

UNITED AMERICA CHEERS WILSON AT INAUGURATION

NATION'S CHIEF TAKES OATH IN FACE OF CRISIS

War Spirit and Trust in Leadership Mark Occasion

SOLID FRONT, PLEA IN RINGING SPEECH

"America First" and a New Nationalism Features of Inaugural Address

CEREMONY FOR TONIGHT

Inauguration Weather Since Lincoln's Time

1861—Sunny and warm. Lincoln. 1865—Rain and cold. Lincoln. 1869—Rain. Grant. 1873—Clear and cold. Grant. 1877—Fair and cold. Hayes. 1881—Cloudy and snow. Garfield. 1885—Fair. Cleveland. 1889—Rain. Harrison. 1893—Snow and windy. Cleveland. 1897—Ideal. McKinley. 1901—Rain. McKinley. 1905—Clear. Roosevelt. 1909—Blizzard. Taft. 1913—Clear and fair. Wilson. 1917—Slushy. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Woodrow Wilson today took oath of office to serve a second term as President of the United States. Immediately preceding the ceremony Vice President Marshall was sworn in, also for his second term. The public inauguration followed the private administering of the oath to the President at noon yesterday.

Thousands of patriotic citizens witnessed the ceremonies, held on the east front of the Capitol plaza, and the ringing cheers that greeted the chief Executive voiced a united Americanism for which the President has pleaded and which he today declared was essential if this nation would successfully meet the grave international issues now confronting it.

The solemnity of the occasion was like that which marked the second inauguration of Lincoln. The air was tense. The war spirit was evident, although the prevailing thought was trust in Woodrow Wilson to avoid a national calamity if it were possible. The President, however, in his inaugural address, warned that this nation might not be able to keep out of the whirlpool of the world war; that it had been drawn much nearer, in spite of all effort to preserve calm.

ARMED NEUTRALITY A significant statement was that armed neutrality was now America's only course. "We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and freedom of action," he declared on this subject.

"We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forgo." A hush followed this.

Then gravely he continued, "We may 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."

PHYSICALLY FIT President Wilson never looked in better physical condition than he did today. He seemed to have shaken off the air of worry and depression which has marked him during the last few momentous weeks. From the moment that he entered the open carriage, drawn by four thoroughbreds, to proceed to the Capitol, until he returned to the White House he was smiling. All along the route of the parade he and Mrs. Wilson bowed to a crowd that acclaimed them and was plainly in sympathy with the President and the doctrines for which he stands.

The scene along Pennsylvania avenue as the President proceeded was an animated one. Three carriages, each drawn by four horses surrounded by soldiers, conveyed the President and Mrs. Wilson, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Inaugural Chairman Harper and the Senate and House committee representatives. And each had its own individual escort.

Preceding the entire column was Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief marshal, and his aids, the majority of whom were designated from the regular army. Then came the squadron of the Second Cavalry selected by the President as his own individual escort, a high honor paid to the regular army and designed to show that Woodrow Wilson was the President of the whole people and not of any individual State.

Vice President Marshall was escorted by the cadets of the Culver Military Academy, of Indiana, mounted on coal-black horses.

PRESIDENT WILSON'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 action of the most vital interest and consequence. 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 politics 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 retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

DRAWN INTO WORLD MAELSTROM

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 other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over 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 current and influence.

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 courage while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run 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 social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

U. S. NOT PART OF CONFLICT

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 closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

It is with 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 we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forgo. 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. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered.

DESIRES NEITHER CONQUEST NOR GAIN

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. There are many things still to do at home, to clarify our own politics and give 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 tragical 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.

And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American 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.

THE THINGS WE STAND FOR

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 principle 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 just 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 all influences proceeding 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 among us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amid the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we 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.

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. I realize to the full the responsibility 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 people. I am their servant and can succeed 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—and America united in counsel and action will avail, is the unity of duty, of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the

GERMAN LINES AGAIN PIERCED BY HAIG'S MEN

Defenses at Gommecourt and Near Peronne Shattered in New Attack

TEUTONS STILL RETIRING

British May Launch Double Drive to Clear Noyons Sector of Foe

LONDON, March 5

The Germans are still yielding ground on the Amere and Somme fronts. Yesterday the British troops advanced again east of Gommecourt seizing territory to a depth of two-thirds of a mile along a two-mile front.

Simultaneously Haig's forces smashed ahead east of Boeschepe, immediately north of Peronne, and captured the enemy's front and support lines for a distance of two-thirds of a mile. One hundred and seventy-three prisoners and three machine guns fell into their hands.

The importance of these two operations is enormous, in the opinion of military observers here. The movement north of the Amere shows either that the Germans have found themselves unable to hold their new lines in the face of the powerful British pressure or that the second stage of their withdrawal is under way, with a possibility of the abandonment of the entire salient south of Arras.

It is believed here that the British attacks are continuing to overwhelm the enemy, and that the unexpected retirement from the positions thought to have constituted the new German line of defense is their only alternative except capture. Advances by the British in the last two days east of Gommecourt have created a new and dangerous salient in that sector, and the Germans are believed to have been forced to surrender further territory in the face of an enfilading fire.

Gough's troops found the positions evacuated by the Germans south and west of Bapaume to be completely unattended by British shells. Trenches were flattened, dugouts ruined, German guns ground to pieces. Hundreds of bodies covered the ground, some just killed, others apparently having been dead for weeks and months.

PARKWAY BOOZE DENIED BY JUDGES

License Court Sustains Remonstrances Against Kopp's and Pentony's

FINLETTER GIVES OPINION

Two applications for transfer of liquor licenses from the line of the proposed Parkway to sites near the thoroughfare were refused today by the License Court, which bowed to the wishes of remonstrators representing the Young Men's Christian Association and other bodies.

The license transfers refused were those of Daniel J. Kopp, who proposed to move his place from 40 and 42 North Broad street to the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Arch streets and of Joseph Pentony, who petitioned the court for permission to move from 1421 Filbert street to 194 North Fifteenth street.

EIGHT APPLICATIONS DENIED A total of eight applications for new licenses and for transfers was refused by the court and one transfer granted up to a clock this afternoon.

"We do not want the Parkway looking like a line of beer signs," said Judge Finletter, in announcing that Pentony's proposed new site was too near the Parkway. "Refused," was the laconic and low-toned announcement of Judge Martin, in making known the court's decision in the Kopp case, after heated debate in the battle between the liquor and the no-liquor forces. No explanation was given. Evidently the vigorous protests against a new saloon in an educational neighborhood had effect.

Final decision on another license transfer, that of Mrs. Margaret Kernan, from Kernan's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets, to 116 South Fifteenth street, was deferred.

SPOOKS IN SALOON The court ruled that the alleged presence of ghosts in a saloon did not affect the business of the place enough to warrant the proprietor's transferring his place of business—this is the case of John Latzsch, who wanted to transfer his place of business from Germantown avenue and Thompson streets to the northeast corner of Orianna and Bristol streets.

Latzsch claimed that because his place of business was the scene of a murder several years ago the place has assumed the proportions of a curiosity. People, said Latzsch, come and stare from the outside, seldom penetrate and buy. He said that the publicity he got from the tale of the ghostly stalking about in his cellar did his business more harm and that his receipts had fallen from \$180 to \$129 in one week.

Judge Finletter, however, said that he did not think the alleged presence of spirits a sufficient cause for Latzsch to move.

KOPP TRANSFER OPPOSED The transfer of the Kopp license was opposed in a militant manner by the remonstrators, represented by Franklin Spencer Edmunds, who declared that Kopp knew when he located at his present site that he would have to make way for the Parkway. Counter-claims that witnesses had not

QUICK NEWS

OHIO SENATE CONDEMNS SENATE BILL

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—Without a dissenting vote the Ohio Senate today adopted a resolution condemning the "pitiful minority" which defeated President Wilson's program in the United States Senate yesterday. The State Senate pledged the President its heartiest co-operation and declared it stands behind him.

SHIP DETAINED BY U-BOAT SAFE IN U. S. PORT

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 5.—The American ship Westwego, which was held up off Fastnet by a German submarine and made to deliver four barrels of cylinder oil to the undersea raider, arrived here today.

RUSSIANS FREE EAST PRUSSIAN PRISONERS

BERLIN, March 5.—Part of the inhabitants of East Prussia who were carried off to Russia by Russian troops have been released, according to Stockholm dispatches to the Berlingske Tidning. About 160 persons, among them eighty children under eight years of age, have arrived at Stockholm.

CHANGE NAMES GRANGE HEAD FOR FOURTH TIME

William D. Grange was re-elected president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for the fourth successive time at the annual election today. Joseph H. Straub was chosen chairman, succeeding the late George W. Palmer, whose untimely term he had filled since Mr. Palmer's death in May of last year. Other officers were re-elected, together with four members of the governing committee, whose terms expired at this time. Albert E. Turner, Edwin N. Benson, Jr., and Cashman Newhall were chosen members of the governing committee, to succeed Edward Brylancki, Abraham Baker Mellor and James D. Winsor, Jr. Officers and governing committee members re-elected besides President Grange and Chairman Straub follow: Secretary and treasurer, Horace H. Lee; governing committee members, Frank H. Bachman, F. T. Chandler, John W. Sparks and Roland L. Taylor.

285 LANCASTER LICENSES GRANTED; 11 HELD UP

LANCASTER, Pa., March 5.—Today the court granted licenses for 285 old stands, no applications for new stands being presented, as it was generally understood the court would grant none. Eleven licenses were deferred until late today, protests having been filed against them. Several are prominent roadhouses.

McCORMICK MAY ACCEPT CABINET POST

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, is expected to accept a place in the President's Cabinet in the next few months. The second Wilson Administration began today without any change in the Cabinet, but at least three men will resign within a reasonable time. They are Attorney General Gregory, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

PHILADELPHIA BOYS RUN AWAY TO INAUGURAL

John McNeill, sixteen years old, of 1320 South Gunther street, and James Mohammed, sixteen years old, of 1544 South Twenty-ninth street, both of this city, are being detained by the police of Baltimore, Md., after being found in a freight car in Baltimore en route to the inauguration at Washington. The lads are being held until their parents arrive to take them home.

FARMER KILLS FOXES, ANGERING HUNT CLUBS

WEST CHESTER, March 5.—There is a lively feud between the members of the Induro, Rose Tree, Hickman, West Chester and other hunt clubs of this section and George Trimble, a Westtown farmer, over Trimble's shooting many of the best animals for a change in this section, but just what explains the hunters can or will make is not evident. The farmer says he cannot feed all the foxes in the country for the benefit of the hunters.

DELAWARE U-BOAT NETS NEAR READY TO LAUNCH

One-half of the steel net which is to be stretched across the channel of the Delaware River to bar hostile submarines from passing up the river and endangering the industrial plants of Philadelphia has reached Delaware City. The net will be laid just below Forts du Pont and Mott, between Reedy Island and Fort du Pont. The total weight of the net will be 200,000 pounds. Its mesh is six feet and it is stout enough to stop an almost full-sized ship. The only thing now delaying the work of laying the net is the failure of the steel cable which is to hold it to arrive.

BALTIC REPORTS BY WIRELESS; DUE TOMORROW

NEW YORK, March 5.—The White Star liner Baltic, several days overdue from Liverpool, has finally reported by wireless to her owners here and will arrive tomorrow. The Atlantic, of the White Star Line, is due here next Friday.

CHICAGO HOG PRICES CONTINUE TO SOAR

CHICAGO, March 5.—Hogs continued to soar today. The market was from fifteen to twenty-five cents higher than Saturday. Top prices were \$12.50 per hundred for heavies. Pigs sold for \$12.60 per hundred pounds.

PUBLIC HEARING ON ANTHRACITE MINE CODE

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The anthracite mine code framed by Chief of Mines Frederick will be discussed at a public meeting before the House Mines and Mining Committee at the Capitol Tuesday, March 12. The bill is similar in scope to the bituminous code. It has been before the Legislature in one form or another for years. A strong effort will be made to put a code through this session.

LARGE INCREASE IN RECEIPT OF TAXES

A total of \$1,811,607 has been received at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the last month. That amount was greater by \$378,412 than the receipts of February, 1916.

GERMAN RAILWAYS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm has issued a proclamation to the German Empire announcing that the railway systems are now under military control, according to advices today from Berlin.

NEED OF PORT DEVELOPMENT VIVIDLY SHOWN

The necessity of the development of the port of Philadelphia was pointed out today by Director Webster, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, who just returned from a ten-day inspection trip of principal ports in the South. "The southern ports are wide awake to the big foreign trade this country will receive after the war," he said, "and we must keep abreast if we hope to get a share of the business." The object of the Director's trip was to study the systems of delivering freight to and from piers by means of belt lines.

WILSON CALLS COUNCIL; MAY ARM U. S. SHIPS

Summons Gregory and Lansing for Conference on Plan

FAILURE OF BILL DEMANDS ACTION

Likely to Call Extra Congress Session if Senate Changes Rules

FILIBUSTERS VICTORIOUS

Here Are the Senators Who Actually Defeated Armed Neutrality Bill

Penrose, Norris, Clapp. La Follette, Stone.

WASHINGTON, March 5. The Democratic majority of the United States Senate will caucus at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow to decide whether an amendment to the Senate rules which will prevent filibustering is possible. Senate leaders said this afternoon that they thought some action could be taken. At the same time a majority leader to succeed Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, will be chosen.

NEW YORK, March 5. The steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has been fitted with steel plates and braces ready to receive a three-inch gun aft, according to a statement this afternoon by Philip De Rode, president of the company.

The Oriental concern is owner of the Orleans, American ship, which passed safely through the war zone. The Aztec is now loaded and ready to sail for France.

WASHINGTON, March 5. The armed neutrality bill, authorizing the President to arm American merchant ships, protect American life and property on the high seas and use any other means he may deem necessary in the execution of this purpose, has gone down to defeat in the United States Senate. The bill was killed by a filibuster led by Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, aided and abetted by other Democrats.

ADMITS PLOTTING TO KILL PRESIDENT

Secret Service Arrests Man in Hoboken, N. J., Who Reveals Conspiracy

'SOMETHING WENT WRONG'

NEW YORK, March 5.—Secret service officers and a squad of police this afternoon broke into a room in the Commercial Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., and arrested a man who gave his name as Richard Kalb, thirty-six years old.

A large supply of bombs, dynamite, pieris acid and nitroglycerin was confiscated. According to Chief of Police Hayes, of Hoboken, Kalb not only confessed to having participated in the Black Tom and Kingsland 1 explosions, but agreed to give the names of fourteen men, who, he said, were associated with him in a conspiracy to assassinate President Wilson in Washington today.

Kalb is said to have told the secret service men and police that "something went wrong" with the plot against the President and that it had to be abandoned.

BOMBS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Sixteen completed bombs were found in Kalb's room, and it was reported he was working on another when the officers broke in. Kalb is said to have admitted that the sixteen bombs were to have been sent to Washington to be used in an attempt on President Wilson's life. Further search of his room developed the fact that besides other explosives he had in his possession a considerable quantity of the deadly crystals known as "T. N. T."

Chief Hayes, Captain Thomas Garrett and six Hoboken policemen accompanied the Federal detectives to the hotel. Kalb submitted to arrest calmly, but evidently was greatly surprised.

The police refused to give out any information concerning the search for Kalb.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Generally cloudy tonight, with rapidly falling temperature to about twenty degrees by morning; Tuesday fair and cold; strong northeast winds tonight, diminishing Tuesday.

Table with weather data: LENGTH OF DAY, SUN RISE, MOON RISE, SUN SET, MOON SET, WIND VELOCITY, TEMPERATURE, etc.

DELAWARE RIVER TIDE CHANGES CHESTER STRAITS. Low water, 8:50 a. m.; High water, 11:20 a. m., 5:50 p. m.