

WILSON SCORES "LITTLE GROUP OF WILFUL MEN REPRESENTING NO OPINION BUT THEIR OWN"

"They filibustered the Neutrality Bill to Death and Left the Great Government of the United States in a Helpless and Contemptible Position Before the World"—Will Not Call Extra Session Unless Senate Changes Its Rules, So It Can Act

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson wants quick action by the United States 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 opinion 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.

New Rules for Senate. 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 500 of the 531 members of congress were ready and anxious to act," the president declared nothing could be accomplished "because a little group of 11 senators so determined."

The position of the president is strikingly set forth in the following passages from his statement: "In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other, the government has known 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 impression made abroad will, of course, be that it is not so and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. 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.

Ships Cannot Be Armed. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion 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 that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

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

The statute in question provides that "the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States owned wholly or in part by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against aggression which shall be attempted upon or by such vessel by the commander and crew of any armed vessel whatsoever not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States."

This is the law which was referred to by those demanding extra powers for the president. Senators Lodge, Hitchcock and others declared in the senate debate that to arm merchant vessels without the power asked by the president was authorized, would give the vessels the status of privateers and their crews privateers.

Submarines, officials declare, are public vessels of a country not at war with the United States and hence the president's hands are tied.

Action Is Prevented. Twelve senators, led by Senator La Follette and encouraged by Senator Stone, democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a filibuster, denounced by President Wilson's spokesmen as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming ma-



STREETS JAMMED BY VAST THRONG TO CHEER PRESIDENT

Thunders of Applause and Continuous Cheering On Line of March

SURGING CROWDS BREAK THROUGH POLICE LINES

Crowds Catch Spirit As Martial Music Is Played and "Mark Time"

Washington, March 5.—Guarded as no president has been before, President Wilson left the white house shortly after 11 o'clock to go to the capitol for his second inauguration.

At the last minute plans were changed so that additional protection would be given the president as he rode down Pennsylvania avenue.

A hollow square was formed by a squadron of the Second United States cavalry troop. Within this moving square was the president's automobile, an automobile immediately behind carrying secret service men and a score of secret service men and guards, together with a chosen few newspaper men on foot.

Outside this square was another of mounted and foot police. Then double lines of police from Washington and New York forces, and special police and plain clothes men between the crowded pavements and the outer

(Continued on page two.)

ABE MARTIN



Reform an' economy have ever been used 't git in on. Miss Pawn Lippincott has got an aunt who is a picketress in Washington.

Thrill of War Ran Through Inaugural Ceremonies President Sounds Note

By Carl D. Groat. (United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, March 5.—Flanked by thousands upon thousands of his countrymen, President Wilson was inducted into his second term today.

The spirit of the time harked back 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 bowed 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 glare 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.

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.

(Continued on page three.)

VICE PRESIDENT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Makes Brief Address and Administers Oath to New Senators

Washington, March 5.—Vice-President Marshall took the oath of office for his second term at 12:04 today—four minutes behind schedule time.

Standing beside his usual seat on the senate rostrum, the vice-president heard the oath administered by Senator Saulsbury, president pro tempore of the senate.

Vice-President Marshall assumed his chair after a vacation since noon yesterday, when his first term ended, with Speaker Clark of the house beside him. Then he launched into his inaugural address, one of the shortest on record.

What Marshall Said. Washington, March 5.—Expressing the belief that the world is moving forward "to a far off divine event wherein tongues will be blended in the language of a common brotherhood," Vice-President Marshall today outlined his " creed," following his induction into office.

"Custom calls for utterance of a few words upon this occasion; otherwise I would gladly remain silent," said the vice-president.

"It may not be inappropriate to express my gratitude for the little unnumbered acts of courtesy and charity shown me by the members of this body (the senate) during the last four years, and to express my regret over the vanishing faces of those who are leaving and to welcome those who in a few moments are to become our co-workers

(Continued on page four.)

LIBERAL LEADER SAYS PRESIDENT IS ONLY THEORIST

National Labor Leader In Speech Before Reichstag So Classifies Him

ANOTHER PUTS AMERICA IN RANKS OF ENEMIES

Admission Made That Germany Went Too Far In Mexican Affair

By John Grandens. (United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin, March 5.—Germany's self defensive offer of an alliance with Mexico "may reveal to Americans the dangers into which President Wilson is leading them," according to Georges Bernbard, writing today in the Vossische Zeitung.

"It was our duty," he declared, "to enlist as an ally America's most bitter enemy—but the offer proved the salvation of Wilson's reputation when he played it as a trump. We should not have offered Mexico, American territory."

Sticxio is on the defensive against Americans and therefore should merely have been tendered assistance."

Wilson a Theorist. Berlin, via Sayville wireless, March 5.—"President Wilson is a theorist, remote from the world who looks upon the world as a chemist on a retort; he doesn't know Europe, but considers himself justified to be her teacher," declared Herr Stresemann, national liberal party leader, in the reichstag today. His remarks, as issued by the official press bureau, included these statements:

"The rupture with the United States was welcomed by nobody, but in the case of the United States, the unlimited possibilities of neutrality had become apparent. I heard two election speeches by President Wilson."

"After declaring Wilson a 'theorist' as outlined above, the speaker continued: "German-Americans did everything

(Continued on page six.)

THE WEATHER

WILSON SHAKES HANDS WITH HIMSELF TODAY

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday generally fair, westerly winds, moderate near the coast.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS A NEW DOCTRINE OF WORLD PEACE BUT WARNS OF IMPENDING DANGER

Says Conditions "May Require More Immediate Association With War Than Armed Neutrality"—Wants Freedom of Seas Equal To All—Equality of Nations In All Privileges, Limitation of World Armaments, and Destruction of "Armed Balance of Power"

By Robert J. Bender, (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson sounded a new doctrine of internationalism and world peace in his inaugural address today but in the same breath warned 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 and Americanism, 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 purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself."

Any such step, he assured, however, will be with unselfish purpose—not with any view of conquest or national aggrandizement.

The United States cannot, if it wishes, longer stand apart in isolation—it must regard itself as a world citizen, think and act in terms of this world spirit.

FULL TEXT OF ADDRESS

My Fellow Citizens: THE four years which have elapsed since last I 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 people's 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.

Although we have entered counsel (Continued on page six.)

CAREERS OF WILSON AND MARSHALL

Woodrow Wilson, President

Born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, the son of Rev. Joseph R. and Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Wilson.

Passed his boyhood in the south, residing at Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., where his father occupied pulpits.

Entered Princeton college in 1879 and was graduated with honors four years later.

Entered the law department of the University of Virginia in the fall of 1879 and received his diploma in 1881.

Opened a law office in Atlanta in May 1882, and continued to practice his profession there for 18 months.

In 1885 became professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr.

Remained at Bryn Mawr three years, when he resigned to accept a similar professorship at Wesleyan university.

Resigned his chair at Wesleyan in 1890 to become a professor of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton university.

Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice President

Born at North Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854.

Educated at Wabash college. Profession, lawyer.

Entered active life as law-yeer in Columbia City, Ind., 1875.

Practicing attorney 1875-1909. Governor of Indiana 1909-13.

Vice president of the United States 1913-1917.

Re-elected vice president, the first vice president to succeed himself in 88 years.