

WILSON BECOMES 29th., PRESIDENT.

President Kissed the Bible at Passage "God Is Our Refuge And Strength."

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, renewed his grip on the scepter of power and pledged again his determination to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States, when he took the oath of office in the chief executive's room at the capitol at 12.04 o'clock this afternoon.

The utmost simplicity and informality marked the taking up of the reins of authority by President Wilson for the second time. Only the members of the President's cabinet and a few senators were present when the oath was administered by Justice White and the President kissed the bible, opened at the 46th, Psalm. The opening of the first paragraph of the Psalm is as follows: "God is our refuge and strength."

The closing paragraph is as follows: "The Lord of Hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge, come and behold Him."

President Wilson busied himself signing bills up to noon, when four solemn rings on the electric bell in the senate chamber announced that his authority as the 28th President of the United States had come to an end, and the time had arrived for the 29th President to be sworn in.

From 12 o'clock until 12.04 President Wilson chatted with Chief Justice White. These appeared to be four uncomfortable minutes for James D. Maher, chief clerk of the United States Supreme court.

After waiting four minutes, Maher interrupted the conversation between the President and the chief justice by saying: "Mr. Chief Justice, it is 12 o'clock and the time is at hand." The President and the chief justice immediately arose and stood on either side of the chief clerk, who held the Bible in his hand.

President Wilson stood up at the left of the clerk, with his right hand on the Bible.

The President's thumb rested on the following paragraph: "The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved; he uttered his voice, the earth melted."

As the President stood facing Chief Justice White he held his left arm akimbo with his left hand near the lapel of his frock coat.

After Chief Justice White, with his right hand raised, spoke the oath which President Wilson repeated a phrase at a time, the President said: "I, Woodrow Wilson, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

After the brief ceremony, the President was congratulated by the chief justice and chief clerk Maher.

The faces of the President, chief justice and chief clerk, and all others in the room, including Mrs. Wilson, were wreathed with a smile.

Following administering of the oath, the Bible, the property of President Wilson, was taken to one side of the room by Chief clerk Maher and opened at the fly leaf for the signature of President and the chief justice.

On the fly leaf was written, with colored ink, in Old English script the oath administered today. At the bottom of the oath President Wilson affixed his signature, and Chief Justice White wrote his name beneath that of the chief executive.

The Bible was then presented to Mrs. Wilson who hugged it closely under her left arm.

Mrs. Wilson was attired in a long black coat, black gown and black toque. She stood directly behind the President during the ceremony.

Following the affixing of his signature to the oath in the Bible President Wilson held an informal reception with senators and members of the cabinet who stepped forward to shake him by the hand and to congratulate him on the beginning of his second term.

The President then drew on his overcoat and picked up his silk hat and left the President's room with Mrs. Wilson, smiling and buoyant at his side.

Half a dozen secret service agents forced their way through the crowds of men and women in the corridor and blazed a trail through which the President and Mrs. Wilson passed to an elevator at the west end of the capitol.

As the President and Mrs. Wilson walked along the corridor applause broke out among the spectators and continued until the elevator descended to the ground floor where they stepped into a White House automobile.

GERMANY'S ADMISSION CREATED NO SURPRISE.

Minister Zimmermann's Defense of the Intrigue Is Not Taken to Change the Situation.

Washington, March 3.—German Foreign Minister Zimmermann's frank admission Germany did seek to ally Japan and Mexico with her to war against the United States caused no surprise to American officials, although it may be said they did not expect so full and free an acknowledgment of the exposure.

Some officials had thought there might be an attempt to discredit the authenticity of the revelations by offering an explanation of a different character.

American officials nevertheless had had the less doubt of the authenticity of the evidence in their hands.

Minister Zimmermann's defense of Germany's intrigue on the ground that it only was intended to be carried out in the event the United States did not remain neutral is not taken to change the situation in the slightest degree.

Whether it was presented to the Carranza government or not, and the fact that it is believed not to have been communicated to Japan do not, in the opinion of American officials, alter the established fact that Germany, while seeking the offices of the United States to make peace, and while protesting her innocence of any intention to violate American lives, was at the same moment preparing unrestricted submarine warfare and was intriguing to attack the United States with two allies.

Mr. Zimmermann's references to an alleged "plot" by the United States to unite Pan-America against Germany, are regarded with mingled feeling of incomprehension and amusement.

The Pan-American union, the Argentine embassy and the state department can find record of no such newspaper publication as Zimmermann contends revealed the "plot" in Buenos Aires.

The only event which officials can recall which is susceptible of being distorted into such a charge as Zimmermann makes was discussion early in Secretary of State Bryan's term of office of a plan to surround the Pan-Americas with a neutral zone in which there were to be no naval operations.

Nothing ever came of it. Zimmermann's statement was read today in the senate and some senators who were at first inclined to think his published instructions to von Eckhardt, German minister in Mexico City, was a forgery had the statement read twice.

At the Argentine embassy here it is said nothing was known of Foreign Minister Zimmermann's charge and officials there described it as "foolish."

Officials of the embassy had no knowledge of the so-called news article said by the German foreign minister to have been published recently in La Prensa. Copies of the paper received here were said to contain nothing on the subject.

They further declared the Buenos Aires newspapers recently could not reveal a "plot" when they are certain by reason of their intimate knowledge of relations between the United States and their government, no such "plot" ever existed.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL SEALING LIQUOR'S FATE.

Reed Amendment With Drastic Rulings, Attached to Post-office Bill is Now Effective.

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson sealed the fate of liquor late this afternoon when he signed the post-office appropriation bill containing the Reed amendment prohibiting the shipment of liquor into states where the sale and manufacture of rum is prohibited. It is the most drastic anti-liquor legislation ever enacted. One of the very strict rulings of the law is that the man who purchases the stuff is as guilty as the man who sells it.

Under the provisions of the new law, which is now in effect, no man in North Carolina, except physicians and churches can purchase even a gill of whisky, wine or beer. To do so is a violation of the law and the federal government will prosecute the offenders of the full extent of the new legislation.

A fine of \$1,000 or six months in jail or both, is the penalty fixed by the Reed amendment for either the purchaser or the vender of the liquor. Violators of the law need expect no mercy because of political influence. The law is to be enforced by the federal government and it is contended that no favorites are to be played but that all men will be treated as equals.

CARRANZA PAPER MONEY OF LITTLE VALUE IN MEXICO.

Experiences in Mexico Described in Messages Received by Missionary Board.

New York, N. Y.—Conditions in Mexico are described in two messages recently received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from representatives stationed in that country. One writes:

"These are critical times. Some four days after we were in Zitacuaro a passenger train was blown up and a massacre took place and few escaped. Really, a fellow gets to have a peculiar feeling down here. Sometimes he gets a very optimistic feeling, and then, oh, so pessimistic! It seems to come and go like the swing of a pendulum. Sometimes we have a calm of a few weeks, and then again the bright hopes for the future seem to be covered by dark clouds.

"The economic condition has changed for the better with the return of metallic money. I never saw the people so keen for education for their children; yet there is a dearth of good teaching material, and also funds to establish schools. If the laws of the new Constitution that is being considered—rather a version of the old—will be favorable to our schools, then our mission will have a glorious opportunity. Would that the United States as a whole could realize that \$1,000,000 gold would go a great way in uplifting the masses through education.

"The last month (January) the town has been alarmed many times by Zapista invasions. They have burned several small towns nearby. It makes plans for the future work uncertain and very hard to formulate. It also brings uneasiness all around. I have not been able to visit the southern part of this district because of the Zapistas. The other day they entered the town where one of our native workers lived, stole the clothes of the family and the kitchen ware and one or two animals, and the family had to flee.

"It is very difficult to get horses or mules for itinerating. A fellow has to do the best he can, walk when he has to, and when he is lucky ride on horseback. No one cares to loan his beast, and the mission does not think it wise to buy steeds just now, lest some one on the road might forcibly claim them.

At Veracruz, Mexico, a missionary had his first experience with the finances of the country. He says: "Before entering a restaurant we changed some money, and I wish you could have seen the rolls of paper money we had. We had a good supper, but paid \$21 a piece for it. After that a fellow traveler took my four companions and myself to a restaurant and spent \$47.25 for treats." As I sat there I had my shoes blackened, for which I paid \$3.

"But then, we were using cheap money, so it was not so bad. I felt rich when I had changed a good \$5 William with Uncle Sam's seal on it, for \$350 paper bearing Mr. Carranza's seal. I had my pockets literally stuffed. This paper money had little if anything back of it, and consequently was deteriorating in value. Two weeks later it was selling 120 for 1, and by about the first of December there was none of it in sight at all except what the Government used in paying Government employees. They are still doing that to some extent, but the stuff isn't worth the cost of printing now. At present silver and gold are in circulation, but they are both scarce. When people get hold of it they don't like to let it out of their hands, for they don't know when it will come back."

Gardening.

The United States Government has always encouraged gardening of every description. Just at this season of the year, gardening matters are in the minds of most of us. Why not write to the Department of Agriculture for some of the following bulletins, or for all of them for that matter, and learn what Uncle Sam's experts have to say on the various subjects to which they have devoted a lifetime of study and experiment. The bulletins are free of charge:

- Bulletin No. 185, Beautifying the Home Grounds.
- Bulletin No. 195, Annual Flowering Plants.
- Bulletin No. 494, Lawns and Lawn Soils.
- Bulletin No. 198, Strawberries.
- Bulletin No. 213, Raspberries.
- Bulletin No. 154, The Home Fruit Garden.
- Bulletin No. 255, The Home Vegetable Garden.

THE PRISON REFORM BILL.

Governor Turner Explains Bill Which Has Passed Third Reading.

The bill of Senator Turner, which prescribes the method for the treatment handling and working of prisoners at the State prison, passed second and third reading. Mr. Turner summarized the bill as follows:

That all persons convicted of crime in any of the courts of the State whose sentence shall be for more than two years, shall be sent to the State prison.

The erection at the Caledonia farm of suitable buildings for the housing of the prisoners. In this connection he stated that the houses there are totally inadequate and the crowding of the prisoners did not give them a sufficient amount of air, thus becoming a place for breeding disease and immorality. There were no quarters for keeping separate the hardened and youthful criminals.

The buildings proposed were for individual cells and these were to be under the supervision of the board of health. The cost of erection of the buildings, between \$60,000 and \$70,000 to be paid out of the prison fund which was adequate for the purpose.

The convicts are to be divided into three grades: first, second and third. The first class, to be known as the honor class, are to be in a uniform without stripes and may be worked without guards; the second class to be garbed in another uniform without stripes and to be worked under guards; the third class to wear stripes and to be worked under guards and chained when necessary. Authority is given to change the convicts from one grade to another.

According to an amendment offered by the committee, the convicts in the first class are to receive 20 cents a day for their labor, those of the second class 15 cents a day, the third class 10 cents a day. Provision is made so that those who fail to observe the rules may lose the funds to their credit. Provision is also made that the fund may accumulate for the family of a convict.

The hardened criminals are to be kept separate from the youthful criminals and the incorrigible are to wear stripes.

Hours for recreation are provided and the hours of work are limited to 10 hours a day as far as practicable. It prohibits the hiring of convicts to corporations but gives permission for convicts to be worked on the roads of counties, the county authorities to pay \$1 a day for the service of each convict.

Provision is made for the indeterminate sentence, lodging discretion with the prison authorities to give the prisoner his freedom at the end of the minimum sentence. The authorities are given authority to establish rules and regulations for the parole of prisoners.

PROSPERITY SHOWS NO SIGN OF WANING YET.

Business Continues Good Throughout the Country.

Washington, March 3.—Business conditions throughout the United States during February reflected a general continuation of prosperity, the Federal Reserve Board announced today in its monthly review of conditions.

Richmond—General conditions continued sound and prosperous and the outlook for the future is regarded as encouraging.

Atlanta—There is apparently no uneasiness due to the possible entry of the United States into the war.

Chicago—Basic business conditions have not changed materially since last month. Railroad embargoes and car shortage have affected almost every line of industry.

St. Louis—Business activity in this district continues unabated.

Minneapolis—Traffic difficulties due to the severe cold and to the effect of the car blockade have had a very serious effect on Northwestern business.

Kansas City—Reports indicate that the new winter crop of wheat will be cut short owing to the dry season.

Boston—Apprehension regarding international conditions is the predominant feature of the present situation. New York—Business in general manifested but little disquiet.

Philadelphia—Activity continues in practically all lines of business.

Cleveland—General embargoes by the railroads, car shortages and lack of adequate fuel have caused a marked lessening of activities and tempering of optimism.

Great Meeting in Mount Airy!

March 14 to 30

Rev. Burke Culpepper

of Memphis, Tenn.

One of America's Greatest Evangelists

Central Methodist Church

You can hear the preacher who has won thousands to Christ in the cities of the South and West.

Rev. Mr. Culpepper is the Billy Sunday of the South and this is your chance to hear him.

Prof. Harold Coffin will lead the singing. You want to hear this sweet singer as well as the great preacher.

COME!! BRING YOUR FRIENDS!!!

ENTIRE FAMILY STRUCK BY TRAIN ON TRESTLE.

Jesse Lavanaugh, Wife and Five Children Carried to Sanatorium Near Scene of Accident.

Goldsboro, March 3.—Jesse Cavanaugh, wife and five children, the oldest a girl 1 year, of Kinston, are confined in a hospital in this city in a serious condition, the result of being run over last night by a Norfolk Southern passenger train.

The family knew no one here but a sister of Mrs. Cavanaugh, who lives in the northwest part of the city, and after arriving in Goldsboro last night took the Norfolk Southern track towards the cotton mill village, and the same train on which they had just arrived, in backing into the yard, ran down the whole family, in the dark drizzly night, on a trestle, and rolled them under the coaches. The flagman, James Adams, saw them just as the backing rear coach struck them and instantly pulled the emergency break and stopped the train.

The whole family of seven were rolled and jammed together under the rear coach and each had to be let down through the cross ties of the trestle on to stretchers, the bell cord of the train being used in the sudden and remote emergency in the night.

It was a gruesome scene and it seems miraculous that none were killed outright. All were speedily as possible removed to the Spicer sanatorium near the scene, where they are receiving every attention. A report from the hospital at 1 o'clock today reports the mother, oldest daughter and a son eight years old, to be seriously and doubtlessly fatally injured, and little hope entertained for their recovery. The others are painfully bruised but at this writing are not considered seriously hurt.

There is a sharp curve between the union station and the trestle upon which the accident occurred, and therefore the rear coach was upon the victims before the flagman discovered their plight, and a Norfolk Southern official in this city stated today that no doubt but for the quick action and presence of mind of the flagman, Jim Adams, the entire family would have been killed instantly.

Potato Peelings to be Planted for Seed.

M'Gregor, Ia.—The problem of the high cost of seed potatoes for planting this spring may be solved by the home gardener and farmer by the use of potato peelings for seed, is the announcement of the truck crops man of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Under farm conditions there is no doubt, he says, that reasonably good seed will have to be used, but in towns or in the home gardens on the farm there are many cases where the bill for seed potatoes can be eliminated by using potato peelings. If peelings are planted they must be fresh and the eyes should be cut a little deeper than ordinary. Extra care will also have to be taken in preparing the ground, for the smaller the seed piece the finer must be the condition of the soil.

S. DABNEY CRENSHAW FACES DOUBLE CHARGE.

Of Stealing \$2,000 Worth of Platinum and Burning Chemical Laboratory to Cover up Crime.

Charlottesville, Va., March 3.—S. Dabney Crenshaw, IV, son of S. Dabney Crenshaw, secretary of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, of Richmond, was arrested here today charged with grand larceny and maliciously burning the chemical laboratory of the University of Virginia. He was released under \$10,000 bond furnished by his father.

It is charged that young Crenshaw, a fourth year student at the University, sold about \$2,000 worth of platinum from the laboratory and that he started the fire which destroyed the laboratory to cover up the theft. A portion of the platinum, it is alleged, was found in Crenshaw's room in the fraternity house. The laboratory was burned January 26th last.

Minnesota Prices Up.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Though the prices of foodstuffs here and in St. Paul are not so high as in eastern centers because most of the produce for this market is grown within the immediate vicinity, they still are from 10 to 600 per cent, depending on the commodity, higher than in the average year. Fresh eggs, so hard to obtain during the midwinter months, now are retailing at 43 to 48 cents a dozen.

Though Anoka, 18 miles from Minneapolis, is the largest potato shipping center in the Northwest, potatoes are selling at \$3.20 to \$3.40 a bushel, and every week sees an advance in the price. Onions have reached the heretofore unheard-of price of \$12 per hundred pounds, wholesale, and beans are being jobbed at \$7.50 per bushel. The wholesale price on cabbage is 8½ cents a pound, and that on beets \$1.60 a bushel. Flour, best patents, is quoted at the mills at \$9.40 per barrel.

In the belief that speculating farmers are holding potatoes for higher prices, the Thirteenth Ward Housekeepers Protective Association has been formed and a boycott on potatoes has been organized. The association is starting a campaign to spread the boycott to the rest of the housekeepers in Minneapolis, remembering the effective boycott on eggs conducted by the Housewives League early in the winter.

Death.

Dellar E. Stanford daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Stanford was born Sept. 28, 1901 and died February 26, 1917, making her stay on earth 15 years 4 months and 28 days.

She was tenderly layed to rest at the Quaker church cemetery near their home. The funeral service was conducted by Elders G. W. Ederton and G. Denny. A large crowd of friends and relatives and school mates, to show their sympathy were present. She leaves a father and mother, three sisters and two brothers to mourn their loss.

One infant brother preceded her to the great beyond where sorrow will be no more. She was loved by all who knew her and will be greatly missed by her many friends.