

Second Inauguration as President.

Woodrow Wilson Took Oath of Office at Noon Sunday, With Formal Ceremony on Monday. Big Crowd in Attendance. Patriotic Inaugural Address.

President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon on Sunday in his room at the capitol and was formally inaugurated on Monday with public ceremonies reflecting a great national expression of Americanism.

Before a desk piled with executive business before him in the closing hours of Congress, and surrounded by members of his official family, the President re-affirmed 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 solemnly 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; a very 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 for a moment and said brokenly:

"Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

Guarded as no President has been before, President Wilson left the White House shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday to go to the capitol for his second inauguration.

A hollow square was formed by a squadron of the second United States cavalry troop. Within this moving square was the President's automobile, an automobile immediately behind carrying secret service men, and a score of secret service men and guards, together with a chosen few newspaper men, on foot.

Outside this square was another of mounted and foot police. There were double lines of police from Washington and New York, and special police and plain-clothes men between the crowded pavements and the outer square of police.

President and Mrs. Wilson had been waiting in the great East room of the White House, when, at 10.52 o'clock, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the escorting delegation of Senators and Representatives, Colonel Robert N. Harper, chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived at the White House to form an official escort.

The official escort accompanied Wilson to his carriage and the procession left for the capitol.

As the President, with Mrs. Wilson seated beside him, swung through the mansion gates, Second cavalry buglers shrilled forth the presidential salute.

Back of the President swung into line the carriage bearing Vice President Marshall. The Black Horse troop of Culver academy, Indiana, spirited and precise, escorted Marshall, while trailing behind came Chairman Harper's carriage and "the President's own cavalry," as escort.

At 12.30 o'clock the President appeared at the front door leading from the capitol to the platform. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his aides.

By this time a raw breeze was sweeping the crowd in the stand and the stamping of thousands of feet as the people struggled to keep warm, changed to a roar of applause.

Simultaneously the sun burst out from an overcast sky. The President looked up and smiled.

"Well, that's fine," he said.

The President was preceded to his place on the platform by members of the United States court in their supreme judicial robes. Then followed the diplomatic corps, which took seats to the left of the platform. The Senate and House marched down in a body and sat at the rear of the platform.

The President wore no overcoat when he took his seat outside, but within a very few minutes, the raw wind proved too much for him, and Mrs. Wilson ordered him to put on his overcoat and his hat. He did.

Then, apparently feeling the crowd needed a little exercise he stood up and waved his silk hat.

"Go on, Woodrow, why wait?" some one called out as the President, with his hand in overcoat pocket, shifted from one foot to the other as he tried to keep warm, and looked as anxious to get into action as the crowd would have him.

At the conclusion of the formal ceremony, there was a brief cheer from the thousands, and the President began the delivery of his address. While speaking, he kept on his silk hat. The wind prevented his words reaching far into the crowd, but he was interrupted at no time before concluding.

The President spoke less than fifteen minutes. He ended his address at 1:04 o'clock, and left the platform immediately, going direct to his carriage to begin the long parade back to his reviewing stand before the White House.

President Wilson re-named his present Cabinet as follows:

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, New York.
Secretary of War—Newton Baker, of Ohio.
Attorney General—Thomas Watt Gregory, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Frances Houston, Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania.

The President's Inaugural Address.
My fellow citizens: The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and sequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set

our house in order; correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy and lift our policies to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospection. It is time, rather, to present and the immediate future, to speak our thoughts and purposes, concerning the present and the immediate future. Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, we have not been able to draw more forced ourselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own currents and influences.

Life of Whole World Affected.
It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people and other nations was a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations and we are of the currents of our trade routes as well as the currents of our thoughts. We are quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our independence of it was out of the question.

And yet, all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions we have drawn together. We have weaved deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure. We have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest of our own and not of the world at large. The war itself has become intolerable, we have not been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves but that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the power to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

Stand Firm in Armed Neutrality.
It is this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way can we maintain what is so dear to our own people by circumstances, not by our own force or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be shaken. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people's life or liberty. We profess ourselves unselfish and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

There are many things still to do at home, to clarify our own policies and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself, and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer.

The tragic events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

The Things We Stand For.
And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more Americans if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we stand for, whether in war or in peace.

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance. That the essential principles of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power. That governments derive all their powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that its influences proceed from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a

platform of purpose and of action, we can stand together.

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

Plea for Unity of America.
I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means, which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great Local and national.

ceed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty; of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and in the conception of our duty and in the high men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself, I beg your tolerance, your contentance, and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we be but true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted.

Moving

With the first blush of Spring comes the moving season. Don't forget that it's impossible for the telephone company to move everyone at once!

If you're planning a change, call the Business Office at least two weeks before vacating and let us know your new address. That will insure your telephone being in service there when you arrive.

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Roadster	" 930.00 " 985.00	Roadster	" 1,170.00 " 1,250.00
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Chassis	" 850.00 " 885.00	Chassis	" 1,090.00 " 1,150.00
		Headset Victoria Top	1,450.00 " 1,575.00
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GEORGE A. BEEZER, AGENT,
North Water St. 61-1f. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Williamsport to State College by Trolley—Not Yet.
Centre county and State College missed a good thing when a project to build an electric railway from Williamsport to State College was abandoned. Some time last fall the proposition was taken up by the Lycoming Improvement company, of Williamsport with other parties whose names have not been made public. As proposed then the plans provided for a line from State College to Lock Haven, thence to Jersey Shore and Williamsport. It was proposed to use the Bellefonte Central from State College to Bellefonte, and while nothing definite has been learned of the route from Bellefonte to Lock Haven it is just possible that the projectors had in view the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. Had the negotiations been carried out it would probably have meant a big thing for the roads in question as well as the entire section through which the line would

have run. However, the project has been abandoned for the present and whether it will be taken up again in the future remains to be seen.

—Hear Mrs. Parsels at Pleasant Gap Tuesday afternoon, March 13th, at two o'clock.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Good farm in Spring township. Apply to JOHN NOLL, Bellefonte.

GRAPE VINE PRUNING AND TRIMMING.—Get your grape vines trimmed by expert workmen. Charges reasonable. Apply to Box 291, Bellefonte, Pa.

MOLDERS WANTED.—We have places for two or three first class molders. Permanent positions and good treatment for steady men. No drinkers apply. CLEARFIELD MACHINE SHOPS, Clearfield, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF.—Promising looking bull calf, sire "Fearless Boy," dam, the imported heifer, "Dorington Giddy 2nd." Will be sold with registration fees paid to first applicant. Address or phone GEO. R. MEEK, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Returning Leaves
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