

# WILSON REFUSED POWER BY SENATE

## Will of Majority Overruled by Band of Twelve Men

### HISTORIC BATTLE IS ENDED

Manifesto Proclaiming Their Support of Measure Signed by Thirty Republicans and Forty-six Democrats

A little band of twelve senators, led by Senator La Follette and encouraged by Senator Stone, Democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a filibuster denounced by President Wilson's spokesmen as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority of congress up to the last minute and denied to the president a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout twenty-six hours of continuous session to appeal to them as the most serious of the nation since the Civil War, La Follette and his small group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill.

To fix responsibility before the country, 76 senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

This declaration, embodied in the record of the senate, referred to the fact that the house Tuesday night had passed a similar bill by a vote of 403 to 13, and also recited that the senate rule, permitting unlimited debate, gave a small minority opportunity to throttle the will of the majority.

The text of the manifesto is as follows:

"The majority of United States senators favored the passage of the senate bill authorizing the president of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill having already passed the house by a vote of 403 to 13. Under the rules of the senate allowing unlimited debate it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon of April 11, 1917, and this session of congress expires. We desire the statement entered on the record to establish the fact that the senate favored the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

The declaration was signed by the following senators: Republican—Carter, Connecticut; Clegg, Minnesota; Curtis, Oregon; Gronna, North Dakota; Harbo, Wisconsin; La Follette, Wisconsin; McPherson, Wisconsin; Worthington, California. Democrat—Cann, Oregon; O'Connell, New York; Vandenberg, Michigan; Borah, Idaho; Duffell, Missouri.

Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following representatives who voted against it in the house: Republican—Benedict, California; Carey, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Helgesen, North Dakota; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Stafford, Wisconsin; Wilson, Illinois.

Democrats—Decker, Missouri; Sherwood, Ohio; Shaffner, Missouri. Hours before the end senators who fought to break down the filibuster conceived a way to thwart La Follette's well-laid plans to occupy the center of the legislative stage at the climax of the bitter fight. Its execution brought the session to a dramatic end, with La Follette fighting vainly for a chance to deliver a speech, on which he had worked many days. He saw friends of the doomed legislation inflict the death blow which he had planned.

Instead of La Follette, Senator Hitchcock, leader of the majority in favor of the bill, talked out the waning hours of the session.

Timing his opportunity to the minute, Senator La Follette entered the senate chamber prepared to take the center of the stage for the last act of the tragedy. When the moment he had chosen arrived he addressed the chair, but Senator Hitchcock prevented his recognition.

The forensic struggle which ensued seldom, if ever, had been equaled in the history of the senate. Voices were strained to shrieking; threatening fists were shaken at the presiding officer, while the crowded floor and galleries looked on breathlessly. But the incident soon passed without violence. The chair recognized Senator Hitchcock, and La Follette's opportunity was snatched away.

Spain to Remain Neutral. Zeitung, Berlin, hears from a reliable source that Spain is determined to remain unconditionally neutral. Germany needs not doubt this fact, the paper points out, since she has "firm friends in influential circles."

### KELEPHONE PARAGRAPHS

An agreement was made in Philadelphia last the Sun Shipbuilding company. Chesler has received a contract from the Cunard line for two standard 10,000-ton cargo boats. Other contracts include the Bethlehem Steel company, which has received similar contracts, but it is understood the Sun company contract was the first given out and also the first awarded to an American shipyard by a British concern in fifty years.

Two bank robberies in Rockwood and the entering of several business places in Meyersdale, in which loot valued at several thousand dollars was taken, were cleared up when Charles Wetzel, aged eighteen, who is incarcerated in jail awaiting trial for robbery, admitted, according to F. P. Hare, chief of police of Meyersdale, that he was the thief who terrorized that district for several weeks by his daring robberies.

Theodore N. Barnsdall, a unique figure in the development of oil, gas and coal in the United States, died in his home in Pittsburgh. He was sixty-six years old. In addition to his oil and gas interests he was extensively interested in the mining of coal and the metals. His interests were countrywide and extended beyond the borders of the United States into Mexico and other foreign countries.

With a human brain scattered about, a five-pound sledge hammer, stained with blood, lying nearby, the body of John Frazier, aged thirty, a coal miner of Masontown, was found in the engine room of Halstead's slaughter house in West Masontown, near Uniontown. The police arrested Frank Zepel, aged thirty-five, of Masontown, in connection with the murder.

Shot through the head and packed tightly with straw, the body of an Italian, about twenty-five years old, was found in a wine barrel, under a culvert near Sandy creek, near Pittsburgh. To all appearances the man had been slain and placed in the barrel, which was hauled to the place and dragged under the roadway.

A resolution to petition the president and congress to "immediately place an embargo on shipments of food from this country and thus reduce the cost of living to a standard more conforming with the wage rates paid to our working people," was introduced in the Pennsylvania house by Mr. Maurer, Berks.

Governor Brumbaugh has issued a proclamation naming Friday, April 13, and Friday, April 27, as arbor days. In urging the citizens of the commonwealth to plant trees in his proclamation, Governor Brumbaugh said that "to face the task of restoring these forests is a duty both imminent and practical."

A company of Germans to fight the Germans in the world, said M. H. Hartman, declared he will not stop with one company, but will organize three or four in Warren county.

The trucks of the Rochester and Pittsburgh iron company at Soldier, nine miles from Dubois, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$40,000 and throwing more than 500 men out of employment. Four hundred tons of screen coal were consumed by the flames.

Roy Hartzfeld, thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartzfeld, of near Luthersburg, seven miles from Dubois, was killed during a grenade at the Hartzfeld home. It died from a gunshot in the stomach. County authorities are investigating the shooting.

Reiterating his readiness to aid in a "fair and impartial" investigation of the state administration, and claiming that the Sprout resolution did not guarantee such a probe, Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania returned the Sprout measure to the senate with his veto.

Two young men walked into a drug store on the Northside of Pittsburgh and at the points of revolvers held up Herman Litman, a drug clerk, and escaped with \$50, the day's receipts. No trace of the holdup men had been found by the police up to a late hour.

Mrs. Albert Henning of Dorrance Corner, near Hazleton, drowned her ten-month-old daughter, Ida, in a well during a fit of dementia. The mother was removed to jail to await commitment to an asylum.

Awakened by the screams of her four-year-old daughter, Mrs. George Mamau at Latrobe saw a huge rat disappearing from the bed. The child's hand had been deeply lacerated by the rat's teeth.

Mary, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Muir of Cokeville, Westmoreland county, is dead at her home from eating strychnine tablets. She ate several tablets thinking they were candy.

All employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company have been given a raise of one cent an hour, it was announced. The minimum wage now is 28 cents and the maximum 33.

Lunacy proceedings were begun in common pleas court in Philadelphia to determine the sanity of Harry K. Thaw. The petition was filed on behalf of Thaw's mother.

# WILSON AGAIN IS INAUGURATED

## President In His Address Says America Seeks Peace

### INAUGURAL PARADE MONDAY

Chief Executive After Being Sworn In at Private Affairs Sunday Again Goes Through Ceremony

President Woodrow Wilson was on Monday inaugurated president of the United States for another term of four years.

Although the president took the oath Sunday (privately) and without ceremony in his office in the capitol, he took another oath at the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol Monday just before he delivered his inaugural address.

Coming at a time when the country is faced with foreign complications of the gravest sort today's inaugural was dominated by the note of patriotism. President Wilson's inaugural address was an appeal for a unified nation, a declaration of the principles which he declared were bred in us and avowed of our desire for peace, but also our determination to maintain our national honor at any cost.

He reviewed briefly but eloquently the past four years and declaring that he realized the responsibilities to which he had been called by the American people for the next four years, invoked the blessings of God and His aid in fulfilling them.

Asserting that the tragedies of another continent had removed provincialism and made Americans citizens of the world, and that the principles of the republic should be applied to a liberation of mankind, he voiced a determination that America stand "firm in armed neutrality," must demonstrate her claim to a "firm, unimpaired right and freedom of action" in world affairs.

Particular interest and significance in the light of his rebuke to senators who prevented passage of the armed neutrality bill, were attached to the president's assertion on this point. Even more interest and concern were aroused when he said:

"We may even be drawn upon by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and more immediate association with the great struggle that is before us. Nothing will alter our thoughts or our purpose. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our nation and life to be altered."

"We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that we had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed a selfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our pretensions are sincere."

A part of the address that made a deep impression on his auditors was as follows:

"These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or 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 accorded 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."

After the president had finished his speech he was taken back to the White House, where he entered a reviewing stand which had been erected on the Pennsylvania avenue front of the executive mansion. Here guarded by a number of secret service men he reviewed the great inaugural procession, in which it is estimated there were 40,000 marchers, and which will not be ended until a late hour this afternoon.

Governors of states and their staffs, representative in gold laden uniforms, Democratic clubs, Boy Scouts, suffragists, military cadets and civic organizations, all with bands, made up the mighty army of marchers which paraded from the capitol down Pennsylvania avenue.

Pennsylvania avenue was lined by troops of two New York regiments as the president passed to and from the capitol. This is the first time since the first inauguration of Lincoln that soldiers have been so employed.

### SAYS THE ALLIES WANT UNITED STATES IN WAR



Photo by American Press Association. COLONEL FREDERICK HALE.

Colonel Hale, senator-elect from Maine, has just returned from a long visit to England and France. He says Lloyd George and Premier Briand both told him they anxiously hoped the United States would join the allies in the war for the moral effect if nothing else.

### RULES SHOULD BE AMENDED, WILSON SAYS

President Wilson last Sunday issued a statement declaring that through the action of a few senators it has become impossible to pass legislation meeting the present critical international situation and other bills of vast importance to the nation. He said he believed in the special session of the senate already called the rules should be amended so that action could be taken.

In his statement the president said that he is without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace.

In the absence of authority from congress and that he was mistaken when he said in his recent address that he could act under broad constitutional authority.

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.

### FEW SEE OATH TAKEN

President Repeated Words Sunday Before Chief Justice White.

The second term of Woodrow Wilson began at noon Sunday. It was at 12:04 p. m., when in the presence of only Mrs. Wilson, the members of his cabinet and before Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, he repeated the solemn inaugural oath and bending over the little black Bible, held out to him by the aged jurist, pressed his lips to its open pages.

"The Lord is my Refuge, a very present help in time of trouble," were the words upon which the kiss was implanted. The passage had been selected by the president himself.

Earlier President Wilson, accompanied by his wife and an augmented guard of secret service operatives, motored through a blinding rain to the capitol. He repaired at once to the president's room and there engrossed bills one after another were brought to him for his signature.

### WHOLE ATLANTIC IS NOW U-BOAT ZONE

#### Germany to Destroy Any Ships Found on High Seas

The Berlin admiralty made the following announcement:

"On March 1 expired the final period of grace allotted for sailing ships in the Atlantic. From this date no special warning will be given to any boats by submarines."

The above dispatch is significant, as it is the first German official intimation that unrestricted submarine warfare is to be carried on outside of the zone established by the Berlin government in its decree of Jan. 31.

The announcement indicates that hereafter Germany will sink "any boats" without special warning "in the Atlantic" ocean.

When the imperial government announced the "ruthlessness" campaign effective Feb. 1, no mention was made of a "period of grace" except five days granted for neutral vessels to leave the barred zone.

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The proper meaning of the word "posset," frequently used in Lancashire, England, is a drink taken before going to bed. Originally it was milk curdled with wine and comes from the Latin *posca*, meaning a drink made with vinegar and water.

The "Bull" fragrance for cigars spark...

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