

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....47
Minimum today.....31

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and Tomorrow,
Probably Rain.

Forty-eighth Year,
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1919

NO. 285

BOSTON WELCOMES PRESIDENT HOME WITH GREATEST OVATION IN HISTORY

ENTIRE CITY TURNS OUT TO CHEER

Met On Arrival By Welcoming Ships. Entire Harbor Joins In Salute—Parades for Miles Through Streets—Jammed With Cheering Multitudes—Demonstration Equal to Any Received Abroad. States Members of President's Party.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—President Wilson's reception in Boston today was characterized by those who traveled with him thru Europe as being as demonstrative as any he received in England, France or Italy. President Wilson landed at Commonwealth pier at 11:42 a. m. Returning to American soil from his history making mission abroad the president looked as tho the journey had agreed with him physically. He appeared vigorous and alert, his step was brisk and his features showed rather more than a trace of sea tan.

Greeted by Cheers
Cheers from the throng assembled at Commonwealth pier greeted him as he stepped ashore. In the great shed of the pier there were assembled hundreds of state and city officials, legislators, representatives of the federal government and a committee of women appointed to receive Mrs. Wilson.

Fifty senior officers of the army, navy and state guard in command of Colonel Thomas W. Griffith formed a guard of honor at the pier. They stood in a double line and President Wilson and his party passed thru their ranks as he stepped ashore. After saluting, they proceeded with the party thru a flag decorated canvass passage and then by elevators to the street floor where the main welcoming throng was waiting. The reception was of an informal character. Mayor Peters, at whose invitation the president chose Boston as his homecoming port, making the presentations.

Parade Thru Boston
Less than a half hour was consumed by the greetings. As soon as the presentations were completed the presidential party entered automobiles and began a parade across the city thru streets lined thruout the two-mile route with double ranks of soldiers and sailors and banked with cheering thousands of civilians. In the car with President and Mrs. Wilson were Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters. Secret service men were in the next car.

At the state house where members of the National Woman's party had planned a demonstration there was hardly a suffrage banner in sight. Several hours before the president arrived the police had arrested 22 members of the party after they had failed to obey an order to move on.

Stands in Auto
Most of the women were from Boston or nearby cities. No move was made to obtain their release on bail. All of them announced their intention, if released, or participating in a mass meeting on the common during the time that the president was speaking at Mechanics Hall.

The president stood in his car during the entire parade, acknowledging the continuous demonstration. He appeared much pleased with his reception, when he reached the hotel.

BILL TO CURE ABUSE OF COURT MARTIAL LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate today passed the house bill authorizing the articles of war so as to authorize army commanding officers in the field or territorial departments or divisions to mitigate or remit sentences imposed by court martial. Under the present law this can be done only by the president.

INVITES CRITICS TEST SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

President Declares That Men Who Would Have America Fail the World In Its Hopes. See Only Beyond the Nearest Horizon—Boston Preliminary Brief.

MECHANICS HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 24.—President Wilson in his first speech here today on landing from France invited the critics of the League of Nations plan to "test the sentiment of America."

Men, he declared, who would have America fail the world in its hopes, saw only beyond the nearest horizon. "They do not know the sentiment of America," he said.

Speaking of the hopes of the people of Europe for a lasting peace which he said were pinned to the United States as the "friend of mankind," the president said he had no more doubt of "the verdict of America in this matter than I have of the doubt of the blood that is in me."

"The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing and they are not going to stop short of their purpose. I do not speak of the governments, but of the peoples who will see that if their present governments do not do their will some other will. And the secret is out and the present governments know it."

Speaking for People
"I have come back for an attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I say in all soberness that I have been trying to speak your thoughts. Probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right rather than the things that are expedient, I am finding the heart of America."

"I find that in loving America, I have joined the majority of my fellowmen throughout the world."

As the president concluded, Mayor Peters called for three cheers which were given, the audience standing. Immediately after the presidential party left the hall and drove to the South station for the train which awaited them, for Washington.

Simple Ceremonies
President Wilson arrived at Mechanics Hall at 2:30 o'clock. He entered at the West Newton street entrance which led to the stage. As his party reached the outer door a battery in the railway yards at the rear of the hall fired a presidential salute of 21 guns. Inside the hall the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

The preliminaries were brief. John McCormick sang the Star Spangled Banner and the president applauded. Mayor Peters welcomed the guest in the name of the city and Governor Coolidge extended the greetings of the commonwealth.

Governor Coolidge aroused applause by reference to the president's share in the work of the peace conference.

CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION CONTINUES SATISFACTORY

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Premier Clemenceau's condition continues to be satisfactory, the Associated Press was informed this morning. The premier spent a good night, it was said. The doctors told newspapermen the premier's pulse was normal and his temperature was 36.6 (centigrade) about 97.8 Fahrenheit.

HALF OF ONE PERCENT PROHIBITION LIMIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol would be banned by the war time prohibition act, effectively next July 1, under a measure approved today by the house judiciary committee to make the act effective.

LEAGUE ATTACKS DUE TO POLITICS ASSERTS LEWIS

Illinois Senator Replies to Borah and Reed—Personal and Political Antagonism to Wilson Behind Opposition to League of Nations—Arguments Based On False Fears.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Speaking in the senate today in support of the proposed League of Nations, Senator Lewis, of Illinois, democratic whip, declared the league would not contravene the advice of Washington or the Monroe doctrine, and broadly intimated that personal and political antagonism to President Wilson lay behind the opposition in congress.

Senator Lewis responded specifically to recent speeches by Senators Borah of Idaho, republican, and Reed of Missouri, democrat.

"Attacks upon the league, Senator Lewis asserted, were based on false fears and designed to awaken prejudice. Demanding that opponents present their plan for world peace, he asked:

"Have you any? Is there only the voice of veto from you all on whatever plan—merely that it is proposed by Wilson?"

Country Not Deceived
"The country is not deceived. It will understand—and when it does know that for party politics or personal prejudices their representatives would continue to consign the nation's children to the misery of cripples—and order the destruction of their young lives forever, these christian mothers and patriot fathers will cry down on the heads of them all the curse of heaven."

"If Woodrow Wilson were a Roman Catholic charged by a Cicerus with conspiracy to surrender his land to the enemy of his country, and Taft a modern Aaron Burr, they could not have been more violently impugned than each has been by the leaders of the opposition to the League of Nations," said Mr. Lewis.

"Nothing so proved the animosity to Wilson's success in any design as the refusal to grant him his request, called as he sailed for America, to postpone discussions of the constitution of the league until he could arrive and explain the circumstances of its formation."

PRINCE RUPPRECHT HEAD OF PLOT TO MURDER EISNER

PARIS, Feb. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is reported to have been at the head of a monarchist plot that resulted in the assassination of Premier Eisner. The ex-crown prince is being sought by the police.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—A crisis is brewing in the German cabinet, according to the Weimar correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung. The trouble is due to a disagreement between Matthias Erzberger, the head of the German armistice commission and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Spartan riots have taken place in Nuremberg, Bavaria, where the prisons have been opened and street fighting is in progress, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

BASEL, Feb. 24.—Leaders of the centrists, social-democrats, nationalists and soldiers' and workmen's councils have issued an address to the people of Baden declaring themselves in accord with the government, says a dispatch from Karlsruhe today.

AMERICA REGARDED ABROAD AS FRIEND OF MANKIND SAYS WILSON IN BOSTON ADDRESS



BOLSHEVIK RULE REIGN OF TERROR DECLARES FRANCIS

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Ambassador Francis, home from Russia for the first time in two years, had several conferences with President Wilson while coming over on the George Washington and made several recommendations for action on the part of the allied and American governments for meeting the Bolsheviki menace. Mr. Francis probably will disclose them later before one of the congressional committees.

"A reign of terror instituted by the Bolsheviki with the purpose of maintaining themselves in power, is prevailing in central and northern Russia," said the ambassador. "The outrages they have committed are incredible. I think it impossible to restore peace to Europe with chaos prevailing in Russia. In fact, with Germany practically uninjured industrially, I am persuaded that if a peace is negotiated with Bolsheviki rule continuing in Russia, Germany in twenty years or a decade will be stronger than she was at the beginning of the war. She is familiar with the Russian character and for a generation has been studying it to influence it. If this turns out, Germany instead of having been defeated, will have gained a victory."

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF WAR 107,444

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Deaths during the war in the American expeditionary forces and among troops in the United States from all causes, the war department announced today numbered 107,444.

In the expeditionary forces the total was 72,951. Of these 20,829 resulted from disease, 48,768 from injuries received in battle and 3354 from all other causes.

ANARCHIST PLOT TO ASSASSINATE WILSON THWARTED

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Ten men were arrested here early today suspected of being implicated in the New York plot to assassinate President Wilson. The prisoners taken here were rounded up shortly after the raid in New York last night.

The men arrested here are Edward Parades, a Cuban, said to be the leader of the Spanish I. W. W.; Pasquale Surreno, Jose Gomez, Jose Rigo, Juan Marquez, Ollivero Blanco, Leonard Granz, Juan Rodriguez, Jose Gonzales and Jose Antonio Penna. All are Spaniards and nine of them are aliens.

Secret service men here attach more importance to the arrest in New York of two Philadelphians, Florian Medina Vellia and Elmar Orestissa, than to the round up of the ten Spaniards in this city. In their rooms here were found about 200 pounds of anarchist and socialist literature and a number of letters. Bundles of copies of a Spanish anarchist newspaper also were seized.

An agent of the department of justice learned by chance about two weeks ago of a meeting of those arrested here and in New York at which some of the radicals, it is said, dropped a hint of the assassination plot. The agent learned that two men were to be sent from this city to New York as the assassins. All the government agencies in both cities immediately turned to the task of foiling the Spanish terrorists.

RUMANIAN CLAIMS BEFORE PEACE MEET

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Rumanian claims before the peace conference are being considered by a special commission headed by Andre Tardieu. The commission yesterday heard Premier Bratianu and other Rumanians.

DISCUSSION OF PROGRESS OF PEACE CONFERENCE PREMATURE BUT EUROPE HOPES FOR SETTLED PEACE AS RESULT

High Ideals of America Won the War and If America Now Fails the World of Its Hope, All Nations Will Set Up Hostile Camps Again and Peace Conference Will Have Failed—Reception in Europe Regarded as a Welcome to the United States and in No Sense Personal.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: 'I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration. I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me."

Greeting Not Personal
"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overruling pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting, it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling comrade to comrade the cries that come from men who say 'we have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right.'"

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted thruout the world.

Common Spirit Rules
"I have not come to report the proceedings or the result of the proceedings of the conference, that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world."

"Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it."

Slow Progress a Necessity
"The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day-to-day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems that if the settlements of the war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small nation in the world, no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it. And it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged."

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war thru which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion; I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish, they were the tears of ardent hope."

America Sought After
"I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity."

"And in the midst of it every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States."

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?"

Distrust Each Other
"I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matter in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind."

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps meet with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclamation."

Grounds for Pride
"I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride. I'd be the most stuck-up man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the constitution of the United States made me the proud commander. You may be proud of the 26th division, but I

result is to be properly judged.

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