

## "WE WISH TO VINDICATE AND FORTIFY PEACE"--WILSON

### President of United States Inaugurated To-day Into Second Term of Office

#### Duty Demanded Hun Intrigue With Mexico and Japan, is Hypocritical Plaint of Berlin To-day

Berne, March 4.—Via Paris.—The Munich Neueste Nachrichten discussing the Zimmermann note, denies that any plot existed on the part of Germany to bring about war with America, but rather than Germany acted out of foresight against possible eventualities. The Nachrichten maintains that the onus for the whole affair rests on President Wilson and continues:

"No plot was attempted by Germany, but President Wilson by publishing the stolen Zimmermann document, has probably accomplished his object in congress, which is his chief aim."

The Nachrichten maintains that the Mexican government, under General Carranza was rapidly establishing its status as an ally worthy of Germany or any other world power and argues that, in view of the danger that America might join Germany's foes, it was the duty of the latter to secure new allies. The paper asserts that Mexico was so often threatened by the United States that it probably could not allow any opportunity to strengthen the position to pass unutilized.

"It is not only the right, but the duty," concludes the Nachrichten, "of a country involved in a fight for its existence, to see to it that a new ally is kept from attacking it, and, when that is impossible to engage them with new fighting forces. The system of securing allies which now prevails, no matter how much may be said against it, controls the diplomatic methods of our times and we have no other means at present of balancing the forces which are launched against one another."

The Frankfurter Zeitung comments in a different tone and offers no defence of Secretary Zimmermann's action. After expressing a mild and apparent serious doubt as to the authenticity of the note, and admitting that its publication strengthens immeasurably President Wilson's position, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"In the camp of our enemies jubilation reigns as the result of the discovery and it is not an especially fortunate circumstance for us that the value of the whole move—that such an absolute secret document should fall into wrong hands."

Tokio, March 5.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs. von Saldern, wife of Lieut. von Saldern, a German war prisoner and daughter of Vice Admiral von Capelle, the German minister of navy, has not yet been solved. It is understood that Mrs. von Saldern desired to leave Japan, but that her husband prevailed her to remain. After the murder of the woman Lieut. von Saldern committed suicide owing to remorse.

### HUN ATTACKS REPULSED BY THE FRENCH

Paris, March 5.—A violent attack was made yesterday by the Germans on the Verdun front. The day's official announcement sought repeated German attacks failed under the French fire, although north of Caubert wood, the attackers obtained a foothold in advanced positions. The German losses were heavy.

The attack was made over a front of 1.34 miles in the region of Caubert wood and Bezonvaux, and was preceded by an intense bombardment.

The French repulsed attempted raids at various other points on the Verdun front, taking prisoners.

#### Weather Bulletin

Toronto, March 5.—A disturbance which was situated in the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday has since travelled north with increasing energy and this morning it is centred in Virginia, causing strong northwest winds and snow from Lake Huron to Quebec and promising stormy weather throughout eastern Canada.

Forecasts.

Fresh to strong winds, shifting to westerly, cold with snow today, clearing tonight. Tuesday—Generally fair and cold.

### UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN DEEPLY WRONGED ON SEAS

#### Inaugural Address of President Wilson on Occasion of His Installation in Office for Second Term; America Stands Firm in Armed Neutrality

By Courier Leased Wire

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12.51 o'clock this afternoon and delivered his inaugural address to 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 thirty months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. The President declared anew that America must stand for peace, for stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right, that the seas must be free to all, and that the family of nations shall not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed.

Sounding a solemn warning to the nation against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of the American people, the President called for an America "united in feeling, in 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 view before him in Washington, March 5.—President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows:

My fellow citizens.

The four years, which have elapsed since I stood in this place, have been crowded with incidents and action of the most vital importance 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 for 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

### RECIPROCAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

#### Huns Keep French Captives at Work Under Fire Close Behind Lines CLAIM REPRISALS Against Similar Action by French; This Denied

Paris, March 5.—The French government has summoned Germany to reply favorably without delay to the propositions for reciprocal treatment of prisoners of war made by France.

A semi-official communication given out here denies categorically the German claim that the holding of French prisoners of war in the zone of fire behind the German lines is in reprisal for similar treatment of German prisoners of war in France. The communication puts French families on guard against what it calls a "manoeuvre" of the German government destined to create "anxiety and emotion in the public mind," in these so-called reprisals.

The French government, it adds, communicated through the American embassy, its desire to arrive at a full understanding regarding the treatment of prisoners in the zone of the armies, but no reply was forthcoming from Germany. Meanwhile the threatened reprisals were put into execution. Therefore notice was given that Germany must reply.

General von Stein, German minister of war, announced in the Reichstag last week that in reprisal for the action of France in compelling German prisoners of war to work under fire close behind the front, Germany had adopted similar measures. Germany, he declared, had warned France that such measures would be taken unless the practice charged against the French was discontinued.

### Blacklist Eleven Senators With Benedict Arnold, New York Herald: Feeling is Bitter

New York, March 5.—The Tribune says editorially, under the caption of "Call an Extra Session at Once":

"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.

"We regret the defeat of the armed neutrality bill, even though we think that a resort to armed neutrality would be a pitifully inadequate and unworthy answer to Germany's practical declaration of war on the United States. Under existing circumstances armed neutrality could be only a subterfuge and a fizzle. On Germany's part a state of war already exists. She is reaping all the benefits of that status and suffering none of its inconveniences.

"The President can still do on his own initiative some of the things which the armed neutrality bill would have authorized him to do. We hope that he will employ whatever powers he possesses under the constitution to protect American lives and American shipping against German attacks. But he will need the co-operation of the new Congress in a very large measure. Without its help he cannot properly prepare for the war which is at our door. The two Houses should therefore be called together at once."

The Herald:—The President's exhortation 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 excuses, the outstanding fact is that in an hour of great national peril, 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 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.

### STATEMENT ON SUBJECT OF MILITIA ACT MADE

#### Hon. Sir A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia, Speaks Upon A Subject of Vital Interest to All

By Courier Leased Wire.

Toronto, March 5.—When questioned today regarding the sensational statement made by Rev. W. J. Hindley at Winnipeg yesterday to the effect that the militia act would be in force in 60 days, Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia, who is here resting after an attack of bronchitis, said:

"No one had any authority from the department to make such a statement."

Asked if he had any statement to make on the question, the minister replied:

"When the department has any statement to make on this question it will be made."

### DEMOCRATIC SENATORS Have Called a Caucus to Prevent Filibustering

Washington, March 5.—A Democratic senate caucus has been called for 1.30 tomorrow morning at which one of the subjects discussed will be a fight for a closure to prevent filibusters by a few senators such as killed the armed neutrality bill.

Responsive to the President's appeal to the Senate to change its rules so that a little group of willful men might not continue to make the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world in the submarine crisis, the closure movement was initiated today by the Democratic leaders.

Thirty three members already have agreed to co-operate with the anti-filibuster movement.

President Wilson has referred to his legal advisers 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.

Lady McEachern of Galloway House has resigned the presidency of the Sorbie District Nursing Association.

### COMMENDABLE HUN CANDOR IN PLOT CASE

#### Step Was Merely a Military and Diplomatic Precaution, Pleads Lokal Anzeiger

By Courier Leased Wire.

Berlin, March 3, via London, Mar. 5.—"On the part of Germany it is not contested that the information set forth in the Associated Press dispatches probably tallies with the essential facts," says the Lokal Anzeiger, in discussing the Zimmermann note.

"President Wilson has been seeking among neutrals allied against Germany just as Germany in case of war, naturally would seek an alliance against the United States. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the whole procedure in this incident permits various observations, although in view of the general situation, one is persuaded to postpone all discussion thereof."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"With commendable candor, the German government opposes its version of the incident to the sensational and biased reports coming from America. The official statement plainly indicates that the step was merely a military and diplomatic precaution, which a perfect right to take, but which viewed as an effective defense against possible attack, was a plain matter of national duty. The treachery which brought President Wilson knowledge of the German intentions is now being exploited in true American political fashion."

### WAS MATTER OF DUTY Treachery Brought Knowledge of Intrigue to Wilson

By Courier Leased Wire.

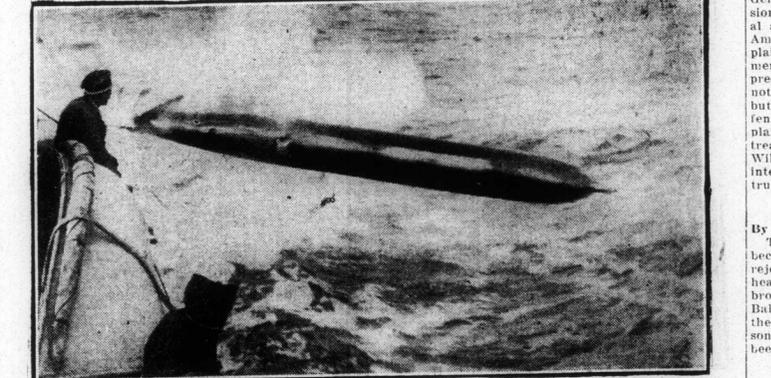
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A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A TORPEDO STARTING ON ITS DESTRUCTIVE FLIGHT



This official photograph is a wonderful picture. It shows a torpedo leaving its tube on its journey of death and destruction. It is rarely that the camera catches such a wonderful glimpse of the engines of war in course of actual operations as is shown in this photograph

### BRITAIN ORGANIZES HER EVERY RESOURCE FOR FINAL VICTORY

#### Empire in Prime Condition and Preparing For Greatest Struggle of the War; Interest No Longer Centred on Food Problems, American Crisis or Capture of Kut-el-Amara

By Courier Leased Wire.

New York, March 5.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following cablegram from Arthur S. Draper dated London, March 4:

"After recovering from their natural elation over the retirement of the enemy in the Aeneas and Somme regions—especially significant because the Germans heretofore have never yielded ground in the west without the most stubborn resistance—the public has become inquisitive regarding the change of German policy and is beginning to speculate on the consequences. Many believe that Hindenburg is preparing for a combined land and sea attack on the allies and that the withdrawal on land presages an almost immediate assault on the sea.

"The British bulldog is in prime condition, however, and will take a lot of beating, both on land and on sea, as the spring will show."

"The situation in America, the capture of Kut-el-Amara, the latest submarine outrages and the economic situation at home distracted their attention for a while, but when people are at white heat nothing holds their interest for long. America still waits; Kut is now only a pleasing remembrance; the daily sinkings are no longer recorded in the press and the public is worried less and less about the food situation.

"All Britain is now concerned with is the organization of all her resources for final victory. This, writes J. L. Garvin in to-day's Observer, can be achieved only by sheer staying power in a war of attrition prolonged into the next year. He declares the German withdrawal marks the first stage of the victorious war movement conducted by the allies. In his opinion it will henceforth be a war of movement that

will cost the belligerents more than even the bravest have ventured to estimate. Granted that Germany and her allies continue to the point of economical financial and military exhaustion, what will be the condition of the rest of Europe by that time? More observers hold that peace will come in 1917 rather than in the following year, feeling that Germany's surrender of hard won territory on the western front, her defiance of the whole world with her submarines and her immense concentration of troops in the west point to a gigantic effort to win the war this summer or admit defeat.

"The recent German torpedo boat attack in the North Sea, followed by the aeroplane raids on Brest and other places is believed to fore shadow momentous developments. Undoubtedly it served as reconnaissance for some action more important than was indicated at the time.

Continued on page two

### Germany Seeking Allies to Defend Herself Against Treachery on Part of United States

By Courier Leased Wire.

Berlin, March 4, 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 Zimmermann 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 won solidly behind the president. This circumstance or its possible results are hardly calculated to fill us with pessimism. However those circles who have been basing hopes for the preservation of peace on a 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, has been 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. Those desiring a policy permitting a return of the United States to normal relations after the war, cannot help but deplore the German alliance plan from this viewpoint alone. Mexico is a frontier neighbor of the United States and the German offer will not be forgotten so soon. It is to be deeply deplored that the Chancellor and foreign secretary neglected to seize the opportunity yesterday to express themselves concerning this episode and their political policies."

### SPAIN WILL NOT SUBMIT SUB WARFARE

Madrid, March 5, via Paris.

—Premier Romanones, in addressing Saturday a meeting of the cabinet, presided over by King Alfonso, reviewed the policy of the government during the last two sessions of parliament, and then referred to President Wilson's peace note, declaring the Spanish government found itself in a delicate situation in the face of contradictory sentiments, the premier said he shared President Wilson's desire for peace, but judged that intervention would be premature.

Premier Romanones also commented on the Spanish reply to Germany's declaration of a submarine blockade. The economic life of Spain, he said, could not and would not be interrupted, and the government would make the greatest efforts to relieve the crisis resulting from the war and the submarine blockade.

### ELLEVEN DROWNED

Philadelphia, March 5.—A despatch 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.

### FIRE IN WINNIPEG

By Courier Leased Wire.

Winnipeg, Man., March 5.—Fire this morning destroyed the plant of the Armstrong trading company, with an estimated loss between fifty and seventy-five thousand.

The recent German torpedo boat attack in the North Sea, followed by the aeroplane raids on Brest and other places is believed to fore shadow momentous developments. Undoubtedly it served as reconnaissance for some action more important than was indicated at the time.

Continued on page two

### SPY SENTENCED

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 was passed. The finding was confirmed, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life."

### THOUGH DESIRING PEACE, GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS INTERVENTION PREMATURE

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