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PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR A UNITED NATION

IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS WILSON ISSUES SOLEMN WARNING AGAINST INTRIGUE TO BREAK NATION'S SPIRIT

President Declares Anew That America Must Stand for Peace, Stability of Free Peoples, National Equality in Matters of Right and That Seas Must Be Free and That Family of Nations Shall Not Support Any Governments Not Derived From Consent of the Governed—Nation Must Be United in Feeling, Purpose and in Its Vision of Duty and of Service.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows:

My fellow citizens:
The four years which have elapsed since I last stood in this place, have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order; correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy and lift our politics to a broader view of the peoples' essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

Extraneous Matters.
Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago other matters have come and forced themselves upon our attention; matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more irresistibly into their current and influence.

It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them.

War Sets Its Mark.
The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics, and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question. And yet all the while we have been in that condition of peace. In that consciousness, despite many divisions we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, yet we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcends the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have been

come intolerable we have still been clean that we wished nothing for ourselves, that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against wrong.

To Vindicate Peace.
It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and the great immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people.

Things Still to Do.
We have professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere. There are many things still to do at home, to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve, but we realize that the great things that remain to be done, must be done with the whole world for stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind and we are making our spirit ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragic events of the thirty months of violent turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

Principals of Humanity.
And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principals in which we have been bred, they are not the principals of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principals of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace.
That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance.
That the essential principle of peace is mutual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.
That peace cannot be securely or justly

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DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO ABOLISH FILIBUSTER

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A democratic senate caucus has been called for 10:30 tomorrow morning at which one of the subjects discussed will be a fight for a cloture rule to prevent filibusters by a few senators such as killed the armed neutrality bill.

NEW ENGLAND IN GRASP OF BLIZZARD

BOSTON, March 5.—New England was in the grasp of one of the most severe storms of the winter today. With the exception of the southeastern coast where rain was general, the storm raged fiercely during the early hours with a stiff northeaster blowing. Many points reported more than a foot of snow, the storm being especially severe in Maine.
Six inches of snow had fallen in Boston at eight o'clock this morning and it continued as the day advanced.

HE'S OFF AGAIN



DEFENDS PLOT TO INVADE AMERICA

BERLIN, March 5.—The Lokal Anzeiger strongly supports the policy of Secretary Zimmermann. The Anzeiger says:
"Americans have not the slightest reason to be provoked at our intentions. Without treachery which brought the German offer to the knowledge of the United States government, the Mexican government would not have learned of it until after the United States had declared war on us. It is well known that President Wilson attempted to invite every neutral state to break off diplomatic relations with us. This was at a time when Germany had not committed a single hostile act against the United States, but merely because we were finally forced to make use of a weapon calculated to hasten the conclusion of peace. He has now no right to complain when we, too, are seeking allies who might possibly help us to thwart the step he aims to undertake against us."

CONDEMNED SPY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED

LONDON, March 5.—The following official announcement was made here today:
"A prisoner charged with espionage was tried by the general court martial in London in February and was found guilty and sentenced to death. The finding was confirmed, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life."

CARRANZA LEAVES TODAY FOR CHAPALA

GUADALAJARA, Mex., March 5.—General Carranza plans to leave here today for Chapala. Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador, and Antonio B. Aguirre, the Chilean minister, probably will accompany him.

NEW YORK IN GRIP OF SLEET AND SNOW

NEW YORK, March 5.—A storm consisting of rain, sleet and snow here today was described by the weather bureau as one of the heaviest of the season, and also to be recorded among big March storms. Trains were much delayed.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF PRESIDENT

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 5.—An alleged plot against the life of President Wilson has been uncovered here, according to detectives who today arrested Fritz Kolb, a German reservist from Mexico. In a hotel where Kolb had engaged a room were found two bombs which the detectives said were to have been set tonight to the president.

Kolb is alleged by the police to have confessed that he conspired in a "plot to blow up President Wilson." In the man's room were found a number of boxes and some explosives. Kolb told detectives, they said, that he participated in the explosion on Black Tom Island in New York Harbor and Kingsland, N. J., which cost a number of lives and did more than a million dollars worth of property damage.

Accomplices Arrested.
Upon information declared to have been given by Kolb, detectives arrested two other men, one here and one in Jersey City and brought them to police headquarters as alleged accomplices.

With the arrest of the two other men whose names were temporarily withheld, it was reported that the police were investigating alleged ramifications of the plot which were said to include the destruction of oil works at Tampico, Mexico, and the Remington Arms works in Hoboken.

Bombs Ingenious.
According to members of the New York bomb squad the bombs were of the "height of ingenuity." One is a time bomb and the other fitted to explode by the ignition of a fuse. The explosives were contained in tubing wrapped with copper wire.

The hotel where Kolb was arrested in the same one at which Lieutenant Robert Fay, formerly of the German army, and Hans Schiller had rooms prior to their arrest nearly a year ago, charged with conspiracy to destroy British merchant ships by placing bombs on them before their departure from American harbors.

CUNARD LINER PASSES BARRED ZONE SAFELY

NEW YORK, March 5.—The British steamship Anania, a Cunard liner, which left New York on Washington's birthday with sixty passengers, including a Harvard unit of American ambulance men, arrived safely in Liverpool today, according to cable advices.

ONE MISHAP IN INAUGURAL PARADE

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was only one mishap in the inaugural parade and that was on the trip going to the capitol when horses drawing a carriage in which were some military aides slipped down and became so entangled in their harness that they had to be abandoned while the officers found another way to get to the capitol.

As the party drew into the court of honor the escorting troops came to salute and there was a fanfare of trumpets. The president waved his hat as if to thank the escort and then drove into the white house grounds. The procession halted about twenty minutes while the president and his party took a bite of luncheon.

At 2:15 o'clock the president took his place in the glass-enclosed reviewing stand before the white house and in the center of the court of honor, and the procession began to file by in review, to disband a short distance further on. Members of the cabinet, government officials and a few invited guests were at the president's side while he stood at the rail of the box and reviewed the troops as they marched past eyes left and with arms at salute.

CUBAN REVOLUTION NEAR SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, March 5.—Prospects of a speedy settlement of the Cuban revolution have been brought about, it was announced today, by Dr. Orestes Ferrara, representative of the liberals, who are in revolt against the Cuban government, through a guarantee by the United States of fair elections in Oriente province.

Dr. Ferrara said he had received a cablegram saying that with the approval of Secretary of State Lansing, Commander Bellnap is in conference at Santiago de Cuba with the liberal leaders to make action along these lines effective.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY ARRESTS FOOD DEALERS

NEW YORK, March 5.—The federal grand jury, which has for several months been investigating the high cost of food and fuel, returned three indictments today. United States Judge Van Fleet issued bench warrants for the arrest of large dealers whose identity was not revealed.

WILSON TAKES OATH OF OFFICE A SECOND TIME

Great Demonstration Attends Inauguration Ceremonies—Address Delivered While Gale Blows—Crowds Unable to Hear—Brilliant Scene in Senate—Guard of President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon and delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza at the east front of the capitol.
Vice-President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber a few minutes before.

With a new consecration to the nation's service the president, touching on the international crisis declared there could now be no turning back from the tragic events of the last 30 months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. The president declared anew that America must stand for peace, stability of free peoples, national equality of matters of right, that the seas must be free and that the family of nations shall not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed.

Warning Against Faction.
Sounding a solemn warning against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of the people, the president called for an America "united in feeling, purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service."

At the conclusion of his address, the president led the inaugural procession back to the white house where it passed in review before him.
The president took the oath bareheaded, Mrs. Wilson standing a few feet away. He shook hands immediately with the chief justice and with the vice-president. He lifted his hat to the crowd and began at once to deliver his address while the crowd leaned forward, but the high wind made it impossible for those more than a few feet away to hear, and many of them began to leave.

Crowd Began to Leave.
Even the crowds on the nearby stands could hear nothing and many of them, chilled by the cold wind and uncomfortable wet benches, went away.

The wind died down slightly when the president was half through and his words became audible to those on the platform and in the front ranks of the crowd. Many took off their hats and listened intently.
The president took off his hat at the first cheers, but the wind was so cold he soon put it on again.

The president concluded his address at 1:04 and prolonged cheering followed. Immediately the space in front of the stand was cleared to make way for the president's carriage. The surging crowd was being pushed back to make way for the starting of the procession back to the white house.

Gay Scene in Senate.
When the presidential party arrived at the capitol the escorts took places on the plaza while President Wilson went to his room to await

OYSTER BAY ADOPTS A BELGIAN VILLAGE

NEW YORK, March 5.—After listening to an address by Theodore Roosevelt, the citizens of Oyster Bay at a mass meeting last night decided to "adopt" a Belgian village of 2400 children. The plan will call for a contribution of \$2500 a month.
Colonel Roosevelt, it was announced today, will serve as honorary chairman of the general committee of the Rocky Mountain club of New York, which has started a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 a month to aid the children of Belgium.

PRESIDENT TO ARM SHIPS IF LAW PERMITS

Little Group of Dozen Senators Kill Armed Neutrality Bill by Filibuster—Denounced by President—Senate Rules to Be Changed to Make Future Filibuster Impossible.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The president has referred to his legal advisors his doubts of his power to arm American ships in the absence of direct authority from congress. Some decision is expected from the attorney-general within the next 24 hours.

President Wilson believes the killing of the armed neutrality by the senate filibuster may effectively prevent him from exercising the executive prerogative to arm merchant ships and advocates immediate reform of rules by the senate at the session called today to prevent a small minority from holding up legislation in the future.

Led by La Follette.
After 12 senators, led by Senator La Follette had defied the wish of an overwhelming majority to vote on the neutrality bill until forced adjournment yesterday noon carried the measure down to its death. President Wilson issued a statement denouncing the obstructionists and expressing doubt whether he can proceed to arm ships without legislative sanction.

Referring to the filibuster the president's statement said:
"The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and executive branches of the government."
"A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

To Kill Filibuster.
Responsive to the president's appeal to the senate to change its rules so that a "little group of wilful men" might not continue to make the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world in the submarine crisis, the cloture movement was initiated today by the democratic leaders.
Thirty-three members have agreed to co-operate with the anti-filibuster movement.

HYDROPLANES BOMBARD SHIPPING AT RAMSGATE

BERLIN, March 5 (by wireless to Sayville, March 5).—The admiralty made the following announcement today:
"German hydroplanes on the morning of March 1 dropped twenty-one bombs on merchant vessels anchored in the Downs and on the railroad at Ramsgate. Good success was observed. All the machines returned undamaged."

An official British statement of March 1 said a hostile airplane had dropped bombs that day on Broadstairs, a town near Ramsgate, and that one woman was slightly injured.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN RESCUING TANKER

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange from Lewes, Del., says that coast guard stations on the Maryland coast today reported that eleven men were drowned in the attempt to render assistance to the American tanker Louisiana, stranded off Ocean City, Md. At least nine of the men, if not all, were from the coast guard cutter Yamacraw. The condition of the Louisiana early today was not known.