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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 city 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 wishing 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 preceding 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

are 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 paraders.

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 J. 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 electric light illuminations. In addition searchlights showed the heavens here and there, and one great shaft of light illuminated the apex of the Washington monument while another lighted up and brought into bold relief the dome of the capitol.

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THE MARKETS NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, \$2.96; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$2.17 1/2, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$2.12 1/2 f o b New York. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.18 1/2 c i f New York. Oats—Standard, 75@76c. Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 44@44 1/4; creamery extras (92 score), 47 1/2; firsts, 38 1/2@43; seconds, 30 1/2@37 1/2. Eggs—Fresh-gathered extra firsts, 47c; firsts, 46 1/4; nearby henner whites, fine to fancy, 49@50; nearby henner browns, 47 1/2@48. Cheese—State-held specials, 26@26 1/4; do, average fancy, 25 1/2@25 3/4. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 18@29c; fowls, 18@24; turkeys, 20@34. Live Poultry—Chickens, 20c; fowls, 21. Turkeys not quoted. PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.96@1.95; No. 2 Southern red, \$1.88@1.93; steamer, No. 2 red, \$1.86@1.91; No. 3 red, \$1.86@1.91; rejected A, \$1.82@1.87; rejected B, \$1.78@1.83. Rye—No. 2 Western in export elevator, \$1.51@1.56 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye, in bags, quoted at \$1.01@1.21, as to quality. Corn—Western No. 2 yellow, \$1.16 1/2@1.17 1/2; do, No. 3 yellow, \$1.15 1/2@1.16 1/2; do, No. 4 yellow, \$1.13 1/2@1.14 1/2; do, No. 5 yellow, \$1.11 1/2@1.12 1/2; Southern No. 3 yellow, \$1.14@1.15. Oats—No. 2 white, 71@71 1/2; standard white, 70@70 1/2; No. 3 white, 69@69 1/2; No. 4 white, 68@69c; sample oats, 65@66c. Butter—Western, fancy, solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 47c; extra, 45@46c; do, extra firsts, 42@43c; do, firsts, 38@39c; do, seconds, 35@36c; ladies, 29@31c; packing stock, 27@29c; nearby prints, fancy, 48c; do, average extra, 44@46c; do, firsts, 39@42c; do, seconds, 35@36c; special fancy brands of prints were jobbing at 51@54c. Eggs—Nearby extras, 49c per dozen; nearby firsts, \$1.35 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$1.80 per case; Western extra, 49c per dozen; do, extra firsts, \$1.35 per case; do, firsts, \$1.30 per case. Fancy selected fresh eggs were jobbed out at 51@54c per dozen. Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy held, 26 1/4@26 1/2; specials higher, do, fair to good held, 25 1/2@26c; part skims, 14@22c. Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 21@22c; roosters, 16@18c; spring chickens, according to quality, 22@24c; chiefly 22@23c; white leghorns, according to quality, 21c; ducks, as to size and quality, 20@24c; geese, 19@22c; pigeons, old, per pair, 28@30c; do, young, per pair, 20@25c. BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Steamer No. 2 red, \$1.81 1/2 and steamer No. 2 red, Western, \$1.81 1/2. Corn—Contract quiet. Spot mixed corn, \$1.16 nominal. Cob corn is firm under small spot offerings. Quote carloads prime nearby yellow, on spot, at \$5.25 per barrel. Oats—Standard white, 69 1/2c; No. 2 white, 69. Rye—No. 2, \$1.57@1.58; No. 3, \$1.53@1.54; No. 4, \$1.52@1.53. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$18@18.50; No. 2 do, \$17@17.50; No. 3 do, \$13.50@15; light clover, mixed, \$16; No. 1, do, do, \$15@15.50; No. 2, do, do, \$13.50@14.50; choice clover, No. 1, \$15; do, do, No. 2, \$13@14; do, do, No. 3, \$8@9. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$15@15.50; No. 2, do, do, \$13.50@14; No. 1 tangled rye, \$10.50@11; No. 2, do, do, \$9.50@10; No. 1 wheat, \$9@9.50; No. 2, do, \$8@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$9.50; No. 2, do, \$8.50@9. Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43 1/2@44c; do, choice, 42@43; do, good, 40@41; do, prints, 44@45; do, blocks, 42@44; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 29@30; Ohio rolls, 28@29; West Virginia rolls, 28@29; storepacked, 28; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 29@30. Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 44c; Western firsts, 44; West Virginia firsts, 43; Southern firsts, 42. Jobbing lots higher. Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, per lb, 22c; old hens, small to medium, 22@23; do, white leghorns, 22; old roosters, 13@14; winter, 2 lbs and under, 28@30; young, large, smooth, fat, 24@25; do, poor, rough and starchy, 21@22. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 1/2 lbs and over, per lb, 22@23c; do, puddle, do, 22; do, Muscovy, do, do, 21; do, smaller, do, do, 19@20. Geese—Nearby, per lb, 20@21c; Western and Southern, 18@19; Kent Island, 22@23. Guinea fowls, as to size, each 25@40c. Dressed Hogs—Choice lightweights, 14 1/2@15c; do, mediumweights, 14@14 1/2; do, heavyweights, 12@12 1/2; boars and rough stock, 10@11. Live Stock NEW YORK.—Bees—Steers, \$8.50@11.30; bulls, \$6.25@9; cows, \$4.50@8.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,690 head; steady; veals, \$11@15.50; culls, \$8@10.50; fed calves, \$7@9; Ohio and Indiana, \$7.50@8.12 1/2. Sheep and Lambs—Common to good lambs, \$12.05@14.75. CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$12.50@12.75; light, \$12@12.65; mixed, \$12.35@12.80; heavy, \$12.35@12.80; roughs, \$12.35@12.45; pigs, \$9.50@11. Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7.85@11.90; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@9; cows and heifers, \$5.15@10.20; calves, \$9.25@13. Sheep—Wethers, \$10.85@12.15; ewes, \$8.50@12; lambs, \$12.40@14.75. KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$12.40@12.80; heavy, \$12.60@12.85; packers and butchers', \$12.50@12.85; light, \$12.35@12.55; pigs, \$9.50@11.50. Sheep—Prime wethers, \$11.50@12; cull and common, \$9@11.50; lambs, \$11@15; veal calves, \$13.50@14. Cattle—Prime-fed steers, \$11.25@11.75; dressed beef steers, \$9@11; Southern steers, \$7@9.75; cows, \$6.50@9.50; heifers, \$7@11; stockers and feeders, \$7.25@10.25; bulls, \$6.50@9; calves, \$7@13. PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Choice, \$10@10.65; prime, \$10.75@11.25. Sheep—Lambs, \$13.25@14.65; yearlings, \$13@13.50; wethers, \$11.25@12.35; ewes, \$11@12. For the first nine months of 1916 the ocean steel merchant tonnage of American shippers exceeded by 30,000 tons the British output, but after May 30 British yards began to increase work on merchant shipping. A lot 100x165 feet, on the west side of Olive street, Los Angeles, 115 North of Ninth street, has been leased on a 99-year ground lease for a total rental of \$1,125,000. Gloves are dark with heavy stitching or white or a light color chosen to match the costume or to give a pleasing contrast. Oil pressed from copra, the dried meat of coconuts, is rapidly replacing animal fats in the manufacture of artificial butter in Europe. The greater part of 4,000,000 tons of herring caught yearly in Japanese waters are used to fertilize rice fields. Mrs. Rhoda Lawson, age 97, of Elizabethtown, Ky., is a pupil at a moon-light school. J. P. Bean has worked 40 years in New York without a vacation. American chair cane is in demand in Panama. Canadian merchants are in the market for feather dusters.