

PRESIDENT'S DEMAND FOR CHANGE IN PROCEDURE MAY KEEP SENATE IN SESSION

Leaders Will Attempt to Secure Cloture Rule to Avoid Allowing Any Group of Men to Again Thwart Will of the People As Was Done By La Follette and His Clan in Regard to the Armed Neutrality Bill.

REPUBLICANS WILL BE OPPOSED TO SUCH BILL

President Takes No Action in German Situation Pending Decisions by His Legal Advisers As to Authority for Arming Merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—With President Wilson's demand for a change in senate rules to make impossible in the future such a filibuster as the one by which a handful of members defeated the armed neutrality bill, fresh in their minds, senate democrats will caucus tomorrow on a program for the special session. The session was called primarily to pass upon appointments to office.

Senator Owen, who has been the chief proponent of a limited debate rule for many years, is prepared to bring the subject of cloture before the caucus and thirty-three senators, most of them democrats, have signed an agreement to support the rule he proposes.

May Stay All Summer.

If the caucus decides to stand behind this proposal and make it the chief issue of the session, the senate may spend the summer in Washington, instead of disposing of its work in a few days.

Many senators who have participated in various such fights in the past believe it would be extremely difficult to get the senate to agree to a limited debate rule.

Republicans in the cloakrooms today predicted that the minority party almost to a man would oppose such a rule and openly declared there would be democrats to side with them.

President Biggest Asset.

The biggest present asset of those who wish a change in the rules is the president and the public opinion his statement denouncing the present rules is expected to arouse.

Never before has a president openly aligned himself in its favor nor has public attention generally been called to what he considers a fault in its method of procedure. The president is expected to continue his insistence for a change.

The republicans, aside from any personal views they may have about the president's statement and its intent to force a change in the procedure of the legislative branch, will oppose the proposed rule just as minorities always oppose it because unlimited debate is one of their most potent weapons. The progressive republicans who participated in the killing of the armed neutrality bill are understood to be exceedingly bitter over the president's statement denouncing them.

Sixteen New Senators.

There are sixteen new senators and how they will stand on a cloture rule nobody definitely knew tonight. It is regarded as probable that for the time being they will for the most part line up with their respective parties and apparently their coming will make little difference in a rules fight. If thirty or forty senators are opposed to a change, since the senate must operate under the rules that now exist until it can change them, they would be able to talk about as long as the senate cares to stay in session, invoking the very tactics which the president wants to bar in the future.

Unless the rules fight comes up at once, the senate probably will proceed when the president returns for confirmation most of the 1,400 nominations which failed last session. Few of them will lead to prolonged discussion except that of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's naval aide, to be medical director and rear admiral, which was fought in the last session.

The treaty to pay Colombia \$15,000,000 for the separation of Panama will lead to long discussion if taken up, and since treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote there is not a great deal of hope that it will go through.

About the first business of the caucus tomorrow will be the selection of a majority leader. Senator Martin of Virginia is unopposed.

Action Postponed.

Action by President Wilson in the German situation was postponed today, pending decision by his legal advisers whether he has power to arm American merchantmen in spite of the failure of congress to confer such authority.

The question was referred to Attorney General Gregory and Secretary Lansing, and probably will be decided in time for consideration at tomorrow's cabinet.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Letters That Will Never Fade



PRESIDENT WILSON CONSECRATES HIS SECOND INAUGURATION WITH MESSAGE VOICING HOPE FOR PEACE IN THE U. S.

With Major Part of the World at War and America Poised on Its Verge, This Is Dominant Note of Inaugural Address—Declares That America Must Stand "Firm in Armed Neutrality" for Claim to Freedom of Action in World Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Woodrow Wilson, with the major part of the world at war and America poised on its verge, consecrated his second inauguration as president of the United States today, with a message of hope for peace.

Standing in the shadows of the nation's capitol with his face turned toward the eastern war-seared skies, the president renewed his oath of allegiance to the constitution, praying to Almighty God that he might be given wisdom and prudence to do his duty in the true spirit of the American people.

While trumpets blared and martial accoutrements rattled prophetically about him, the president pictured the deep wrongs the United States patiently had borne in the conflict of other peoples without wishing to wrong or injure them.

Asserting that the tragedies of another continent had removed provincialism and made American citizens of the world, and that the principles of this republic should be applied to a liberation of mankind, he resolutely voiced a determination that America, standing "firm in armed neutrality" must demonstrate her claim to a "minimum of right and of freedom of action" in world affairs.

Peculiar interest and significance, in the light of his rebuke last night to senators who prevented passage of the armed neutrality bill, were attached to the president's assertion. Even more interest and concern were aroused when he added:

"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 with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere."

Making no attempt to review the legislative record of the last four years, the president said this was no time for retrospect. The time was one to speak of thoughts and purposes for the immediate future. To be indifferent to the influence of the war upon America, or independent of it, he said, was impossible and he was firm in the conviction that the part this country wished to play in the vital turmoil

of the United States.

Instantly the crowd in the galleries and dignitaries on the senate floor rose to their feet and applauded as the president walked down the aisle to the seat in front of the vice president's dais. If any bitterness had been caused by the president's statement to the public last night, declaring that a "little group of wilful men" had made the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world, it was buried in the acclaim which welcomed his appearance in the presence of some of the men he had repudiated.

After the administering of the oath to the vice president, President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson at his side, was escorted by the committee on arrangements to the inaugural stand. With bared head the president approached the inaugural platform and bowed to the distinguished guests about him and to the great crowds in the plaza jammed in closely to the stand.

A brilliant sun had broken through the blanket of lowering clouds which had threatened to mar the day, a chilly wind swept over the assemblage on the occasion to hasten the program. Long before the inaugural guests from the senate chamber had reached the platform, the president had taken the oath and begun his address. He began speaking at 12:45 o'clock and at 1:10 was seated in his carriage ready for the return at the head of the parade.

Never before was a president or president-elect so carefully guarded as today. Both to and from the white house the executive's carriage was completely surrounded by secret service men on foot and mounted troops, while files of police rode near the curb just inside the lines of the New York national guardmen drawn up on their side of the broad avenue.

Arriving at the white house upon returning from the inaugural, the president and his official party tarried twenty minutes for refreshments before proceeding to the review stand. There for more than two hours the chief executive acknowledged the salutes of participants in the pageant in his honor.

Tonight with his family he watched a display of fireworks over the Washington monument grounds which

was the part of those "who mean to vindicate and fortify peace."

These were the dominant thoughts of the president as he addressed the cheering multitude in the broad plaza of the capitol grounds. In the assemblage before him American citizens of all nations had sung "America" with a mighty voice while waiting for his appearance on the inaugural stand. And in the procession which followed him to the white house and passed in review "a composite and cosmopolitan people" gave graphic evidence of loyalty and patriotism.

All Americans. "We are American citizens" flared from banners borne by once alien hands. "We are ready to fight and die for America," was the stirring message blaring from a standard waving over the heads of new American citizens from Poland. Men of many foreign ancestries held to the breasts as they marched past the chief executive other insignia of patriotic Americanism, and the words "America first" emblazoned from countless streamers aroused the throngs along Washington's broad thoroughfares to continual outburst of patriotic fervor.

From the time the president left the white house until his return his course was triumphal. Sharing with him the plaudits was Mrs. Wilson, who accompanied him to the capitol, stood by his side on the inaugural stand as Chief Justice White administered the oath of office and joined with him in acknowledging the tributes and acclaim in the journey to the white house.

It was the first time in history that the wife of a president had participated so prominently in inaugural ceremonies; and gracing them also was Mrs. Marshall, wife of the vice president, who sat with her husband in the inaugural stand and rode beside him in the parade.

No less impressive than the inauguration of the president, was the inauguration of the vice president and the swearing in of new senators in the senate chamber, in which the president participated. When members of the senate and house had been seated, the diplomats of foreign nations in their official regalia were ushered into the chamber, followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court in their sombre robes, officers of the army and navy, and members of the cabinet. Then the sergent-at-arms of the senate heralded the approach of "the

SENATE LEARNS PRIMARY LAW HAS BEEN REPEALED IN SOME MANNER

Substitution of Bills Causes Ratification of Act Repealing Law.

SENATORS QUICKLY RE-ENACT MEASURE

Committee Named to Seek Out Persons Guilty of Substitution.

Citizen Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., March 6. (By W. J. Martin.)

The senate was astounded this evening to learn through a message from Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, that the general assembly had passed and duly ratified a bill to repeal the statewide primary law, chapter 101, public laws of 1915.

Colonel Grimes broke the news to the senate through Senator Harding, the house having recessed to the night session.

Found to Be True.

The information through Senator Harding was that the ratified act had just come into the department of state, it was read to the senate and was clearly all too true. Investigation showed that the original bill had been introduced by Senator Hall, of Stokes county, merely to amend the statewide primary law to include Stokes in its operation. Senator Hall had gone to his home. Investigation and revelation came thick and fast. Senator Hall is a republican, but members of the minority and democrats with one accord declared their faith in Senator Hall and insisted that some mistake had been made or a most atrocious crime committed in the process of the enactment. The original bills were sent for and it developed that after Senator Hall's bill for Stokes county had passed its readings, somebody, somehow, took the bill from the original cover with all the committee report and stamps of passage, and substituted in the wrapper, still as passed that repealed the statewide primary law.

The senate was about to recess when Senator Harding reported the sensational find and he asked that the senate wait a few minutes and have a bill read which would amend the primary law. Senator Dewese, of the minority, asked the privilege of introducing the bill, Senator Jones, of the minority also was greatly concerned and insisted that the bill had been changed for the fraudulent bill, in fact it was his insistence that such a thing had been done evidently, that brought the information showing this to be the case. The bill re-enacting the primary law, was passed in short order. Senator Jones was asked to come back to Raleigh with Senator Hall over the telephone and tell him to come back to Raleigh if he wished to do so.

Will Seek Guilty Party. Senators Seeks Jones and Jones (Continued on Page Two.)

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS TO REQUEST ARMISTICE OF PRESIDENT MENOCAL

This is Forecast in Statement by Dr. Ferrara at New York.

PLANS ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Immediate suspension of hostilities by the Cuban revolutionaries in the province of Oriente to be effected by a proclamation signed by representatives of the liberal party and the commander of the American naval squadron at Santiago, and followed by an armistice throughout the entire republic, is forecast in cables received here today by Dr. Ferrara, representative of the liberal party, from R. Fernandez, military commander of Oriente. The request for an armistice, the cablegram said, is to be presented to President Menocal of Cuba through Washington.

By this turn of events, according to Dr. Ferrara's information the liberals will receive a guarantee, through the United States government of full elections in Oriente; the recognition of Fernandez as military commander of the province, and an assurance that the Menocal government shall not interfere with the liberals in their present administration of affairs in the territory they hold.

Dr. Ferrara later received another cablegram from Fernandez dated March 5, announcing that the commander of the American naval squadron had recognized his position of chief of the military district of Oriente, and adding: "An officer of the American navy and one of my command leave now for Bayamo and Holguin. They will be declared suspended by a proclamation signed by our government of Santiago and the commander of the American squadron at Santiago. That is expected to insure great results. The chief of the American squadron has also requested his government that an armistice be extended to the whole of the island of Cuba. Also that the Menocal government shall not interfere in the government of the province of Oriente."

DENUNCIATION OF TWELVE SENATORS ALMOST UNIVERSAL

New York Meeting Declares Action "Little Short of Treasonable."

LEGISLATURES OF MANY STATES ACT

States Represented by Denounced Dozen Hasten to Repudiate Action.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Resolutions condemning as "little short of treasonable" the action of the senators who prevented the armed neutrality measure from coming to a vote were passed at a mass meeting held here tonight under the auspices of the American Rights League. President Wilson was urged to exercise his constitutional authority "for the arming of American ships passing through the barred zone insolently established by the German decree."

"Strengthen Germany." The resolutions declared that the senators who opposed the armed neutrality bill had "done what they could in the present crisis to weaken the hands of the American people and to strengthen the hands of Germany."

The sinking of the Cunard line steamship Laconia, and alleged plotting against the national safety were characterized as the "crowning infamies of two years of continuous warfare against the American people."

Letters and telegrams were read from many prominent persons, including former President Roosevelt, Governor Whitman and bodies of citizens of Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities. The message from Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I wish I could be with you. Time has come when it is unpardonable for us as a nation to fail to act immediately for the full and effective defense of American rights and performance of American duties."

A telegram signed by a number of citizens in Los Angeles, Cal., expressed the belief that war with Germany was (Continued on Page Two.)

YAMACRAW DEATH LIST REDUCED TO TEN WHEN BOY IS WASHED ASHORE

Ten Members of Crew Died in Effort to Reach Tanker Louisiana.

FOUR ARE TAR HEELS.

OCEAN CITY, Md., March 5.—Ten of the crew of the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, perished last night in an effort to reach the American tanker Louisiana, stranded on Little Gull Shoals, off here.

The supposed death list of eleven was reduced by one today when William A. Hagarth, seventeen years old, of Virginia Beach, Va., crawled into a fishing camp after having been washed ashore clinging to a keg.

The effort to reach the Louisiana was made by nine men in an open boat, which capsized in the heavy seas almost immediately after being launched. Hagarth and R. Simmons, also of Virginia Beach, went to the rescue of their comrades, but the second boat also capsized, and until Hagarth was washed ashore it was believed both were lost. Of the ten men drowned four were from North Carolina and three from Virginia.

A third boat with four men in it was also capsized but all its occupants were rescued. Later today the sea moderated and the position of the Louisiana remained unchanged—the crew being still aboard.

The revised list of those drowned follows: Ross Harris, gunner, Stacy, N. C. R. J. Grady, master at arms, Philadelphia, Pa. M. L. Kambran, quartermaster, Chincoteague, Va. G. V. Jarvis, seaman, 439 Holt street, Hampton, Va. R. L. Garrish, ordinary seaman, Oracoke, N. C. D. Fulcher, ordinary seaman, Frisco, N. C. Thos. L. Midgett, Manteo, N. C. R. Simmons, ordinary seaman, Virginia Beach, Va. Z. A. Dugger, boy, first class, Baltimore, Md. M. L. Austin, no address available.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE EXPECTED TODAY

Supreme Court Expected to Pass on Adamson and Other Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two score or more decisions are expected tomorrow from the Supreme court following its month's recess. Delivery of opinions on Tuesday, an unusual occurrence, is expected. The first since 1877, results from the court being occupied today with the inaugural ceremonies.

Among tomorrow's opinions is expected to be an announcement on the question of constitutionality of the Adamson railroad law.

The court also may decide the Reading and Lehigh so-called "coal trust" cases. The disposition of German prize ship Appam, the legality of several state workmen's compensation laws, Oregon's women's minimum wage and men's ten hour day laws, and several cases affecting rights of labor unions and their members. Hearings will begin tomorrow of a dozen important cases on a docket specially advanced for argument, including the so-called Harvester, steel and shoe machinery "trust" suits, the Oregon-California land case and Riggle Island and West Virginia election fraud prosecutions.

SUBMARINE SATISFIED WITH CYLINDER OIL GIFT

American Captain Reports Being Stopped by One of Kaiser's U-Boats.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 5.—Halted by a German submarine, which fired several shots at him, Captain McCoy, of the American steamer Westwego, made peace with the submersible by giving her four barrels of cylinder oil, he stated yesterday on his arrival in Hampton Roads.

Captain McCoy states that the Westwego was halted off Fastnet several weeks ago. Captain McCoy protested and the German commander told him to destroy the \$1,000,000 cargo carried by the Westwego or take the consequences.

There was some parleying and the German left the steamer, taking with him four barrels of cylinder oil and telling Captain McCoy that the submarine would give him until the following morning to dump the gasoline overboard. The Westwego proceeded on her way. This was the last seen of the submarine, Captain McCoy says.

BERNSTORFF IS ASKED EMBARRASSING QUESTION

Germany Wants to Know How Plot Against U. S. Became Known.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam, says:

"According to a Frankfurt telegram received here, the German government has sent a wireless dispatch to Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, who is at sea returning to Germany, with regard to bringing Mexico and Japan into war with the United States was divulged.

A special courier has been dispatched to meet Count von Bernstorff on his arrival and warn him against granting any newspaper interviews on the situation."

The correspondent adds that the socialist newspapers in Munich, Leipzig and Madgeburg criticize the note to Mexico as the crowning diplomatic blunder of Germany.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Tuesday, warmer extreme west portion; Wednesday fair, warmer.