

PRESIDENT AGAIN IS INAUGURATED

Woodrow Wilson Inducted into Office of Chief Executive for Second Time.

CEREMONY AT THE CAPITOL

Proceedings Marked by Unusual Solemnity and Show of Patriotism—Marshall Takes Oath as Vice President—Parade is Imposing.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington, March 5.—Today, with all due ceremony and solemnity, Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall were inaugurated president and vice president of the United States respectively, for the second time.

For several nights prior to the inauguration, Washington was a flood 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 waiting 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 in the senate chamber. At twelve o'clock the president pro tempore administered the oath of office prescribed by law to the vice president-elect.

Immediately following the taking of the oath of office by Mr. Marshall, the newly elected senators of the United States were sworn into office. Then the vice president made this announcement: "The sergeant-at-arms of the senate will carry out the order of the senate for the inauguration of the president of the United States."

The president-elect, accompanied by the chief justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements, the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, the members of the senate, preceded by the vice president and secretary of the senate,

the holdover members of the house of representatives, preceded by the officers of the house who have just relinquished office by virtue of the expiration of their terms, and other distinguished guests made their way to the inaugural stand.

Inauguration of the President. The procession, headed by the president-elect, wound through the east senate 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 his carriage and was driven slowly to the White House at the head of the procession formed in honor of the inaugural ceremonies.

German Plot Against United States

Berlin's Order to Its Mexico City Minister to Form a German-Mexican-Japanese Alliance Against the United States if the Break Came Between the Kaiser's Government and Washington.

Washington.—Following is the text of the instructions sent by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann at Berlin to Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, ordering the latter to propose to Carranza the projected alliance between Germany, Japan and Mexico:

"Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.—On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

"ZIMMERMANN."

GERMANY URGED MEXICO AND JAPS TO FIGHT AMERICA

Teutonic Intrigue Against U. S. Shown in Official Document Held by Wilson.

PLAN TO RECONQUER STATES

Kaiser's Foreign Minister Offered Carranza Financial Support in Attempt to Regain Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—President Has Copy of Instructions Outlining Details of Gigantic Plot.

Washington, March 3.—Senator Swanson of Virginia announced in the senate today that he had been authorized by the president to state the Zimmermann note of January 19, 1917, inviting Mexico to join Germany in war against the United States as published this morning was textually correct.

Washington, March 3.—The Western Newspaper Union was enabled to reveal last Friday morning that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if this country should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States. Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, reconquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—lost provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplated.

Details of the Plot. Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, who by instructions signed by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann at Berlin January 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico to General Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to Von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under a safe conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Pictures World Dominion. Germany pictured to Mexico by broad intimation England and the entente allies defeated; Germany and her allies triumphant and in world domination by the instrument of unrestricted warfare.

A copy of Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to Von Eckhardt, sent through Von Bernstorff, is in possession of the United States government.

The document has been in the hands of the government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret while the president has been asking congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while congress has been hesitating. It was in the president's hands while Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interpretation on the submarine declaration "never intended by Germany" and that Germany had promoted and honored friendly relations with the United States "as an heirloom from Frederick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, it is considered a sufficient answer to the German chancellor's claim that the United States "brusquely" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

Prison for False Reports. A Draconic Feature is Added to the Bill Against Espionage by the House Judiciary Committee.

Washington, March 1.—Publication of a false statement regarding a controversy between the United States and any other country would be punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, by a new section written into the senate espionage bill by the house judiciary committee.

Not an Austrian Submarine. Vienna Note to Washington Denies Sinking of the U. S. Schooner Lyman M. Law.

Washington, March 1.—The Austrian government notified the state department that the American schooner Lyman M. Law was not sunk by an Austrian submarine. In a note transmitted through Ambassador Penfield, the foreign minister said that all commanders of Austrian submarines have been heard from.

U. S. Attache Killed at Front. Major Helberg Falls From Horse on Italian Battle Field.

Washington.—Major Elvin R. Helberg, American military attache at Rome, was accidentally killed while riding on the Italian front. A report to the state department from the embassy said the officer was at the front on observation duty and fell from his horse.

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Wilson Balked by the Filibuster

President Says He Cannot Arm Merchant Ships.

Denounces Filibuster of "Little Group of Willful Men Representing No Opinion But Their Own."

Washington.—President Wilson Sunday night informed the country, in a statement, that he may be without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from congress.

An extra session of congress, the president says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the senate works under the present rules which permit a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The president proposes, therefore, that the special session of the senate which he has called to meet Monday, revise the rules to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

Situation Unparalleled. The president's statement in full follows:

"The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens. More than 500 of the 631 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the house of representatives had acted by an overwhelming majority, but the senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven Senators, had determined that it should not.

Government Paralyzed. "The senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the government.

"This inability of the senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible, at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed.

"The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency. The conservation bill which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperative than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry, have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

Action Now Impossible. "It would not cure the difficulty to call the sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

But One Remedy. "The senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

"The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

The document supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances, which until now have seemed to lead to no definite point. It sheds new light upon the frequently reported but indefinite movements of the Mexican government to couple its situation with the friction between the United States and Japan.

It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin before the war, of Germany's world-wide plans for striking strife on every continent where they might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was close at hand.

It adds a climax to the operations of Count von Bernstorff and the German embassy in this country, which have been colored with passport frauds, charges of dynamite plots and intrigue, the full extent of which never has been published.

Emphasizes Our Perils. It gives new credence to persistent reports of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico; it takes cognizance of a fact long recognized by American army chiefs, that if Japan ever undertook to invade the United States it probably would be through Mexico, over the border and into the Mississippi valley to split the country in two.

It recalls that Count von Bernstorff when handed his passports was very reluctant to return to Germany, but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba.

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Last of all, it seems to show a connection with General Carranza's recent proposal to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the entente allies be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

What Will Congress Do? What congress will do, and how members of congress who openly have sympathized with Germany in their opposition to clothing the president with full authority to protect American rights will regard the revelation of Germany's machinations to attack the United States is the subject of the keenest interest.

Such a proposal as Germany instructed her minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war, if, actually, it is not one.

No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents not alone in Mexico but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact.

There is no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's minister of finance.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his diplomats for "conferences."

It was declared by a high Japanese authority on Wednesday night that if the German proposal of an alliance ever reached Tokyo it was regarded as merely a new ebullition of German "kultur" and that it was thrown in the wastebasket where it belonged.

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

New York.—A rousing welcome was given to Companies A and K, of the Eighth Infantry, on their return from the Mexican border.

Pittsburgh.—Frightened by the sight of blood on the face of a boarder who had been struck on the nose in an altercation, Mrs. Ralph Naples, 62, of Sharsburg, collapsed, dying a few minutes later.

Chester.—Almost every citizen, a junk dealer of Philadelphia, was held up in the rear of a yard on Maddock street, Lelaperville, and robbed of \$175.

Carlisle.—Almost every citizen turned out to tender a reception to Company G and other Carlisle men in the Eighth Regiment on their return.

Hazleton.—Senator J. H. Wertz, of Johnstown, will receive two tons of chestnut coal from Mayor James G. Harvey, of Hazleton, who is a close friend. Senator Wertz owns a soft coal mine, but cannot buy any of the anthracite variety in his home town.

Hazleton.—Mrs. W. H. Kindt, wife of the pastor of Salem Evangelical Church, preached at both services in the absence of her husband, at conference.

Harrisburg.—Apples totaled 15,322,000 bushels in 1916 and in 1915 the crop was 15,255,000 bushels. The growers' average price this year was 65 cents a bushel, but the consumer is paying \$2 a bushel and prices are going up.

Carlisle.—County National Guardsmen will be given free marriage licenses if they make application within 30 days. Clerk of the Courts W. Frank Hartzell has announced.

Harrisburg.—Statistics gathered from State and Government sources show that during 1916 the potato grub ate and destroyed 4,000,000 bushels of the potato crop, present value \$15,200,000, according to the State Agricultural Department.

Holidayburg.—Citizens are organizing a Blair County Historical Society.

Eddyville.—George Koob, a young German subject, 19 years old, was arrested at the ammunition plant, where he was employed, accused of being a German spy and working secretly for a German detective agency in New York.

Freeland.—Not at all concerned about the great risk to which they exposed themselves, vandals looted the smallpox hospital.

Morgantown.—The Morgantown hotel has been sold by George W. Hoff to M. H. Miller.

Lochaville.—The school has been closed for 10 days on account of scarlet fever.

Fleetwood.—The Volunteer Fire company will purchase a motor apparatus.

Ivyland.—Seven new furnaces are being built at the Alan Wood Iron and steel plant.

Evansville.—Homer Leshner was caught in machinery in the Portland cement mill, and fatally injured.

East Greenville.—Perkiomen Chapter of the Phoebe Deaconess Home realized \$100 at a poverty social.

Pennsburg.—A valuable horse owned by J. Westerveld, had to be shot when it fell and broke a leg.

Pennsburg.—The Perkiomen Paper mills, which recently added new machinery, are rushed with orders.

Alburtis.—Mrs. W. R. B. Gary, fell on the pavement in front of her home, and sustained a bad fracture of her left arm.

Howellville.—The E. J. Lavina company, recent purchaser of the Dyer quarries, has bought the quarries of the Green Lane Trappe Rock company for \$25,000.

Chester.—Commissioners of the county have petitioned the Court for a decree empowering them to sell the tollhouse at Madison bridge over the Schuylkill River, in North Coventry township.

Morrisville.—For want of room, this town will establish a school in the basement of the Episcopal Church.

Easton.—Tito Spans, about 35 years of age, of Mahanoy City, was found dead in a room at the American Hotel.

Wayne.—Boy Scouts who won in a bird house contest were: First prize, M. Cooper; second, R. Draper; third, Philip Wentworth; fourth, A. Dotterer; fifth, J. Hanna; honorable mention, E. Henderson.

South Bethlehem.—Five-year-old Kate Smatz was scalded when she accidentally pulled over on herself a kettle of water.

South Bethlehem.—Michael H. Mey was stabbed in the abdomen by an alien, who is accused of annoying one of Haneys daughters.

Park View.—Mary, 5-year-old daughter of George De Britte, fell into a boiler of water and was scalded.

Allentown.—To win a wager, William J. Snyder, dived 75 feet from the Lehigh River bridge into icy waters.

Allentown.—Peter Latseh is in a hospital with a broken leg, the result of being run down by an auto.

Phoenixville.—Maidens in Puritan costumes presented "The George Washington Spinning Lesson" on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Junior League of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Pottstown.—Joseph Smith, a negro, tried to hang himself in a station house cell, and served 48 hours for it.

Hazleton.—Managers of big coal companies say there need be no further danger of a fuel shortage in the larger cities of the East, if the weather does not become unduly cold.

Phoenixville.—A carload of horses, sold by Joshua A. Rhoads