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Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Newspaper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service

WOODROW WILSON INSTALLED AS THE NATION'S CHIEF FOR SECOND TIME

Inauguration of the President Witnessed By Thousands of Cheering Citizens, Though Ceremony Was Simple and a War Note Was Struck In the Address

Washington, Mar. 5.—Flanked by thousands upon thousands of his countrymen, President Wilson was inducted into his second term today. The spirit of the time harked to the days of Lincoln. The thrill and solemnity of war was stamped upon the simple, democratic ceremony, though a strain of peace ran through the proceedings too.

It was just 12:47 o'clock when Wilson kissed the bible, completing the oath which he had taken twice within two days.

Standing with bared head, he accepted the solemn, serious gift of a nation still at peace, but touched on all sides by the flames of war. Behind the blare of martial music, behind the patriotic clamor of the throngs, behind the pomp and splendor of marching soldiers, marines, civilians, the war note rang clear.

War Note Is Sounded

The president himself sounded it, saying we might perform be compelled to take more active part in the great struggle. But, at the same time, he pronounced a new peace doctrine for the whole world.

At 12:30 o'clock the president appeared at the front door leading from the capitol to the platform.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his aides. By this time a raw breeze was sweeping the crowded stand and the stamping of thousands of feet as the people struggled to keep warm, changed to a roar of applause.

Simultaneously, the sun burst from an overcast sky. The president looked up and smiled.

"Well, that's fine," he said. The president was preceded to his place on the platform by members of the United States supreme court in their sombre judicial robes. Then followed the diplomatic corps, which took seats to the left of the platform.

Senate and House Present

The senate and house marched down in a body and sat at the rear of the platform.

Wilson's present cabinet attended him as he participated in the vice-presidential inaugural in the senate previous to his own induction—a sign, as the crowd saw it, that they will remain his advisers.

For it is customary for the new cabinet to accompany the incoming executive.

The president wore no overcoat when he took his seat outside, but within a few minutes the raw wind proved too much and Mrs. Wilson ordered him to don an overcoat and his hat.

He did. Then, apparently feeling the crowd needed a little exercise, he stood up and waved his silk hat.

Crowd Grows Anxious

"Go on Woodrow—why wait?" some one called out as the president, with his hand in overcoat pocket, shifted from one foot to the other as he tried to keep warm and looked as anxious to get into action as the crowd would have him.

At the conclusion of the formal ceremony, there was a brief cheer from the thousands and the president began the delivery of his address.

While speaking, he kept his tall silk hat on. The wind prevented his words reaching far into the crowd but he was interrupted at no time before.

Between the wind and noise of the crowd, few heard the administration of the oath. The simple rites enacted were the same as those of yea-

terday, when the president first swore to follow out the duties of his office in his room at the capitol.

The president stood by Chief Justice White and repeated slowly after the chief justice, the presidential oath.

There was indication of the president's thoughts in his face as he repeated the justice's words.

A look of profound solemnity held his features throughout the ceremony. The president spoke less than fifteen minutes. He ended his address at 1:04 o'clock and left the platform immediately, going direct to his carriage to begin the long parade back to his reviewing stand before the White House.

The crowds were immediately swept back from the stands by mounted police as the president entered his carriage. A cordon of marines protected his departure. Mrs. Wilson carried a large bouquet of red and white carnations.

Mrs. Marshall in the second carriage with the vice-president, carried a similar bouquet.

As the two carriages drove away from the stand, the Black Horse troop from the Culver military institute, swept into the line of march ahead of them.

Aides in glaring sashes dashed wildly along the route. Following Culver academy, the West Pointers fell in. The officers of the corps wore the regulation crimson sashes over their gray coats.

Annapolis cadets followed the West Pointers.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE NORTH OF VERDUN

Paris, Mar. 5.—A violent German attack over a front of a mile and three-quarters, made in repeated assaults, was repulsed last night with heavy losses to the Germans, today's official statement asserted.

The German forces failed to get a footing anywhere except in advanced positions north of Caurieres woods, the statement added.

The attack, which was in sufficient force to indicate a general offensive, was in the region of Caurieres woods and north of Verdun. The enemy's repeated attacks were broken down by the French curtain of fire.

The German assault came after a redoubled and prolonged artillery preparation.

MELON IS CUT FOR BACKERS OF WILSON

Chicago, Mar. 5.—By 10 a. m. today, James O'Leary's strong box, said to have contained anywhere between \$200,000 and \$650,000 in election bets, was practically emptied.

O'Leary announced yesterday, after the president took the oath, that he would begin paying off today. When his saloon opened a long string of winners were waiting.

O'Leary, famous betting commissioner, refused to pay bets last fall after Wilson's election, contending that the issue would be in doubt until after the electoral college had assembled.

Later he decided to wait until the inaugural.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson sounded a new doctrine of internationalism and world peace in his inaugural address today, but in the same breath warned that the United States may require a "more immediate association" with the war than mere armed neutrality.

He spoke of a unity of American thought, spirit and action and voiced the view that this must be an Americanism steeped in world-spirit, instead of the isolated national view of the past.

His principal plea for world peace, spoken before the thousands attending his second inauguration, called for:

Limitation of world armaments; equal interest and responsibility of all nations for maintaining peace; equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

Destruction of the "armed balance of power."

That all the world should support no other power than the view that "governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Freedom of the seas equal to all. Crushing of any attempts within a nation to organize or assist a revolution against another nation.

Electric with the spirit of patriotism of America, of a new world unity, the speech solemnly suggested that despite the war fires raging and despite the possibility that this nation must take a broader hand, still that peace is coming soon.

"The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled," the president declared.

Armed neutrality is our stand, he said, yet this may not suffice.

"We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right, and of freedom of action," he declared, on this subject.

"We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate what it is we insist upon, and cannot forego."

A hush followed this. Then, gravely, he continued: "We may even be drawn upon, by circumstances not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of

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77 SIGNERS TO ROUND ROBIN IN U. S. SENATE

SUPPORT OF THAT NUMBER WAS PLEDGED TO THE ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL

NAME "LITTLE FOUR" AS ACTIVE

Eleven Refuse to Sign Paper Endorsing Bill Killed by the Filibuster

Washington, Mar. 5.—Swinging in to line, former Senator Lippitt, an absentee while the armed neutrality bill was being debated, wired here today, asking that he be listed as one of the supporters of the measure. He said he would have signed the "round robin" of Wilson's backers, had he had a chance.

The following eleven refused to sign:

Republicans—Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska and Works, California.

Democrats—Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman New York; and Vardaman, Mississippi.

Stone, while opposing the bill and refusing to continue in charge of it during the fight on the senate floor, did not oppose a vote on it. He did not sign the "round robin;" it was not put up to him.

The following, who were especially active in opposing the vote and have been referred to as the "little four," are: LaFollette, Gronna, Norris and Clapp.

The addition of Lippitt's name today and Tillman's yesterday, brought the signers to 77.

GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEMS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

Copenhagen, Mar. 5.—Emperor Wilhelm has issued a proclamation to the German empire, announcing that the railway systems are now under military control, according to advices today from Berlin.

PRICE OF PORK GOES UP ANOTHER NOTCH

Chicago, Mar. 5.—Hogs continued to soar today. The market was from 15 to 25 cents higher than Saturday. The top prices were \$14.20 per hundred for heavies. Pigs sold for \$12.60 per hundred.

READY TO FIGHT FOR HIS RIGHTS.



—Barryman in Washington Star.

WILSON ASKS FOR LEGAL OPINION

If He Now Has Authority to Furnish Armament for Merchantmen, Will Delay Special Session

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson has asked the legal authorities of the government to give him a formal opinion within 24 hours as to whether or not he has the power to furnish navy armament for American merchant ships without special authorization by congress.

Upon this decision depends whether the president will go ahead despite the senate's failure to act on the armed neutrality measure and take the steps which he has feared he did not have the power to take.

If the president finds he has the power to go ahead and arm merchant ships, it probably will delay his calling an extra session of congress.

On the other hand, if his legal advisers report that he has not the necessary authority without a special enactment, he will call an extra session just as soon as the senate acts upon revision of its rules and will introduce his armed neutrality request.

THINK 15 COAST GUARD MEN LOST

Washington, Mar. 5.—The death list of United States Coast guard seamen who perished in a heavy sea while going to the rescue of a stranded steamer off Ocean City, Md., last night, was today believed to have reached fifteen, when additional reports to the coast guard told of the swamping of a second small boat.

The second boat, with six men, was lowered from the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, when a first boat containing nine men had been swamped just as it reached the towering sides of the Texas oil steamer Louisiana, laboring on Winter Quarter shoals.

Further dispatches this morning told of the safe beaching of a small boat with four men. Coast guard officers, however, did not believe this boat was from the Yamacraw, as it bore a strange lettering.

SENATE ADJOURNS TILL NOON TUESDAY

Washington, Mar. 5.—After a formal session that included only the inauguration of the vice-president and the swearing in of the new senators, the senate adjourned early this afternoon until noon Tuesday.

BULGARIA TO BREAK WITH THE UNITED STATES

London, Mar. 5.—Bulgaria considers she must adopt in whole the attitude of her allies, and break with America, according to dispatches reaching here today from semi-official Bulgarian press agencies.

MAKE NO CABINET CHANGES AT PRESENT

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson may send to the senate tomorrow the names of all his present cabinet members. No cabinet changes will be made at this time. If this is decided on, the cabinet names are expected to head a list of nominations which failed of action last session. However, the cabinet matter was not completely decided upon just before the president took his inaugural oath. It was said he might change his plans and merely let his cabinet "run over" since it is not essential that they be formally re-appointed.

CHANGE RULES AND CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

WILSON INCENSED AT LITTLE GROUP THAT PREVENTED BILL'S PASSAGE

POSITION IS "CONTEMPTIBLE"

Says United States Is Held Up to the Ridicule of the Rest of the World

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson wants quick action by the senate to change the rules and permit rapid passage of an "armed neutrality" measure when he calls an extra session of congress to reintroduce the bill.

Admitting that his hands are tied by ancient statutes which forbid him arming merchant vessels, and taking other means of protecting American rights, the president is relying on the senate to act "and save the country from disaster."

In bitter exhortation of the little group of wilful men, representing no opposition but their own, who filibustered the neutrality bill to death, the president has declared "the great government of the United States" is in a helpless and contemptible position before the world.

It was the plan of administration senate leaders to read the president's proclamation of last night in the upper body today, if it remains convened in extra session long enough before closing to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

It is now evident the president will call an extra session of congress just as soon as the senate, now in extra session, acts upon changing the rules of unlimited debate. Until this is done, the president declared in his formal statement, "the paralysis of the senate, with no rules by which dilatory tactics can be prevented," would continue.

Calling attention to the fact that "more than five hundred of the 531 members of congress were ready and anxious to act," the president declared nothing could be accomplished, "because a little group of eleven senators" so determined.

The position of the president is strikingly set forth in the following passage from his statement:

"In the presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national import than any other within the whole history of its international relations, the congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens.

"Although, as a matter of fact, the nation and the representatives of the nation stand behind the executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the action of this little group of senators spreads the opinion abroad that such is not the case.

"The explanation is incredible. The senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action.

"A little group of wilful men, representing no opposition but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

"The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the senate shall be so altered as it can so that this can be relieved. I believe the senate itself can be relied to supply means of action and save the country."

The president's belief that he had the power to arm merchant ships despite the action of the senate, was dispated when his legal advisers discovered a law passed by congress in 1819, dissipating this idea.

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