

FLAG LOYALTY ASKED OF ALL BY ROOSEVELT

Former President Censures Pacifists for Lack of Preparedness and Makes Plea for Red Cross—Every Patriotic Citizen Should Assist in Ministering to Wounded at Front.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a speech which he delivered here today at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the statehood of Nebraska, criticized the national policy of the United States for failure to protest promptly against German ruthlessness and brutality, deplored national failure to prepare for the war, pleaded for undivided loyalty to the American flag, denounced the pacifists, and asked for generous support and for the use of the Red Cross in caring for American troops on European battlefields.

"We permitted our national policy," he said, "to be swayed by the national devotions and national antipathies of men who exercised the rights of American citizens but showed themselves traitors to America by the way in which they prostituted our citizenship to the interests of Germany or to their hatred of England.

Censures Pacifists. "It would be impossible to overstate the damage done to the moral fibre of our country by the professional pacifist propaganda, the peace-at-any-price propaganda. The professional pacifists during the first two and a half years of the war, have occupied precisely the position of the copperheads during the time of Abraham Lincoln.

"From this time on let us insist on an absolute and undivided Americanism in this land, untempered by any self-allegiance to the countries from which our ancestors may severally have sprung, and untainted by any unworthy national animosity towards any other country. Let us prepare ourselves spiritually, economically, and in all military and naval matters—including as a permanent policy the policy of universal military training and service—so that never again shall we be utterly unready, as we now are, to meet a great crisis. Finally, in the present war, a war for liberty and democracy against the ruthless militaristic tyranny of the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns, let us as speedily as possible train our giant, but our soft and unready, strength, so that we may use our hardened might to bring the slaughter to a real and final end in the only way honorably possible by securing for ourselves and our allies the peace of justice based on overwhelming victory."

Appeal for Red Cross. In his appeal for support for the Red Cross, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The most important things is to send abroad at the earliest possible moment a great fighting army. Second only to the army in the work of winning this war comes our Red Cross. Indeed, the importance of this work is so great that the president of the United States has set apart next week—from June 18 to 25—as a period for sacrifice and unselfish generosity, a week in which the whole American people will be asked to join in raising funds to enable our Red Cross to perform its vast and indispensable duties in this war.

"The president has also commissioned several of the ablest business men of the Red Cross, to administer this service on behalf of a stricken world. This war council tells us that a fund of \$100,000,000 must be raised at once in order to meet even the most urgent needs.

"Here, indeed, is a summons to every American. It is an enormous sum of money; but what comfort can we take in withholding that or any other sum of money if it is needed to relieve the suffering of our own sons or the sons of our allies who are fighting for all that makes life worth living.

Every One Should Give. "Into our Red Cross without stint should be poured a heartfelt offering of thanksgiving that we are permitted to join in this great service to all mankind. Our soldiers and sailors will do their part without flinching; we may rest assured of their courage and fidelity. The Red Cross offers to us who are not allowed to fight, the opportunity for sacrifice and for help.

In great numbers—are we going to allow them to suffer yet more because we fail to provide those things which can at least mitigate distress? Surely not! But we must do it in advance. If we wait it may be too late. Do it now!

Care for Afflicted. "Our Red Cross must not only care for the shattered bodies of our wounded men; it alone can become a foster parent to them in the trying conditions they are sure to face when they are convalescent from wounds or recovering from exhaustion. We shall soon have an army of a million soldiers. When they go to France they must have homes in which to rest and to be cared for and to recover. The generosity of our whole people must make it possible for our Red Cross to provide for them.

"In no previous war have the innocent non-combatants had to bear so terrible a share of its physical suffering. And it is thru our Red Cross that we can show to the nations of the world how the great heart of the American people goes out to them in their distress.

"France—proud, brave, bleeding from ghastly wounds needs us sorely. Tuberculosis is raging thruout her land. Fifteen hundred of her towns and villages have been razed to the ground by the calculated barbarity of the invaders. Millions of her people are homeless and starving, bereft even of the barest covering for their bodies, of stoves, of utensils with which to cook or eat, of agricultural implements or animals—indeed of the simplest elements of civilization. And to us alone can these people come for help; we alone have the abundance with which to supply their direct needs.

To Aid Russia Also. "To Russia, too, we must reach out our helping hand. We little know what she has suffered and is suffering. Russia, long obedient to autocracy, has not flinched in this conflict. Her people have had to struggle not only to free the world from autocracy but to make their own land a land of liberty. Russia needs all we can do to strengthen her courage and to make her feel that we are indeed behind her. Our armies can do little for her. Our Red Cross alone can take into Russia the message of hope, of help, of confidence which she so terribly needs. The message must be practical. It must carry deeds and not merely words; and it should be carried at once. Probably never before were so many people in distress and agony in Russia at this very hour. We can take no more vital step toward winning this war than to put renewed heart and strength into Russia."

COURT HOUSE REPORT

Reported by Jackson County Abstract Co., Sixth and Fir Sts.

Marriage License. Harry L. Quaintance and Mae Meadows.

Circuit Court. J. M. Fowler et al vs. W. A. Sharp et al. Affidavit. Order.

Anlo Penwell vs. Ruby Johnson et al. Default.

Una S. Miller vs. W. H. Taylor et ux. Affidavit. Cost bill.

Rogue River Valley Canal Company vs. Dalsey Bodge. Demurrer.

Probate Court. I. W. Thomas Estate. Petition to make deed.

Real Estate Transfers. Ralph G. Jennings, sheriff to Abraham Stept, land in Sec. 16, T. 2 west. 2000

P. Alden Wilson to J. V. Nelson, land in Sec. 8, T. 37-1 west. 10

J. P. Easley et ux to City of Ashland, land in T. 39-1 east. 2000

H. G. Shearer et ux to C. F. Bowman, lot 11 and east half of block 12, Jackson addition, Medford. 10

William H. Johnson et ux to M. L. Bowman, lot 8, block 1, Jackson addition, Medford. 10

Mildred S. Clark et ir to Thora Smith, guardian, lots land 2, Imperial addition, Medford. 1

R. P. Little et ux to C. P. Bowman, lot 13 and west half of lot 12, block 1, Jackson addition, Medford. 10

James Johnson et ux to Mamie C. Walton, land in Sec. 31, T. 37-2 west. 10

W. R. Bullock et ux to Alonzo D. Barrel let ux, land in Sec. 25, T. 37-2 west in Medford. 10

NOTICE. To Whom It May Concern: The partnership heretofore existing between C. E. Whitman and James R. W. Gregg, has been this day mutually dissolved. All bills owing by the firm may be presented to either Whitman or Gregg. All bills due the firm may be paid to either Whitman or Gregg. Medford, Oregon, June 12, 1917. C. E. WHITMAN. JAS. R. W. GREGG.

With Medford trade is Medford made.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEFINES AMERICA'S AIMS IN WORLD WAR

(Continued from Page One.)

diers now carry the Stars and Stripes to Europe for the first time in history are not new to American traditions because realization of Germany's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the whole world. He spoke in full as follows:

Speech in Full. 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, whereas in peace or in war. And yet, the 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 the fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something of 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 purposes for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the revolution?

Old Use for Flag. 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. It is plain enough how we are 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 here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrested 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 indirectness 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.

Not Enemies of 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 the 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 at war because 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.

Begun by Military.

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 had their life. They have regarded them merely as servicable organizations, which they could bend or support to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, the people who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers, but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unopposed, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compressed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped these 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.

Reaching Into Asia.

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 was to be as much their tool as Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey or the preponderant states of the east. Austria-Hungary was to become part of the central German empire, dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. 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. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the east. These peoples did not wish to be united. 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. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

Plan Is Carried Out.

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 for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor of Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian gulf the net is spread.

Why Peace Is Desired.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year or more; not peace on her own initiative but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been published but most of it has been private. Thru 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 has other valuable pawns in its hands besides these I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. 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.

Autocracy at Stake.

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. It is their power, at home they are thinking about, more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this time 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 commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with their prestige their political power. If they fail 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, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression. If they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Intrigue for Peace.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purposes, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to derive all those who thruout 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 liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—socialists, the leader of labor, the thinkers, they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and the men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all support or cooperation in western Europe and counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

World-wide Effort.

"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. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their matters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion thruout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the policies of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

Only One Choice.

"But they will make no headway. The false heralds themselves also in every absence. It is only friends and partisans of the German government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. Facts are patent to all the world and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact stands out above all the rest that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the Ger-

mans themselves included and that with as rests the choice to break thru all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age thru by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—Competent woman for general housework. References required. Phone mornings, 591-R1. 74

WANTED—Woman to cook for small crew on grain ranch. Box 45, Mail Tribune. 74

HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Thinners at Miravista orchard, with or without board. Phone 597-J2. *

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