is that their plans and methods do not seem to us efficacious. I would be very much obliged to you if you would report to me, confidentially, of course, exactly what the admiralty has been doing and what they have accomplished, and, added to the report, your own comments and suggestions, based upon independent thought of the whole situation, without regard to the judgments of any one on that side of the water. The admiralty was very slow to adopt the protection of convoys, and it is not now, I judge, (protecting) convoys on adequate scale within the danger zone, seeming to keep small craft with the grand fleet. The absence of craft for convoy is even more apparent on the French coast than on the English coast and in the channel. I do not see how the necessary military supplies and supplies of food and fuel oil are to be delivered at British ports in any other way within the next few months than under adequate convoy. There will presently not be ships or tankers enough, and our shipbuilding plans may not begin to yield important results in less than 18 months. I believe that you will keep these instructions absolutely and entirely to yourself, and that you will give me such advice as you would give if you were handling and if you were running a navy of your own.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

War Unlike Any Other.

For sheer audacity there is not much that can be compared with his address to the officers of the Atlantic fleet on August 11, 1917:

Now, the point that is constantly in my mind, gentlemen, is this: This is an unprecedented war, and, therefore, it is a war in one sense for amateurs. Nobody ever before conducted a war like this, and therefore nobody can pretend to be a professional in a war like this. Here are two great navies, not to speak of the others associated with us, our own and the British, outnumbering by a very great margin the navy to which we are opposed, and yet casting about for a way in which to use our superiority and our strength, because of the novelty of the instruments used, because of the unprecedented character of the war, because, as I said just now, nobody ever before fought a war like this, in the way that this is being fought at sea, or on land either, for that matter. The experienced soldier—experienced in previous wars—is a back number so far as his experience is concerned; not so far as his intelligence is concerned. His experience does not count, because he never fought a war as this is being fought, and therefore he is an amateur, along with the rest of us. Now, somebody has got to think this war out. Somebody has got to think out the way not only to fight the submarine, but to do something different from what we are doing.

We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone. None of us knows how to go to the nest and crush it, and yet I despair of hunting for hornets all over the sea when I know where the nest is and know that the nest is breeding hornets as fast as I can find them. I am willing, for my part, and I know you are willing, because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half of the navy Great Britain and we together have to crush out that nest, because if we crush it the war is won. I have come here to say that I do not care where it comes from, I do not care whether it comes from the youngest officer or the oldest, but I want the officers of this navy to have the distinction of saying how this war is going to be won.

The secretary of the navy and I have just been talking over plans for putting the planning machinery of the navy at the disposal of the brains of the navy, and not stopping to ask what rank that brains has, because as I have said before and want to repeat, so far as experience in this kind of war is concerned, we are all of the same rank. I am not saying that I do not expect the admirals to tell us what to do, but I am saying that I want the youngest and most modest youngster in the service to tell us what we ought to do if he knows what it is. Now I am willing to make any sacrifice for that. I mean any sacrifice of time or anything else. I am ready to put myself at the disposal of any officer in the navy who thinks he knows how to run this war. I will not undertake to tell you whether he does or not, because I know that I do not, but I will undertake to put him in communication with those who can find out whether his idea will work or not. I have the authority to do that, and I will do it with the greatest pleasure.

Tradition Has to Go.

We have got to throw tradition to the wind. Now, as I have said, gentlemen, I take it for granted that nothing I say here will be repeated, and therefore I am going to say this: Every time we have suggested anything to the British admiralty the reply has come back that virtually amounts to this, that it had never been done that way, and I felt like saying, "Well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now." Therefore I should like to see something unusual happen, something that was never done before; and, inasmuch as the things that are being done to you were never done before, don't you think it is worth while to try something that was never done before against those who are doing them to you? There is no other way to win, and the whole principle of this war is the kind of thing that ought to hearten and stimulate America. America has always boasted that she could find men to do anything. She is the prize amateur nation of the world. Germany is the prize professional nation of the world. Now, when it comes to doing things and doing them well, I will back the amateur against the professional every time, because the professional does it out of the book and the amateur does it with his eyes open upon a new world and with a new set of circumstances. He knows so little about it that he is fool enough to try to do the right thing. The men that do not know the danger are the rashest men, and I have several times ventured to make this suggestion to the men about me in both arms of the service. Please leave out of your vocabulary altogether the word "prudent." Do not stop to think about what is prudent for a moment. Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is exactly the thing that the other side does not understand, and you will win by the audacity of method when you cannot win by circumspection and prudence. I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army, because that is the kind of folk we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones.

So, gentlemen, besides coming down here to give you my personal greeting and to say how absolutely I rely on you and believe in you, I have come down here to say also that I depend on you, depend on you for brains as well as training and courage and discipline.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

MONUMENT TO TRAIL BLAZERS UNVEILED NEAR PHOENIX, OR.

Jackson County Pays Tribute to Fifteen Pioneers of 1846 Who Penetrated Wilderness of Southern Oregon and Rogue River Valley.

TRAIL BLAZERS' MONUMENT REC ENTLY DEDICATED NEAR PHOENIX, O REGON.

SURROUNDED by beautiful flowers, children, grandchildren and friends of sturdy pioneers, the Crater Lake chapter of Medford and the Mount Ashland chapter of Ashland, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled last Friday the granite monument, on the Pacific highway near Phoenix, Or., in tribute to the famous 15 who in 1846 blazed the first trail through the wilderness of southern Oregon and the Rogue River valley. Crowds representative of all parts of Jackson county, and including prominent social and civic leaders, attended. The schools of Phoenix were dismissed. Pupils marched to the spot and stood at attention in front of the monument throughout the exercises.

Words of appreciation of the deeds of the trail-blazers were spoken. The two chapters were complimented for their enterprise in erecting the marker along the route of the original road of 1846. C. E. Gates, mayor of Medford, paid tribute to the 15 pioneers and contrasted the wilderness through which they passed and their mode of travel—the saddle and pack horse—with the fine paved highways of today and the automobile.

When the famous 15 first came to the Oregon country, comprising what is now Oregon, Washington, Idaho, part of Wyoming and Montana, there were only 19 white women in this whole territory. William Parker, one of the party of 15, later married one of them.

Regent Welcomes Crowds.

"Friends of Rogue River valley, neighbors and guests, on behalf of Mount Ashland and Crater Lake chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I extend to you a welcome," said Mrs. Bert Anderson, regent of the Crater Lake chapter, who presided and made the address of welcome. "We are happy that you have come with us to unveil a tablet in commemoration of the 15 men who blazed the first trail through southern Oregon and the Rogue River valley. We have built our monument of granite and bronze that it may withstand the heat and the cold, the sunshine and the rain, through all the years to come, that generation after generation may join with us in loving gratitude and appreciation for the heroic sacrifice and noble service given to our beloved state of Oregon in the year 1846."

Members of the party of 1846 were: Lindsay Applegate, Jesse Applegate, William Parker, Henry Boygus, John Owens, Robert Smith, Moses Harris, Henit Osborn, Levi Scott, John Scott, J. Jones, Samuel Goodhue, Davis Goff, William Sportsman and Benjamin Birch. All now are dead. The party was led by Lindsay and Jesse Applegate and they made the trip on horseback with 30 pack and saddle horses.

Mrs. Gordon MacCracken, who sketched the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said in part: "Our organization not only remembers the brave dead, but it also does not forget the living. Our chief and foremost work is that of Americanization. We whose forefathers fought to make this an independent nation feel a heavy responsibility toward the newcomer to our shores."

Mrs. Sarah Van Meter read a poem, "The Oregon Trail," written for the occasion by Cynthia Parker Wilson, daughter of William Glenn Parker, one of the famous 15. The exercises were closed by Mrs. C. C. Van Scoyoc, who offered the prayer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, written by George Washington.

Mrs. John A. Keating of Portland, state regent, sent a message expressing appreciation of the state for the memorial.

Memorial Near Historic House.

The memorial stands a few feet south of the historic Culver house, which was built by Sam Culver and John Davenport in 1855, and was a hotel and store. Many notable pioneers and travelers have stopped there in earlier days. It was a block house built of big timbers, dovetailed and fastened with wooden pins. It had portholes to be used in case of attack. The structure is preserved by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Culver.

The unveiling recalled to Captain C. O. Applegate of Klamath Falls the fact that when the party of 15 left the Willamette valley to lay out the road, they started from a point near where Portland now stands. The city had not yet been founded and there were no American settlers between the site of Portland and Fort Hall, on Snake river, now in Idaho. The object of the expedition was to get connections with the government post at Fort Hall. The party traversed principally what is now the Pacific highway to Ashland, by way of the present new Green Springs mountain road over the Cascades to the Klamath country, crossing the Klamath river near the present town of Keno, and over the line into what was then Mexico, now California. Upon encountering the lava beds they crossed back into the Oregon country at the stone bridge on Lost river, where the next marker is to be erected, and through what is now Nevada, up the Humboldt river to Fort Hall, intersecting the Oregon trail down the Columbia river.

WOMEN WIN FIRST FIGHT IN CONGRESS

Passage of Maternity and Infancy Bill Cited.

LEADERS ARE SATISFIED

Maxine Davis Explains System of Instruction by Public Health Nurses.

BY MAXINE DAVIS.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Women's first major demand of congress since her enfranchisement has been won. The vote of 279 to 39 for the Shephard-Towner maternity and infancy bill shows how overwhelming was the rush on Capital Hill to grant her wish. Throngs of women, filing silently and radiantly out of the galleries of the house, heads of the greatest women's organizations in the country, showed in their faces their appreciation.

It was the children's bureau some years ago that uncovered the appalling mortality among mothers and young children. The United States has the highest maternal death rate of any of the principal countries. We lose one child in every ten. To better these conditions the fight for a maternity bill was launched.

As passed last week, the bill provides appropriations for centers of instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public health nurses and other "suitable methods."

Administration by States

The organization and administration will be entirely through the states, with plans approved and supervised by the head of the children's bureau, at present Miss Grace Abbott, aided by a board consisting of the surgeon-general of the United States health service and the United States chamber of education.

Ignorance and poverty share responsibility for the tremendous death rate. Consequently the remedy is mainly educational and almost entirely preventive work, consisting in the employment of trained nurses, the establishment of baby health stations or child welfare centers, and the employment of physicians for consultation work. The women will go early to these centers and be taught how best to care for themselves.

Environment Is Factor.

The plans are not to attend actual sick cases at all, but to teach adjustment of environment that so often causes ill health.

In the foreign population of big cities and in the more remote rural districts many women have little knowledge of hygiene for themselves or their babies, and no facilities for learning. One of the arguments against the Shephard-Towner bill has been that the funds are insufficient to be truly useful. But where the population is thin a little help will go a long way toward the preservation of motherhood, and in the cities, one provision of the appropriations remedies the defect to a distinct degree.

The sum of $1,240,000 annually is appropriated, for five years, for this is an experimental measure. Of that sum $5000 is given outright to the states. Another $5000 is also given, which must be matched by a like fund raised by the state. The remainder is distributed according to population, and whatever sum is thus available must also be matched by the local legislators, thus making a considerable amount.

JAPAN WANTS BIG NAVY

(Continued From First Page.)

the Mutsu without similar retention by the other powers. The Japanese have contended she was a completed ship November 11.

The next step, when the three groups of experts finish, will be their report to the armaments committee. It seems likely that even if the British and American experts are found to be in accord, Japanese naval officers will submit differing conclusions. It will then become the task of the "big five" committee to seek an agreement on a report to a plenary session.

British opposition to the submarine element of Mr. Hughes' plan was certain to be a chief point to be discussed by the committee and the conference.

British delegates are prepared to press their view that not only should Mr. Hughes' replacement allowance of 90,000 tons in submersibles for the British fleet and the American fleet and 54,000 for Japan be reduced, but that the size of future submarines should be limited.

France and Italy Interested.

There is also the probability that France and Italy will figure largely in whatever the conference may decide as to undersea craft. This is said to foreshadow an early attack by the conference on the problem of bringing the French and Italian naval programmes into harmony with a general scheme of naval limitations.

Japanese contentions for a higher proportionate strength in airplane carriers than Mr. Hughes proposed also may lead toward a five-power debate. Both France and Italy will prove to be more deeply interested in this new naval element than in capital ship ratios of the three major navies. Both are advanced in aviation.

Drug Salesman Sentenced.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 26.—Ed Walker, an alleged drug salesman, was sentenced to 30 days on the rock pile and fined $100 by Police Judge Witt today. The sentence was the first passed under the new ruling whereby all prisoners sentenced in police court must work on the rock pile.

Bids Show Wide Range.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Private advices from Washington show that eight bids for the erection of three new buildings at the Fort Walla Walla hospital range from $117,967, bid by John Arrington of Seattle, to that of the King Lumber company of Charlottesville, Va., $174,000. Advices indicate that the bid of J. H. Wiese of Omaha for $123,880 will be the one taken. Taylor & McLeod of Walla Walla bid $140,847.65. The Rounds-Clist company of Portland bid $148,055.

S. & H. green stamps for ca Holman Fuel Co., coal and w Main 353; 560-21.—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. Automatic 560-

ABERDEEN TO VOTE DEC. 3

Special Tax of $12,000 for School One of Measures.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Voters of Aberdeen will elect two members of the board of education, one port commissioner, a city clerk, treasurer, police judge, six councilmen and pass on a special tax of $12,000 for a school in North Aberdeen and for cost of repairs to be made on the Terrace Heights school at a general election December 3.

Voters of the county will vote on the port commissioner and those of district No. 5 also will vote on the proposed new school, as part of the district is outside the city limits.

Brownsmead Store Robbed.

ASTORIA, Or., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—The first robbery in the history of the community of Brownsmead, 20 miles east of here on the river, occurred after midnight Saturday when thieves burst in the front door of the store operated by Fred Young, stealing money and merchandise to the amount of $150. A number of men who had been seen in the vicinity disappeared after the robbery. Though Mr. Young lives nearby, he heard no disturbance at the store during the night.

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