



In time of Peace Prepare for War

G. Washington

ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG PLEDGED BY PRESIDENT

Washington's Birthday Exercises Attended by Executives and Officials—Address of Day Made by Senator Pomeroy, Who Grills Pacifists for Urging War Referendum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Wilson participated in George Washington's birthday exercises today at which frequent reference was made to the present international situation.

"It is much less of an adventure to write history than to try to enact it," said the president in presenting a gold medal to a school boy for writing an essay on history.

The president pledged allegiance to the American flag, and, with the remainder of an audience, including members of the cabinet, diplomats and congressmen, he stood at salute while the pledging allegiance was repeated.

The exercises, held under the joint auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were marked by an outburst of patriotic fervor when President Wilson appeared. A huge American flag was displayed and the marine band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Nation With President.

Reference to the traditional friendship between the United States and France was made by Newell B. Woodworth of Syracuse, N. Y., past president of the Sons of the American Revolution, while Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, stood and acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Woodworth declared that in the present situation the people stand patriotically behind their president and are ready to answer any call for the nation.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio delivered the principal address.

Senator Pomeroy denounced Germany's submarine campaign and assailed pacifists who are urging a referendum on the question of war.

Denounces Pacifists.

"I hope that they will make an arrangement under which the enemy will do no shooting until the vote is taken," said the senator.

Senator Pomeroy said that both Germany and Great Britain had violated American rights, but that only Germany had sacrificed American lives. He urged all Americans to stand behind the president in the present emergency.

In presenting the medal to a school boy for writing the best essay on history in a contest, President Wilson said:

"It gives me a great deal of genuine pleasure to present this. I know some of the things that you have gone through, for I myself have tried to write history. It is much less of an adventure than to try to enact it, but it nevertheless is the kind of adventure that lifts the spirit and I hope that it has had that effect upon you."

GIANT NET GUARDS ENGLISH WATERS FROM DIVERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—England's anti-submarine fleet consists of 41 private yachts, whalers and fishing vessels, manned by 60,000 men, and this force already has destroyed two hundred German submarines, Alfred Noyes, the English poet, asserted here tonight.

"Every boat is armed with guns throwing twelve or 14-pound explosive shells and has 1000 yards of steel netting trailing behind," he declared. "All the home waters are mapped out in blocks and each block patrolled."

"Imagine sixty trawlers stretching a steel undersea net from the North sea to the Irish coast and you get some idea of the British admiralty's anti-submarine campaign, by which German submarines have been driven from home waters and forced to attack neutral vessels on the high seas."

Mr. Noyes said he had spent many days with the trawlers and was informed by their captains that a submarine rarely will attack an armed vessel. What happens is a submarine after it strikes a trawler's net. Mr. Noyes said, in a casual remark,

FRENCH JOIN IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

All Great Departments of Government As Well As City of Paris Observe Day by Placing Wreaths on Statue—France Declared to Be Fighting for the Ideal of Washington.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—All the great departments of the French government—the war office, the foreign office and the navy—and the municipality of Paris were represented today in the ceremonies at the foot of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Place d'Iena. The statue was erected in 1900 by women of America. Many hundreds of Parisians and Americans witnessed the placing of the wreaths. General Savetier laid one at the foot of the statue for General Lyantey, the French minister of war, and H. Cleveland Coxe placed one for the empire state society of the Sons of the American Revolution. One of the most beautiful wreaths was that in behalf of the municipal council of Paris.

Albert Thomas, minister of munitions, represented the French government. Standing upon the base of the monument he recalled that the first and only alliance made by the American republic was with France, and traced the analogies of the two peoples and nations.

Principles Fought For.

"One of the best evidences of the community of thought and aspirations of the two peoples," he said, "is the fact that two Americans—Washington and Lincoln—expressed better than ever has been done before or since exactly the principles for which France is fighting today."

Referring to President Wilson's address to the senate and American action, he added:

"President Wilson, far from renouncing the Monroe doctrine, asks that that doctrine be applied to the entire world, that all peoples be free to fix their own policies and to arrange their own destinies."

Referring to the American revolution and the war of secession and comparing those conflicts with the present struggle in Europe, Minister Thomas said:

"The tenacity of Washington and Lincoln finds emulation in France today. Peoples like ours never tire easily. All wars for liberty are long and have always been waged to the bitter end."

Ambassador speaks.

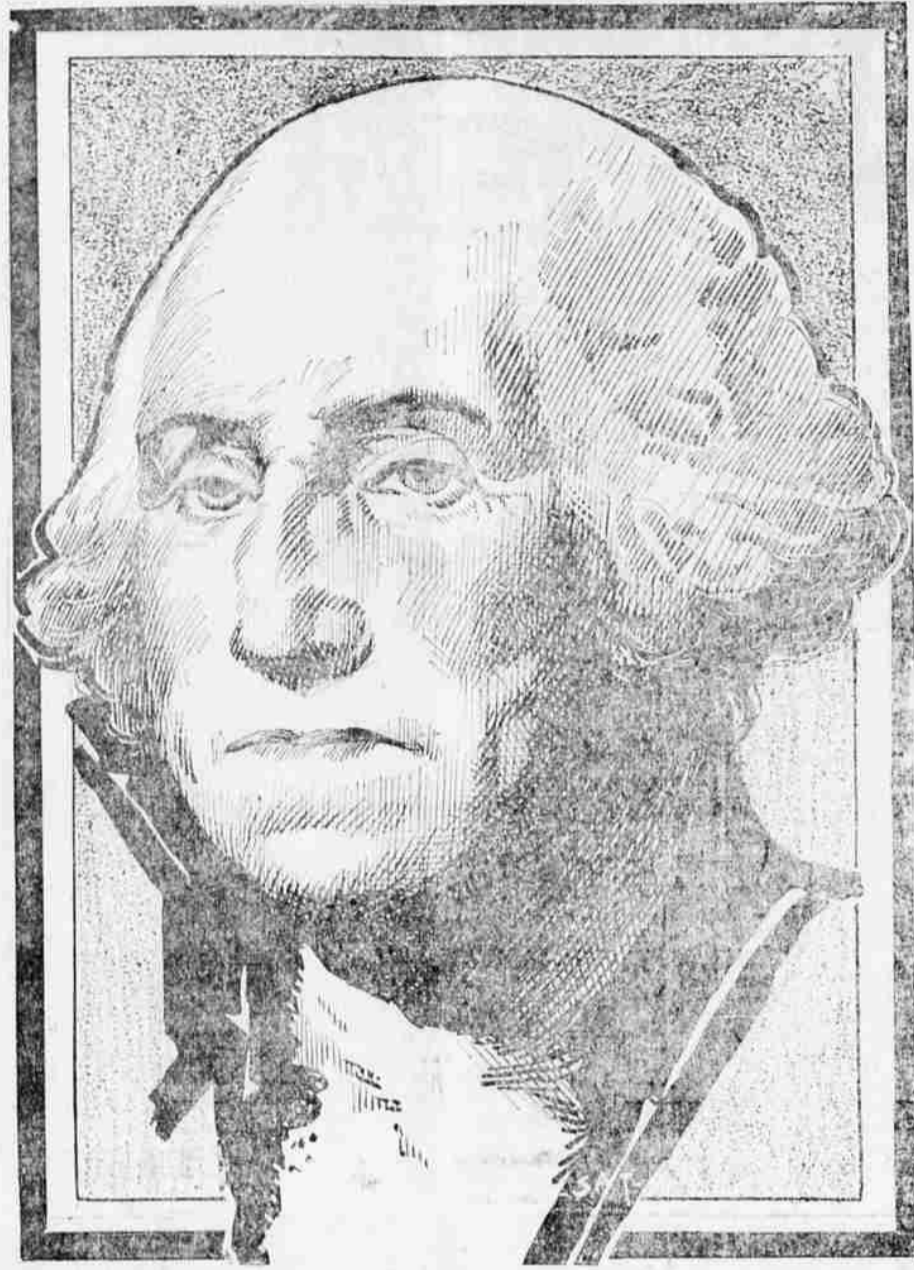
William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, spoke of the American satisfaction "which must be brought to us all in participation in this ceremony of our brothers under another flag between whom and ourselves from immemorial there has been a bond of sympathy and good fellowship, which only a community of ideals and aspirations could produce. I take it that everything which pertains to the life and achievements of George Washington and in particular those principles for which he stood, are as dear to the Frenchman's heart as are those of La Fayette to the American's."

Mr. Sharp alluded to the deep appreciation of Americans for the "demonstration of noble sentiment that has prompted the French government to participate through its representatives in this ceremony."

A detachment of thirty members of the American field ambulance was among those grouped around the statue.

CAR LOAD OF METZ AUTOS RECEIVED

A car load of the famous Metz autos has just been received and are now on display in the show room of White & Applegate at 29 South Grape street. This is a new auto firm in Medford and the Metz is a new car on the market. They are an old established car and there are several in the country, but there has never been an agency here before. The company asks that you call and see the cars and have a demonstration.



"WATCHFUL WAITING" WAS WASHINGTON'S POLICY; IT KEPT UNITED STATES OUT OF TWO FOREIGN WARS

The foreign policy of the United States today, although much more puzzling and complicated, is a repetition of the international troubles George Washington faced when he was president of the country.

Washington had as serious a problem with France as Wilson has with Mexico.

Our strained relations with Germany recall the controversy we had with Great Britain during Washington's presidency.

Besides these international affairs, Washington faced threats of serious internal disaster, for his country was new, unrecognized by all nations except France and struggling for stability.

President Wilson is a student of Washington. He has written a life of Washington, in which he emphasized this desire of the father of our country to maintain peace but to be ready to defend the honor of the United States if necessary.

In his treatment of Mexico and Germany, President Wilson has shown he has wisely taken Washington as a model.

During Washington's first term the people of France were revolting and were calling upon the United States for a return of the help France gave us during our revolution.

Influential citizens who held no office favored our aiding the revolution. The revolutionists sent an envoy, Genet, here to enlist our aid, and, instead of asking Washington directly, Genet toured the country for volunteers and ships to aid the revolution.

The country seemed to be wild

with enthusiasm and sympathy for the revolutionists. But Washington insisted on waiting until the heat of public opinion cooled down.

"It is on great occasions only, and after time had been given for cool and deliberate reflection," Washington said, "that the real voice of the people can be known," and Wilson adds, in his biography of the first president, "but a great risk must be run in waiting to know it."

Washington ran the risk and won. He had Genet recalled and maintained strict neutrality and was praised for his policy.

Washington's controversy with England arose over that country's failure to fulfill its treaty obligations. England still kept its garrisons at our northwest and northern borders, was charged with inciting Indians on our border to invade the country, seized neutral vessels going to and from France and impressed our seamen into her service.

When John Jay returned with a treaty between England and the United States, there was a wild uproar against its approval, because nothing was mentioned about the impressment of American sailors. But Washington again waited until heated public opinion died down and the people saw the treaty worked well.

"It is very desirable," Washington wrote to Hamilton, "to ascertain, if possible, after the passage of the

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WIVES OF STRIKERS RIOT FOR BREAD; MAN IS KILLED

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A riot last night by the wives of striking employes of the Franklin Sugar Refining company resulted in the killing of one man and the serious injury of nine others, when the police and strikers clashed near the refinery.

The dead man, Marequins Detkobe, thirty years old, fell before a police volley fired at the rioters, as they showered bricks on reserves rushed from the city hall. A mounted police sergeant's jaw was broken by a brick. John Bromley, a spectator, was shot in the abdomen by a patrolman.

The women's demonstration which reached a climax in the riot, followed a meeting held late today. The wives, mothers and daughters of the strikers determined to march in a body to the refinery and demand that the concessions sought by the men be granted. As they marched through the streets, the women cried that they were starving.

The women were led to the refinery by Mrs. Florence Shadle, 32 years old, who carried a baby in her arms, as she shouted encouragement to her followers. During the melee, as the police were about to open fire on the strikers who ran to the aid of their womenfolk, a patrolman seized Mrs. Shadle and dragged her and the baby to safety. She was arrested and charged with inciting to riot.

As the striking employes ran to

GERMANS SEEK TO RETAIN ORE LANDS OF FRANCE

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the course of a debate in the Prussian diet on the trade budget, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, the national liberal deputy of the reichstag said that President Wilson was anxious to place the world's peace on a solid basis, but events had shown how solid that basis was, for a league for a world peace, he said.

"We do not intend to found our future upon the United States of America but upon our own strength," Herr Puhrrman further said. "Field Marshal von Hindenburg has pointed out the great importance of ore lands of Briey and Longwy (France), and we shall not allow this region to be taken from us. Even the socialists agree that certain frontiers must be moved."

"If a statesman favored peace without Briey, Longwy, Belgium, Courland and Lithuania, history would call him the grave digger of German power and greatness. Our nation must not be allowed to emerge from the war without enhanced power."

ward the screaming group of women, police, mounted and on foot, flung a cordon about the riot scene. A number of negro strike breakers who had hastened to the scene were bombarded by stones and clubs. Many of the missiles struck the police who began firing into the group of strikers.

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