

# WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His Induction Into Office.

## CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath on East Portico of Capitol After Marshall Becomes Vice-President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.  
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nineteenth of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other



President Woodrow Wilson.

tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the United States, held the Book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well as and as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

### Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

### Arranged by Congress.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The admission to the senate cham-

ber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

### Procession to East Portico.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

### Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words



Chief Justice White.

"I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

# WILSON HONORED BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense Inaugural Procession.

## AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civilians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.  
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue today, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of color, movement and music. Here are 200,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absentees from the flanking lines of the parade were most of the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that "Jeffersonian simplicity" be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing savoring of courts or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which can find a place within the limits of democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

### Throngs Vociferous With Joy.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of poses



Escorting the President-Elect to White House at a Previous Inauguration.

sion found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

### Parade a Monster Affair.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpeter sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions,

with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

### Regulars in First Division.

The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battleships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

### Veterans and Civilians.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of

# Royal Baking Powder

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The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar  
Makes delicious home-baked foods of maximum quality at minimum cost. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable

A number of keepers of whiskey clubs—blind tigers—were arraigned at the recent term of Rowan Superior Court and Judge Whedbee allowed himself to be persuaded not to send them to the chain gang, as he was disposed to do. As evidence that his clemency was misplaced, he had hardly gotten out of town until the tigers resumed business. Last week the sheriff raided a place in Salisbury kept by James Wood sides, and old offender, and found Woodsides and John Brown selling liquor. The two men and an attendant, John Walker, were placed under bonds of \$200 each and a quantity of liquor was seized.

As Mr. March came in with a good deal of violence he will please see that he keeps up the tradition by going out like a lamb.

Youth Electrocuted by Kite—Norfolk, Va., March 2.—While flying a kite in Portsmouth today, Sidney Bright, a 16-year-old boy, was instantly electrocuted. The boy attached a spool of thin wire to the kite to prevent it from being carried away by high winds. A sudden gust of wind caused the kite to pitch and it fell across an electric wire. The boy fell dead. It is said that 11,000 volts of electricity passed through the boy's body by means of the thin wire he used to hold his kite.

Declaring that J. Fenton Towe, a prominent young business man of Chapanoke, Pasquotank county, had ruined his sister, Murden Stokely shot him through the brain Monday morning and coolly awaited the officers on the scene of the shooting which occurred in Elizabeth City. The girl is seventeen years old and had given birth to a child. Stokely and his father found Towe and demanded that he marry the girl. He refused and the shooting followed. Towe died in a short time.

## Household Inventories

We have had a number of requests from our friends for household inventories, and we have therefore secured a supply and will be glad to furnish any one with one of them on request.

The inventories are arranged so that you may make up a list of your household and kitchen furniture for very little trouble. They not only would be invaluable in case your furniture was destroyed by fire, but it will aid you in many other ways if you know how much furniture you have. Ask for one.

N. C. English,  
Manager,  
At Savings Loan & Trust Co.

## BUY A CAN OF PUMPKIN

AND HAVE SOME GOOD OLD PUMPKIN PIE.  
3-POUND CAN FOR 10c.  
TWO LARGE CANS OF TOMATOES FOR 25c.  
BUCKWHEAT, POST TOASTIES, PUFFED RICE AND PUFFED WHEAT, AND EVERYTHING ELSE GOOD.

M. WALLER.

## Look Here, Gentlemen!

HERE IS SOMETHING TO AROUSE YOUR ENTHUSIASM. Spring is almost upon us and while we are getting in our stock of CLOTHING and want you to come in and see it, we are offering you some ROCK BOTTOM BARGAINS.

### LOOK AT THESE:

Our whole line of the famous E. & W. Shirts that sell everywhere for One Dollar, all colors and sizes, while they last 75c. Our whole line of the famous Silver Brand Dollar Shirt, at 75c. We can give you all colors of these shirts and all sizes. We are going to sell every one of them. The opportunity is yours.



We have 250 handsome four in hand Ties that are so popular in beautiful colors that we are offering for only 15c. each. They look as good as any 50c tie. Here is your chance to look just as well and save 35c. We picked up this lot unexpectedly and give you the benefit.

And we have a Fifty Cents Silk Socks that we are letting go for only Twenty-five cents. It will surprise you. In all the popular shades and colors.

## All High Cut Shoes Reduced.

To make room for our Spring Stock of Shoes we will sell all our well known brands of high cut shoes at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to see them.



And Don't Forget to Come and See the New SPRING SUITS.

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