
* Notice to Advertisers. *
* In order to ensure changes *
* being made in advertisements, *
* copy must reach this office not *
* later than 9 a. m. on the day of *
* publication. *

The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Winds increasing *
* to strong breezes and gales, *
* north and northwest, with snow *

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THE DAILY MAIL, FREDERICTON, N. B. MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

New York Press Denounces Filibustering Tactics

Outspoken Condemnation of the Senators Who Blocked The Armed Neutrality Bill---Have Done Their Best to Give Aid and Comfort to Prussianism.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Editorial comment in the morning newspapers is extremely bitter against the filibustering tactics which killed the so-called armed neutrality bill yesterday in the closing hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress, as told in the despatches.

The World says: "As for those wretches in the Senate, anxious, pusillanimous or abandoned, who with doubts and quibbles have denied their country's conscience and courage in order to make a Prussian holiday, they may well be left to the judgment that good men and true never fail to pass upon delinquents and dastards. The President of the nation has the authority, however, to arm the ships."

The Tribune has no sympathy whatever with the motives of the Senators who talked the bill to death. We urged Congress," it says, "to grant the President all the powers he asked for after reducing them to positive, concrete form. We should have been glad to see Congress give him powers far exceeding those which he asked for. We believe that Congress should have declared war on Germany as soon as it learned that American lives had been lost through the murderous attack on the Laconia."

The Herald says: "The President's exorciation of those members of the United States Senate who, by resort to methods that can only be called disgraceful, prevented that body reaching a vote on the "armed neutrality" bill, accurately reflects the sentiment of the American people, but is not nearly as strong as most Americans would put it. Whatever may be their pitiful excuse, the outstanding fact is that in an hour of grave national peril, Senator Robert M. La Follette and the ten others who stood with him against a vote, have done their best to give aid and comfort to the Prussianism whose boast it has been that when a crisis came this would be found to be a divided country. Fortunate will be the eleven men now on this nation's blacklist if their names do not go down into history bracketed with that of Benedict Arnold."

German Newspapers Vigorously Denounce

The Policy of Foreign Secretary Zimmerman

BERLIN, via London, March 5.—While some of the German papers have received the news of the German-Mexican intrigue with comparative indifference, others have vigorously denounced the policy of Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, and among these latter is the Tages Zeitung. Count Von Reventlow, formerly one of the most ardent advocates of unrestricted submarine warfare, and a general supporter of extreme measures, writes in the Tages Zeitung: As a result of the publication of the German offer to Mexico, sentiment which has heretofore been divided in America, is now solidly behind the president. This circumstance, or its possible results, are hardly calculated to fill us with pessimism.

The German Offer to Mexico Described as

Incomprehensible, in View of Conditions

However, those circumstances which have been basing hopes for the preservation of peace on divided public opinion in the United States, are now forced to deplore the turn things have taken and to doubt the wisdom of the German policy which, so far as Mexico is concerned, may be stigmatized as bringing a lighted match in contact with a powder cask.

Viewed from this angle, the offer to Mexico is wholly incomprehensible in view of Mexican conditions and the further fact that an allied Mexico held out no more promise than the one which would have exploited automatically a German-American war. The offer of such an alliance would seem to rest largely upon a lack of intimate acquaintance with Mexican affairs and American relations.

TURKISH ATTACK REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 5.—The repulse of a small Turkish attack in Turkish Armenia is announced today by the War Office. No change is recorded in Persia, where the Russians recently inaugurated an offensive.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN- AUGURATED

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12.47 o'clock this afternoon, and delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza on 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 tragical events of the last thirty months which have brought on the Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world.

At the conclusion of his address the president led the inaugural procession back to the White House, where it passed in review before him.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. R. Gillen, of Woodstock, is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. A. G. Miller, of Sackville, is a guest at the Barker.

Mr. J. P. Gallagher, of St. John, is at the Barker House.

Mr. W. Mathewson, of Andover, is in the city.

Mr. C. H. Knodell, of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

Mr. A. Curran, of Montreal, is in the city.

Death at Rusiagornish.

Samuel Waugh, a well known resident of Rusiagornish, passed away at his home Sunday morning from heart disease. He was aged 76 years and is survived by a widow, two sons, Fraser of Rusiagornish and Hedley of Boston, also one daughter, Mrs. Chandler Bunker, of Rusiagornish. The funeral will take place at 1 p. m. Tuesday, Rev. Mr. Corey conducting the service at the Baptist Church. Interment will be at Rusiagornish.

Returned From Tour.

The bands and vaudeville troupe of the 236th Highland Battalion, returned to Fredericton Saturday night after a successful tour on which \$500 was realized and eleven recruits secured for the battalion. The troupe will perform at St. John on Wednesday.

HUNS LAUNCH VIOLENT ATTACK ON VERDUN FRONT

Onslaught Made Over a Wide Front and was Pre- ceded by an Intense Bombardment--Enemy Met With Heavy Losses.

PARIS, March 5.—A violent attack was made yesterday by the Germans on the Verdun front. Today's official announcement says repeated German attacks failed under the French fire, although north of Caurieres wood the attackers obtained a foothold in advanced positions. The German losses were heavy. The attack was made over a front of 1 3/4 miles in the region of Caurieres wood, and the onslaught was preceded by an intense bombardment. The French repulsed attempted raids at various points on the Verdun front, taking prisoners.

Death at Oromocto.

Enid G. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Smith, of Oromocto, passed away yesterday. She is survived by her parents and one sister, Mary. Rev. Mr. Foster will conduct the funeral service at 2.30 Tuesday afternoon and interment will be made at Alcorn, Sunbury county.

Marysville Assault Case.

An assault case from Marysville, in which Albert Clark is complainant and Lee Elliott defendant was heard in the police court this morning. Messrs. C. D. Richards and R. B. Hanson appeared as counsel. A number of witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

Summer Camps Burned.

Two summer camps a short distance above the city, the property of a number of young men belonging to Fredericton, were burned to the ground last Friday night. It is thought by the owners that soldiers who made the place a rendezvous, caused the fire accidentally or otherwise. The camps were on the Kitchen property, so called.

To Attend Conference.

His Honor Judge Wilson is to attend the Win-the-War Conference at St. John tomorrow. Mayor Mitchell is confined to his home by illness and cannot be present.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS MODERATE IN TONE

Says the Present is Not the Time For Retrospect---Refers to the War and Says the Nation Has Been Deeply Wronged.

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

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 thoroughly 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 the time rather to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

Matters Over Which the U. S. Had No Control Have Forced Themselves on People's Attention

Although we have centred our 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 more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside of 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 and more irresistibly into their own current and influences.

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 had been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this and that way under their influence.

We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the orb of all 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.

The Great War Sets its Mark Firmly on the Political and Social Action of the Nation

The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our political 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 conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; we have retained the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself.

Americans Wish Nothing for Themselves That They Will Not Demand for Mankind

As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable, we have still been clear 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 organized wrong. It is in this spirit and with this feeling that we have grown more and more aware or 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 a more immediate association.

(Continued on page 5.)