

WILSON AGAIN IS MADE PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Inducted Into Office With Due Ceremony.

PATRIOTISM MARKS THE DAY

Vice President Marshall First Takes the Oath—Imposing Inaugural Parade Is Largely Military in Its Nature—Flags and Illumination.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 5.—Woodrow Wilson has been inaugurated president of the United States for the second time, and Thomas R. Marshall has come into his own as vice president of the United States for the second time in company with the chief executive.

For several nights prior to the inauguration, Washington was a flood of light. Thousands of American citizens came to the capital of their nation from all over the United States to witness the ceremonies attending the inauguration. The situation of the country in reference to its foreign relations added more than a touch of seriousness and a distinct flavor of patriotism to the entire proceedings. Washington is a city of flags at all times, but it became ten times a city of flags one day before the ceremonies of inauguration.

President Wilson drove from the White House to the capitol with his wife at his side. In the carriage with him were two members of the congressional committee which had general charge of the ceremonies, and of which Senator Overman of North Carolina is chairman.

Vice President Marshall, with Mrs. Marshall in the carriage with him, was escorted in like manner to the capitol.

Big Crowds, Many Flags.

From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with persons waiting to see the president and "the first lady of the land" pass along the avenue to the place of the oath-taking. All the windows commanding a view of Pennsylvania avenue also were crowded with onlookers. The red, white and blue was everywhere in evidence. The only foreign flags to be seen in Washington were those flying from the flagpoles of the foreign embassies and legations which, even though they are located in the city of Washington, are recognized as being foreign territory.

Vice President Marshall was sworn into office before the inauguration of the president. The exercises took place in the senate chamber. The legislative day of March 3, so far as the senate was concerned, had been continued by recesses until the hour of 12 noon of the calendar day March 5.

The president pro tempore of the senate presided at the ceremonies presiding at the administering of the oath to the vice president-elect. The president of the United States, the members of the cabinet, the foreign ambassadors and other notable guests occupied seats

ate door, the main corridors of the senate and through the rotunda of the capitol to the place set for the oath-taking. On reaching the inaugural stand, Woodrow Wilson took a place directly in front of Edward D. White, the chief justice of the United States, and the chief clerk of the Supreme court, James D. Maher. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and the congressional committee on arrangements were immediately on the left of the president. The vice president, the associate justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the senate sat upon his right.

When all were assembled Chief Justice White, having in his right hand the open Bible upon which the hands of many former presidents have rested, advanced to Woodrow Wilson and administered to him this oath, which is imposed by the Constitution of the United States:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Woodrow Wilson said in a firm voice, "I do," and he became for the second time president of the United States of America.

Then the president delivered his inaugural address and on its conclusion he made his way with Mrs. Wilson to



Thomas R. Marshall.

his carriage and was driven slowly to the White House at the head of the procession formed in honor of the inaugural ceremonies.

Luncheon Deferred for Parade. In years past the presidential party always has entered the White House for luncheon prior to the review of the parade from the stand in front of the executive mansion. This invariably in the past caused such a delay that it was decided this year to do away with the luncheon feature.

President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson, the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, and two members of his cabinet went immediately to the little inclosed structure, much like a sentry box, which had been built in the middle of the great grandstand in front of the White House and from which the chief executive viewed the parades.

It was the gravity of the situation in connection with our foreign affairs which gave to the inaugural ceremonies their serious tone and patriotic features. The parade of the day was largely military in its nature, although there were in the procession many bodies which in a sense might be said to represent the spirit of industrial preparedness of the United States for any eventuality which might come.

Make-up of the Procession.

At the forefront of the parade as it left the capitol were, of course, the president and the vice president of the United States with their guards of honor. Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. army, was the grand marshal of the occasion. George R. Linkins was the marshal of the civic organizations which took part in the marching ceremonies.

Immediately preceding the carriages of the presidential and vice presidential parties and of Col. Robert N. Harper, inaugural chairman, was the famous United States Marine band. The president had as his guard of honor the squadron of the Second United States Cavalry.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were escorted by the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy, Indiana, the state of which the vice president and his wife are natives.

The West Point cadets and the Annapolis cadets took part in the procession. In addition to these young soldier and sailor organizations there was as large a representation of the forces of the United States as properly could be spared from post and garrison duty. In addition there were troops from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and some other states of the Union representing the National Guard.

A patriotic and picturesque feature of the ceremonies attending the inauguration was supplied by the rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. In years past the soldiers of the war between the states have made the entire length of the line of march, but this year the distance which they tramped was shortened. They added to the picture of the parade as they moved by the presidential reviewing stand with their old flags above them.

At night Washington was aglow with fireworks and with the combined effects of gas and addition searchlights.

Inauguration of the President. The procession, headed by the president-elect, wound through the east sen-

WILSON TAKES OATH OF OFFICE FOR SECOND TIME

REAFFIRM PLEDGE TO UPHOLD CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CEREMONY AMID MUCH WORK

Chief Justice Clark Administered Oath.—After Which President Kissed Bible and Was Warmly Greeted by Cabinet Members.

Washington.—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon Sunday in his room at the capitol, and was formally inaugurated Monday 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.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS NO AUTHORITY TO ARM SHIPS.

Armed Neutrality Bill Defeated by Filibuster in Senate.

Washington.—President Wilson 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 proposed, therefore, that the special session of the Senate, which he called to meet Monday, 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."

CHINESE CABINET VOTES BREAK WITH GERMANY.

Peking.—The Cabinet 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 much power rested entirely with him. Premier Tuan Chi Jui Tsin 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.

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.

MOON RESOLUTION IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the Moon resolution adopted by Senate and House, which postpones until July 1 the effectiveness of the liquor amendments to the postal appropriation bill. These amendments prohibit the shipping of alcoholic liquors into states which prevent their manufacture and sale and close the United States mails to newspapers or any publications or cards carrying liquor advertisements.

EVIDENCE IN LACONIA CASE IS ALL IN HAND.

Washington.—All the evidence on the destruction of the Laconia now compiled at the State Department shows that 25 Americans were put in jeopardy of their lives by the German submarine. Three were killed.

Reports on the submarining of the Norwegian steamer Nyland, which bore one American, show the ship was warned, and that all had opportunity to escape.

CHINA MAY ENTER WAR WITH ALLIES

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUCH STEPS IN PROGRESS AT ENTENTE CAPITALS.

BREAK WITH GERMANY SURE

Loss of China's Subjects on Ships Sunk by U-Boats is Pretext.—Fixing Rewards is Only Question to be Settled.

Washington.—Negotiations looking to China's entrance into the war against the Central Powers are in progress at Peking and in all the Entente Capitals; it was learned here, and their success depends only upon the harmonizing of the rewards to be given China with the amount of co-operation demanded of her.

It is regarded as certain that China will sever relations with Germany, and a declaration of war probably will follow if the Entente will guarantee satisfactory relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon the Eastern Empire by the world powers after the Boxer troubles.

Facts learned from official and diplomatic circles serve to clear up much of the obscurity which has overhung events in the Far East in the past month. Occasionally vague dispatches from China and references in the Reichstag to "China's abandonment of neutrality" have thrown only dim light upon Germany's endeavor to keep China out of the struggle, the Entente's moves to bring her in, and China's reluctance to change her present state of peace without guarantees.

China desires to obtain the complete remission of the Boxer indemnities, which total over \$30,000,000 a year and continue until 1940. If she enters the war, the part which otherwise would be paid to Austria and Germany could be repudiated.

Information here indicates that the Entente already has agreed to postpone payments in case China begins hostilities, but does not corroborate Tien Tsin advice that France and Belgium, in behalf of the Powers, have offered complete remission.

The sum involved is such an appreciable part of China's total expenses that a satisfactory agreement might well remove the financial difficulties of the government.

NAVY DEPARTMENT IS READY TO ARM VESSELS.

Ships First Due to Sail Would Get Guns First.

Washington.—With guns, mounts and ammunition for arming American merchant ships already assembled at navy yards, putting the weapons aboard can begin immediately on orders from President Wilson.

Every important Atlantic Coast Navy Yard is ready to undertake work on ships in its district on instructions from the Department. It is expected that upon President Wilson's direction that applications of American ships for guns be complied with, the commanders of navy yards would be instructed specifically to equip each ship for which application is made. Aside from a blanket application from the American line covering all its ships, the Navy Department now has only requests for guns for a few vessels.

The work would be done at Navy Yards. Ships first scheduled to sail would be the first armed, and Navy officials expect little delay in getting them ready for sea.

Under the Senate bill, a full complement of guns may be placed on board each ship. The big liners, which would carry six six-inch guns each for war purposes probably would carry two or more for defense against submarines.

The question of providing gun crews would be taken up for each ship separately, according to the present plan. If former navy gunners with good records as marksmen are available they will be employed. If not enlisted crews from the navy yards or reserve warships will be assigned to man the guns.

ALLIANCE HAS NO CHARMS FOR JAPANESE.

Tokio.—Japan has received no proposition from either Mexico or Germany to join in a possible war against the United States, Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, informed the Associated Press. Viscount Motono said he considered such an idea ridiculous, it being based on the outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon her allies. If Mexico received the proposal showed intelligence in not transmitting it.

DECLARES THAT MEXICO IS ENTIRELY PRO-ALLY.

El Paso, Tex.—"Mexico is pro-ally in its sympathies, and any effort to spread German propaganda there, would meet with little encouragement among the Mexican people," Andres Garcia, Inspector General of Mexican Consulates, said upon his return from Mexico City, where he was in conference with General Carranza, Minister Candido Aguilar, of the Department of Foreign Relations, and General Alvario Obregon, Minister of War.

PLOT OFFICIALLY AUTHENTICATED

PRESIDENT ADVISES SENATE OF OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOT.

REPORT FROM SEC. LANSING

Incompatible With Public Interest to Give Further Information Concerning Document Laying Bare Kaiser's Intrigue.

Washington.—President Wilson, in response to the Senate's call, laid before that body official information that the United States Government is in possession of evidence which establishes the authenticity of the sensational document which disclosed how Germany intrigued to ally Mexico and Japan with her to war on this country.

In response to the resolution, the President transmitted a report from Secretary Lansing establishing that the evidence has come into the possession of the United States within the last week, and the authenticity of Foreign Minister Zimmerman's instructions to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, are established as revealed by the Associated Press.

The President's reply to the Senate resolution and Secretary Lansing's report are as follows:

"TO THE SENATE:

"In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting the President to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent January 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, which has my approval.

"WOODROW WILSON,"

Lansing's Communication.

The White House, Washington, March 1, 1917.

"To the President:

"The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on March 1, 1917, requesting that that body be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information you have concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent January 19, 1917, by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister to Mexico, I have the honor to state that the Government is in possession of evidence which establishes the fact that the note referred to is authentic, and that it is in possession of the Government of the United States, and that the evidence was procured by this Government during the present week; but that it is in my opinion incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate at this time any further information in possession of the Government of the United States relative to the note mentioned in the resolution of the Senate.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ROBERT LANSING,"

Department of State.

"Washington, March 1, 1917."

BILL FOR ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS PASSED BY HOUSE

Great Demonstration Greets Speaker's Announcement of Vote.

Washington.—A bill to empower the President to arm merchant ships, but not extending the authority he requested to use "other instrumentalities" in defending American rights against the submarine menace was passed by the house by a vote of 403 to 13.

Speaker Clark announced the vote amid enthusiastic applause and cheering. Opposition to the bill had faded during the day before patriotic appeals from leaders on both sides of the House, and when the roll was called, only nine Republicans, three Democrats and the Socialist, voted in the negative.

TENNESSEE'S "BONE DRY" LAW IS IN EFFECT

Nashville, Tenn., March 1.—Arrests for drunkenness fell off to an almost negligible number, "bootleggers" ostensibly ceased operations, and all small supplies of liquor in Nashville were stored away foreeconomy when the "bone dry" law went into effect in Tennessee. No further shipments of liquor were in transit with the express companies, as the companies had all declared embargoes on liquor shipments several days in advance.

REVELATION OF PLOT CAUSES SENSATION IN LONDON

London.—The time is past when any fresh orientation of the German policy is calculated to astonish the British public view, but the revelation of the plot to induce Mexico and Japan to attack the United States provided this country with a first-class sensation.

GERMANY PROPOSES ALLIANCE BETWEEN MEXICO AND JAPAN

TERRITORIAL REWARD OFFERED TO MEXICO FOR WAR ON UNITED STATES.

ALLIANCE WOULD SHARE VICTORY WITH GERMANY

German Foreign Minister Zimmerman Sent Instructions to Von Eckhardt at Mexico City Which Were Transmitted Through Von Bernstorff. Promises Financial Support.

Washington.—The Associated Press is able to reveal that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if this country should not remain neutral.

Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, reconquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—lost provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplates.

Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, who by instructions signed by German Foreign Minister Zimmerman, at Berlin, January 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico to General Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under a safe conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Germany pictures to Mexico, by broad intimation, England and the Entente Allies defeated; Germany and her allies triumphant and in world domination by the instrument of unrestricted submarine warfare.

A copy of Zimmerman's instructions to von Eckhardt, sent through von Bernstorff, is in possession of the United States Government. It is as follows:

"Berlin, January 19, 1917.

"On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance upon the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(Signed) "Zimmerman."

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION FORCES.

House Passes Senate Bill Making National Capital Dry.

Washington.—Prohibition won a double victory in Congress when the House passed, by a vote of 273 to 137, the Senate bill to make the National Capital dry, and Senate and House conferees on the postal appropriation bill unexpectedly announced an agreement under which the Reed "bone dry" amendment is virtually assured of enactment.

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL BY STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Washington.—The Administration revenue bill, designed to raise \$350,000,000 through special taxes and bond issues, was passed by the Senate by a strict party vote, 47 to 33. Immediately after the vote, which followed the defeat of scores of amendments offered in quick succession by Republicans, Senator Stone moved to adjourn until 12:40 o'clock, so as to clear the legislative situation for consideration of the armed neutrality bill.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOST WHEN LACONIA WAS SUNK.

New York.—William Eva, who was lost when the steamship Laconia was torpedoed off the Irish coast Sunday night, was an American citizen, according to an announcement by the Cunard Line officials. He was 74 years old, and lived in California. He served State in the Civil War. It had been supposed that Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, of Chicago, were the only American victims among the Laconia's victims.

CEASAR CONE IS TAKEN BY DEATH

PROMINENT COTTON MILL MAN DIES AT HOME IN GREENSBORO.

HEART FAILURE WAS CAUSE

Was Head of One of Largest Cotton Mill Plants in South.—Greensboro's Wealthiest Citizen.

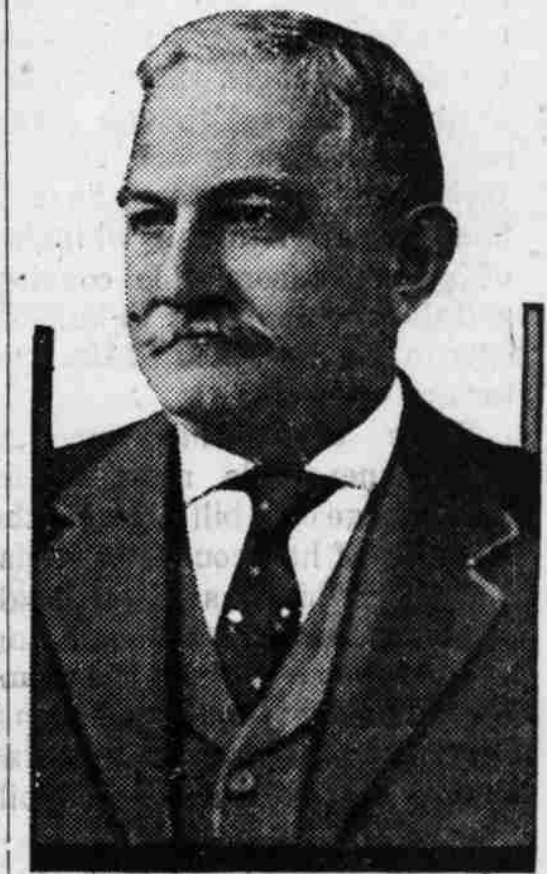
Greensboro.—Caesar Cone, president of the Cone Export & Commission Co. and Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro's wealthiest and best known citizen, died at his home of heart trouble here, age 58 years. Though he had been ill for nearly a week and his family had known for the last 24 hours that his condition was critical, people of the city generally did not know of his illness, and the news of his death came as a terrible shock to the city.

Mr. Cone was a native of Johnston, Pa., but when he was 12 years of age the family went to Baltimore. He came to Greensboro in 1898 with his brother, Moses H. Cone, who died a few years ago, and they entered the cotton manufacturing business.

The beginning of the great Cone mills was on a modest scale, but they spread rapidly, until now the mills constitute one of the largest systems in the south and they make one-fourth of the denims produced in the world.

Mr. Cone was interested in a number of other enterprises and was counted as one of the richest men in the state. He was also active in every movement for civic and social progress.

PROMINENT COTTON MILL MAN OF GREENSBORO DIES.



CEASAR CONE.

ness, liberal and generous to a large degree. He gave to many charitable enterprises. He had been especially liberal in gifts to suffering members of his race in Galicia since the outbreak of the war. His company's interest in the matter of schools and social work among its employees had attracted attention throughout the United States.

Mr. Cone is survived by his wife, who was before her marriage a Miss Siegel, member of a prominent New York family, and three sons, Herman, Benjamin and Caesar, Jr. His surviving brothers are Clarence N., Solomon N., Julius W. and Bernard M. Cone, of Greensboro, Dr. S. Cone, of Baltimore, and Dr. Calabelle Cone, of Germany and one sister, Miss Etta Cone, of Baltimore.

A. & M. is Now A. & E.

Raleigh.—The A. & M. College will hereafter be the A. & E. College, the General Assembly having changed the name from the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Fifth Diseases Decreasing.

Raleigh.—According to the annual report of the vital statistics department of the State Board of Health for the year 1915, diseases that are due to fifth and flies are on the decrease in North Carolina while diseases due to habits of living, called degenerative diseases, are much on the increase. The death rates for typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases of babies in 1915, show a decrease of 46 per 100,000 population for typhoid fever and 8.2 for diarrheal diseases over the year before.

Rural School Building Grows.

Raleigh.—During the last year new buildings for 20 rural high schools have either been constructed or are in course of building and 11 other schools have made provision for new buildings not yet commenced, according to the biennial report of Prof. N. W. Walker, State Instructor of Public High Schools, just made public. The new buildings erected or being constructed cost \$285,200, while it is estimated that the proposed constructions will cost \$151,000.



Woodrow Wilson.

in the senate chamber. At twelve o'clock the president pro tempore administered the oath of office prescribed by law to the vice president-elect.

Immediately following the taking of the oath of office by Mr. Marshall, the newly elected senators of the United States were sworn into office. Then the vice president made this announcement: "The sergeant-at-arms of the senate will carry out the order of the senate for the inauguration of the president of the United States."

The president-elect, accompanied by the chief justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements, the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, the members of the senate, preceded by the vice president and secretary of the senate, the holdover members of the house of representatives, preceded by the officers of the house who have just relinquished office by virtue of the expiration of their terms, and other distinguished guests made their way to the inaugural stand.

Inauguration of the President. The procession, headed by the president-elect, wound through the east sen-