

WOODROW WILSON TAKES OATH OF OFFICE FOR ANOTHER TERM; ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL DEFEATED BY FILIBUSTER IN SENATE

WILSON TAKES OATH OF OFFICE FOR SECOND TIME

Reaffirms Pledge to Uphold Constitution of Country.
TURNED ASIDE FROM WORK
Only Long Enough for Chief Justice White to Administer Oath.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon today in his room at the Capitol, and will be formally inaugurated tomorrow with public ceremonies reflecting a great national expression of Americanism.

Before a desk piled with Executive business laid before him in the closing hours of Congress, and surrounded by members of his official family, the President reaffirmed with uplifted hand and grave features his promise to uphold the Constitution in whatever crisis may confront the Nation in the momentous four years before it.

After he had repeated the oath taken first by Washington a Century and a quarter ago, he kissed the Bible at the passage reading: "The Lord is our refuge; an ever present help in time of trouble."

Chief Justice White administered the oath and was the first to extend his congratulations. Wringing the President's hand, the Chief Justice looked fervently into his face a moment, and said brokenly: "Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

Members of the Cabinet then crowded up with expressions of regard. Mr. Wilson received them with a smile, and then turned back to his desk to complete his interrupted task.

Tomorrow, the President will take the oath again on the inaugural stand before the Capitol. He might have omitted today's ceremony under precedents established by other Presidents, but he decided to comply literally with the constitutional stipulation that he take office at noon on the fourth of March.

Vice President Marshall did not take the oath today. He will be sworn in for his second term tomorrow at the special session of the new Senate with the usual Vice Presidential inauguration ceremony.

Exercise Today.
The President, after he has taken the oath and delivered his inaugural address on an open air stand before the Capitol, will ride back to the White House at the head of a parade, including the distinguished of the land, military and naval organizations and a long line of delegations of private citizens. He will review the marchers from a stand before the White House grounds.

Although clear weather had been promised, no hope for fair skies is held out by the Weather Bureau for tomorrow, snow or rain being predicted.

One feature will reflect directly the gravity of the international situation. Down Pennsylvania avenue the parade will pass between lines of National Guardsmen chosen from the New York regiments, forming a military barrier on either side of the line of march.

Tonight, the President had not completed his inaugural address. It has been expected that developments in the international situation will have a large place in it, and tonight it was believed that the Senate's failure to reach a vote on the armed neutrality bill might be one of the points on which he will dwell in outlining his policies for the coming Administration. There were no preliminaries to the simple ceremony marking the beginning of the President's second term.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Vance C. McCormick, who managed the President's campaign for re-election, Mr. Wilson had come to the Capitol two hours before to clear up odds and ends of the executive business passed on to him by the expiring Congress. Secretary Tumulty and Cabinet members had gathered in the room while the President worked. As he took the oath, Mrs. Wilson stood near him, dressed in mourning because of the recent death of her sister.

President of a United People



TWELVE SENATORS DEFEAT VOTE ON ARMED NEUTRALITY MEASURE

Successful Filibuster by Stone, LaFollette and a Few Others Prevented Bill Reaching a Vote—Dramatic Scenes Enacted in Senate Chamber at Closing Session, Continuing Throughout Saturday Night and Until Adjournment at Noon Sunday.

Washington, March 4.—Twelve Senators, led by Senator LaFollette 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 majority in Congress up to the last minute today, and denied to the President a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout the 28 hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the President would be humiliating to the country; uncompromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the Nation since the War between the States, LaFollette and his group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill, and it died with the Sixty-fourth Congress. To fix responsibility before the country, 76 Senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

This declaration, embodied in the record of the Senate, referred to the fact that the House Thursday night had passed a similar bill by a vote of 403 to 13, and also recited that the Senate rule permitting unlimited debate gave a small minority opportunity to throttle the will of the majority.

Text of Manifesto.
The text of the manifesto is as follows: The majority of United States Senators favored the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill having already passed the House by a vote of 403 to 13.

Under the rules of the Senate allowing debate, it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon March 4, 1917, when this session of Congress expires. We desire the statement entered on the record to establish the fact that the Senate favored the legislation, and would pass it if a vote could be obtained.

Thirteen Senators declined to sign the declaration, but one Senator, Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, announced that he would have voted for the bill had opportunity been offered him. The 12 who went on record with the 13 members of the House against granting to President Wilson the authority in the crisis were:

Republicans—Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California—7.
Democrats—Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi—5.
House Opponents.
Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following 13 Representatives who voted against the House bill Thursday night:

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Fall, Fernald, Harding, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Foin-dexter, Sherman, Smith, Michigan; Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Sweeney, Warren, Watson and Weeks.
Of the seven Senators not recorded, three, Gallinger and Goff, Republicans, and Gore, Democrat, were absent on account of sickness. Senators Lippitt, Republican, and Johnson, of Maine, and Smith, of Arizona, Democrats, were absent from the city. Senator Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the Senate in time to be recorded.

HOAX PLAYED ON LOWER HOUSE IN CLOSING HOURS

Woman Received as Miss Rankin Was Not Congresswoman.
CANNON CALLED TO CHAIR
He and Speaker Clark Made Speeches—Patriotic Demonstration Marked Close.

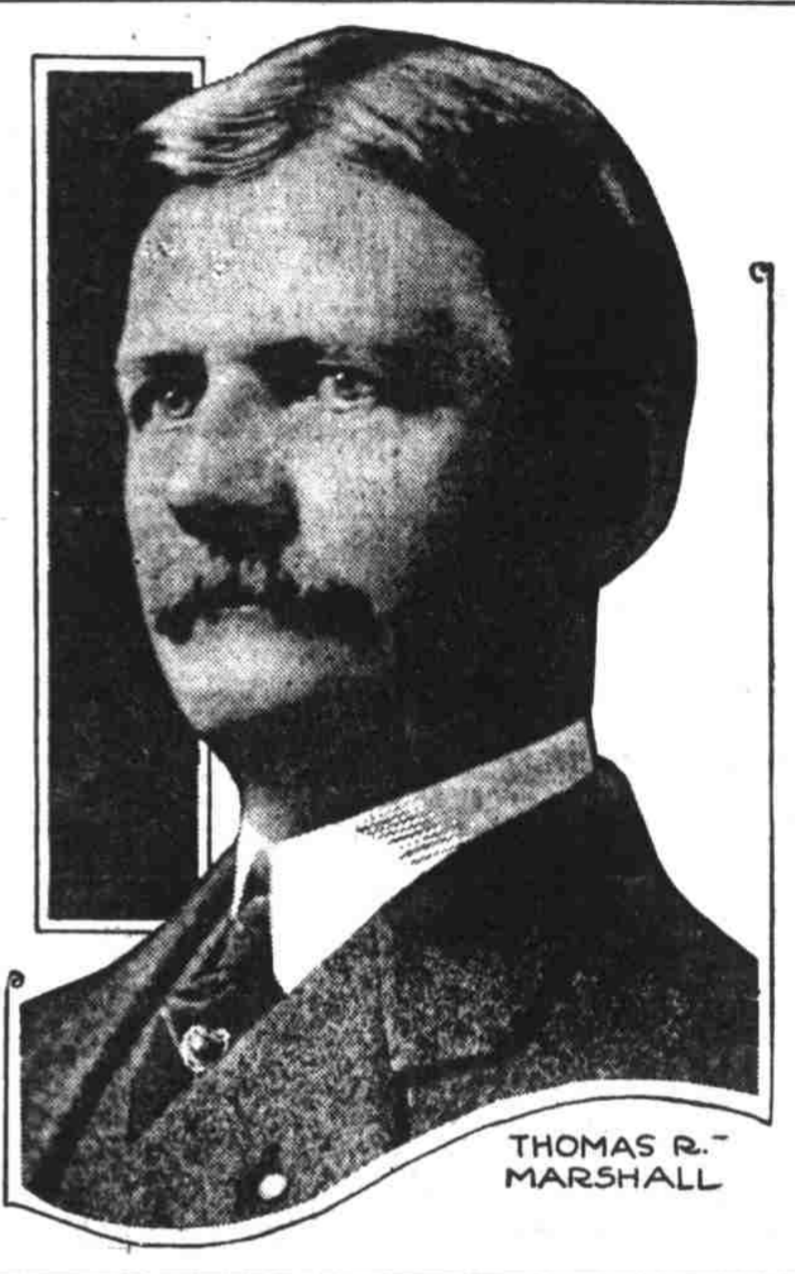
Washington, March 4.—A hoax played on members of Congress today overshadowed the singing, cheering and speech-making that mark the end of every session.
It centered about interest in Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman ever elected to the United States Congress who will take her seat in the next House. She was expected to be here today, but did not arrive, and Mrs. George W. Edmonds, wife of Representative Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, received the thunderous ovation that awaited her.

So well did Mrs. Edmonds play her role that hundreds of persons who shook hands with her in an impromptu reception following announcement from the floor of the presence of Miss Rankin went away unaware of her real identity.
Today's demonstrations lasted more than an hour. As Speaker Clark's gavel dropped promptly at noon, members of the floor and the press gallery, who previously had been supplied with books of old-fashioned songs, burst into "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, wife of Representative Linthicum, of Maryland, rose in the gallery and unfurled a blue-silk flag, one end of which was gathered up by Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker. A storm of applause followed.

"Star Spangled Banner."
In another part of the gallery, Miss Leona Sherwood, a daughter of Representative Sherwood, sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. David H. Kincheloe, wife of Representative Kincheloe, of Kentucky, whistled "Dixie" with help from the crowd. "How Dry I Am," sung with particular feeling by "wets," who were so overwhelmingly defeated in the last Congress, followed.
In tribute to the late Representative Conroy, for many years led the singing on the floor, Representative Gallivan sang "The Vacant Chair."
In the farewell speeches preceding final adjournment, Democratic Leader Kincheloe and others declared the House had done its work this session and blamed the Senate for any embarrassment which the Government may suffer through work not done.

The House, Democrats and Republicans alike, said Mr. Kincheloe, "have met every responsibility and performed every duty imposed upon it by the Constitution and by the country. If the President should find this country in the midst of a sudden emergency and look about him for authority and means to protect the rights of American ships and American citizens from unlawful attacks upon the seas, and find it not, the fault will lie, not with this body, but with another body. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the country ought to know this truth."
Called Cannon to Chair.
Speaker Clark called Representative Cannon, his Republican predecessor, to the rostrum and asked him to preside. Banging the gavel while the members laughed and applauded, Mr. Cannon said it always was in order for the Speaker of the House to say a word, and he talked about the United States as a Government of the People and the virility of the American citizenship. Amid applause and cat calls, he put through a resolution thanking Speaker Clark for his services.
Speaker Clark made a speech saying this Congress was the best behaved one he had ever seen, and that the sense of partisanship that was evident when he first came to Congress 24 years ago had been almost abolished in the House.

Will Take Oath of Office Today



THOMAS R. MARSHALL

PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO ARM SHIPS

Strong Statement From White House on Senate Filibuster.
EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS
Would Be Called, if Senate Will Amend Rules to Avoid Such Contingencies, Is Intimation.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson tonight informed the country, in a statement, that he may be without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from Congress.
An extra session of Congress, the President says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the Senate works under the present rules which permit a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The President proposes, therefore, that the special session of the Senate, which he has called to meet tomorrow, revise the rules "to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

"A little group of wilful men," says the President in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."
The President's statement in full follows:

"The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern Government. 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."
"More than 500 of the 581 members of the two Houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted by an overwhelming majority, but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven Senators had determined that it should not."
"The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he is able to exercise his endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and executive branches of the Government."
"The President of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible, at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill, which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed."

Other Measures Lost.
"The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency. The conservation bill, which should have been released for immediate use the mineral resources of the industry have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives."
"The appropriations for the Army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, and the general deficiency bill, which would have permitted to extend the powers of the shipping board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced, or to increase the gold reserve of our National banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation."

"It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have

SOUTH FACING CHINESE CABINET FLOOD DANGER VOTES TO BREAK

Rivers Are Out of Banks in Some Sections.
Would Follow United States in Dealing With Germany.

Many Homeless and Much Property Damage, but No Loss of Life Reported.

Five Southern States, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, are threatened with disastrous floods.
Rivers already are over their banks in east Tennessee, southern Georgia and eastern Alabama with considerable property damage and hundreds homeless in Tennessee. So far, no loss of life has been reported.
Chattanooga and Knoxville, in Tennessee, and Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, are the cities most directly threatened. Lowlands around the two Tennessee towns already have been flooded and in Chattanooga many residents have been driven from their homes. Suburbs of Knoxville are cut off by flood waters.
Besides the Tennessee River, the Cumberland in that State is expected to reach the flood stage tomorrow. Fignon River has overflowed its banks.

Rivers at flood stage in Alabama are the Alabama, Black Warrior, Tombigbee and Chattahoochee. In Georgia, the Oconee, Ocmulgee and Chattahoochee are to be at flood stage tomorrow. In North Carolina, the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers are rising rapidly and may overflow tomorrow, while the upper James in Virginia is threatening to go out of its banks.

The floods are the result of heavy rains for the past several days throughout the South. Flood stages in the 10 rivers are predicted on the present rainfall, and "disastrous results" are expected should the rainfall continue. Generally rain or snow is forecast for tomorrow in the five States affected, but fair weather is promised for Tuesday.

The threatened floods apparently cover a wider area than any floods recorded in the South in recent years and all indications are that in some places, particularly in eastern Tennessee, they will be the most disastrous in many years.

President Refuses to Approve Action Because He Holds Such Power Rests With Him.

Peking, March 4.—The Cabinet today decided that China should join the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. This decision was submitted to the President, who refused to approve the Cabinet's action, saying such power rested entirely with him. Premier Tuan Chi Li immediately resigned and left for Tien Tsin, accompanied by several other members of the Cabinet. The resignation of the entire Cabinet is expected.

Parliament is virtually unanimous in favor of the opinion of the Cabinet. The leaders of all the political parties are adversely criticizing the President's position. The Vice President of the Republic supports the Cabinet.
An official statement issued from the President's office says that the break between the President and the Premier was due to personal differences rather than to the foreign policy. President Li Yuan Hung has sent representatives to Tien Tsin to induce the Premier to return to Peking.
According to the President's office, the immediate cause of the break was a dispatch sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio, committing China to a rupture of relations with Germany and union with the Entente Powers under certain conditions.
The President refused his approval because, he declared, Parliament must sanction all measures contemplating war as well as a direct declaration of war.

President Li Yuan Hung justifies his position by article 35, of the Provisional Constitution, which reads as follows:
"The Provisional President shall have power, with the concurrence of the National Council, to declare war and conclude treaties."

ALL EFFORTS TO FLOAT STEAMER A. A. RAVEN FAIL
Cargo Is Thrown Overboard and the Yamacraw and Tug Rescue Are Still Standing by Stranded Steamer.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—All efforts of the wrecking tug Rescue to float the American steamer A. A. Raven, aground on a reef off Bodie's Island, have resulted in failure. The ship, in the opinion of the life guards on watch on the shore, is being steadily swept ashore. They believe she will be a total loss.
Today the crew of the Raven in the hope of lightening the ship's bottom, again began throwing her cargo into the sea. Three hundred more carboys of acid have been washed ashore.
The coast guard cutter Yamacraw and the tug Rescue are still standing by the steamer whose captain and crew have declined to abandon her.

JO-JO SAYS



Rain or snow and colder; Tuesday fair.
Regret for the past hasn't much real value unless it influences the future.

Growing Charlotte Must Have More and Better School Facilities.

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