

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 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

the 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.

Lincheon 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 parades.

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 L. 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.

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

Drastic 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.

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 frequent reports by indefinable 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 stirring 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.

It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the border of men charged by American military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

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 now 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.

The Hand of Mexico.

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.

He asserted no such proposal had been made to the embassy here and that if it had been no attention would have been paid to it.

He said: "The whole idea was absolutely preposterous."
In order to make an alliance with Germany, he added, it would be necessary for Japan to break from the allies and negotiate a separate peace with the Teutonic powers. But above all that, he said, the Japanese sincerely desired friendly relations with the United States.

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.

DOINGS OF THE LATE CONGRESS

Notable for Response to the Demand for Preparedness.

AUTHORIZED A GREAT NAVY

Provided Also for Increase and Reorganization of Army—Some of the Momentous Economic Statutes That Were Passed.

Washington, March 5.—The Sixty-fourth congress, which has passed into the annals of things that were, will be long remembered as the congress which responded to the demand for national preparedness. While economic statutes of pith and moment have been written into the law of the land, preparedness measures, inspired by the European war, out-top all other legislation.

Although ample provision has been made for fortifications, and authority has been granted by congress to more than double the standing army of the country, the metamorphosis of the United States from a commercial to a fighting nation has been wrought by the naval increases authorized. The congress now expired has authorized naval armaments destined to make Uncle Sam eventually the peer of any nation on earth in sea power, excepting, perhaps, Great Britain.

In the two sessions comprising the Sixty-fourth congress there have been authorized and appropriated for no less than 118 war craft. Nor is this all. The first session adopted a three-year building program, the construction of which should be undertaken prior to July 1, 1918. This program included this allotment of fighting ships: Ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo-boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one experimental submarine (Neff system), three fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, two gunboats.

Naval Vessels Appropriated For.
By the act which adopted this building program congress appropriated for four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, 20 destroyers, 30 submarines, and one each of these craft: Experimental submarine, fuel ship, hospital ship, ammunition ship and gunboat. During the second session provision was made for three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender and 18 submarines.

If the Sixty-fifth congress adopts the three-year program the remainder of the units for the reorganized battle fleet will be appropriated for next year. Staggering sums have been required to meet these demands, the naval appropriation for the second session of the expired congress alone amounting to almost a round half-billion dollars.

So great have been these expenditures that the ordinary sources of revenue are not sufficient and a special revenue measure had to be passed. Representative Kitchin, majority leader and chairman of the house ways and means committee, a small-navy man, in drafting the revenue measure and pressing it to passage through the house charged full responsibility for the measure to the advocates of preparedness.

Increase of the Army.

Increases of the regular army and its reorganizations under the national defense act were less striking than the naval increases. But the regular army was increased from an authorized peace strength of 100,000 to an authorized peace strength of 216,000, capable of expansion in war time to 256,000. After prolonged agitation for preparedness both on land and sea, the consensus of the military experts was that the United States with its enormous length of coast line must rely on its fleet to defend its shores.

In the discussions that preparedness agitation in congress provoked it was again and again demonstrated that the temper of the American people is absolutely against a big standing army. Former Secretary Garrison formulated and laid before congress with President Wilson's approval a scheme for a Continental army to be recruited and trained under the universal military training principle. Representative Hay of Virginia, then chairman of the powerful house military committee, opposed the Continental army idea, and substituted for it in the national defense act, the federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Hay won President Wilson over to his way of thinking—the Federalized National Guard became the second line of the land defenses and Secretary Garrison resigned from the cabinet.

Other Notable Acts.

Although preparedness was the keynote of legislation, the Sixty-fourth congress found time also to enact a ship purchase bill, the Adamson eight-hour railroad law, a child labor law, a measure to forbid the immigration of illiterate aliens, a rural credits bill, a vocational educational bill and an act reorganizing the government of Porto Rico and extending citizenship to the islanders.

The ship purchase bill established a government shipping board to supervise shipping matters generally. It appropriated \$50,000,000 to be obtained from the sale of Panama canal bonds for the purchase or construction

MUCH IN LITTLE

According to Josephus the walnut tree was formerly common in Palestine and grew luxuriantly around the sea of Tiberius.
The output of manganese ore in this country in 1916 amounted to 27,000 tons, which was three times the production in 1915.
Vibration is almost entirely eliminated from a new reciprocating pump in which cams are used instead of cranks to drive the pistons.

of ships to be leased to private individuals in an effort to restore the American merchant marine.

The Adamson eight-hour railroad law was enacted on the eve of adjournment of the first session of the last congress. The enactment of the measure prevented a nationwide railroad strike. It, however, has never become effective. Between the time of its enactment and the time for the commencement of its operation, January 1 last, the constitutionality of the measure was challenged by the railroads, and the whole matter is now pending in the Supreme court.

Supplemental railroad legislation, proposed by President Wilson in his annual message last December, failed of enactment. This legislation would have provided for the prevention of strikes by compulsory legislation. It was heartily opposed by all of the bodies of organized labor which had previously sought the eight-hour railroad law.

Child Labor and Immigration.
The child labor law barred from interstate commerce all products of children under sixteen years of age in mines or of children under fourteen in factories.

The passage of the immigration bill with its literacy test was accomplished over President Wilson's second veto. The literacy feature had been a subject of controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government for the past twenty years. Presidents Taft and Cleveland both vetoed immigration measures because they carried the literacy feature, which all three presidents thought was not a proper measure of the fitness of aliens for admission to the United States.

The federal farm-loan act, commonly called the rural-credits bill, created 12 federal land banks with \$750,000 capital each. The bill provides a system whereby loans may be made to farmers for productive purposes through national farm-loan associations. It will meet more particularly the needs of agriculturists in the West and South.

Under the vocational educational act the federal government on a gradually increasing scale covers every state appropriation dollar for dollar for secondary school instruction in agriculture and the mechanical and industrial arts.

On the eve of adjournment congress passed the post-office appropriation bill, with an amendment making "bone-dry" all states having prohibitory laws. This measure was introduced in the senate by Senator Reed of Missouri. Its unexpected enactment had the effect of absolutely prohibiting the shipment of interstate commerce of intoxicants into states or territories which forbid the manufacture or sale of liquor.

It also closes the mails to all liquor advertising, including newspaper advertising. Neither can letters soliciting liquor orders be carried in the mails.

Sixteen Senators Retire.
Sixteen senators have now discarded their togas and prefixed their titles with "ex." This disturbance of personal reduces but does not upset the Democratic control of the upper house. The Democratic majority of 16 is cut to 12, leaving out of consideration such senators and senators-elect as La Follette, Hiram Johnson, Poindexter and Norris, officially classed as Republicans but not always voting according to classification.

Among the nationally known senators now retired to private life are Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, who has served in the senate continuously since January 23, 1885; Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, one of the original Progressives; Luke Lea of Tennessee, now only thirty-seven years old, known as the "Baby Senator"; James E. Hartine of New Jersey, who acquired fame early in his senatorial career by his staunch defense of applejack as a beverage, and John W. Kern of Indiana, who has been Democratic leader of the senate.

"Needing no introduction" among the new senators are Hiram Johnson of California, Frank B. Kellogg, "trust buster," of Minnesota, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. Unlike the rest of the senators-elect, "their reputations are made," all they need to do is to "live up to 'em."

WRITERS BEHIND THE TIMES

Complaint Made That They Have Taken No Cognizance of Changes Occurring in Dialects.

When Joseph Vance, of whom De Morgan wrote a book, was a boy in London, the local dialect was like this:

"He's a goin' for to fight Mr. Gunn beyond the Pinnerforty works, and you better look sharp if you want for to see anything."

Vance went away to South America and returned after many years to find the jargon altered to this pattern:

"It (the noise) was a lidy with a bily fighting another lidy and both was took off to the Styton."
All American dialects have changed in 50 years as that of London did, with the possible exception of the tongue spoken in the southern Appalachian country. Yet, to judge by American comic papers and the general tenor of the stage, our dialects are as immutable as the stars. They change no more than the faces of great cliffs.

Why would it not be a good idea to appoint a committee to wait on editors of humorous periodicals and the writers of plays and point out to them politely that they speak the language of people long in their graves and superseded?—Toledo Blade.

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it, enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Not Complaining to Him.

As a train stopped at a little Ohio station the passengers heard the plaintive bawling of a calf, which was being wheeled along the platform in a crate. "There's someone complaining, conductor," said a traveler, looking for a bit of fun.

"Not to me," answered the mild old ticket-taker. "Never heard a passenger's complaint with that much sense."—Judge.

CUTICURA IS SO SOOTHING

To Itching, Burning Skins—It Not Only Soothes, but Heals—Trial Free.

Treatment: Bathe the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. Repeat morning and night. This method affords immediate relief, and points to speedy healing. They are ideal for every-day toilet uses. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Jail Sentence a Compliment.

Arrested the other day in San Rafael, Cal., for violation of automobile traffic rules a negro chauffeur was taken before Judge de la Montanya and threatened with a 30-day term in jail. He laughed.

"Thirty days is a compliment to me, judge," he said.

Then he explained that he is a lifetime in San Rafael prison, a trusty employed as chauffeur for the warden of the prison.

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

His Great Head.

"Do you suppose your wife will consent to wear overalls?"

"As they are less expensive than her ordinary gowns, I am absolutely certain that she will not, until she hears how I am opposed to them," replied Mr. Scraggington. "I shall denounce them in no uncertain tones, whereas she will forthwith don them."—Kansas City Star.

A.S. RESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ½ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Unusual Preachers.

Church—I see both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessor are one-armed men.

Gotham—It must have seemed very unusual not to hear either one exhort the congregation to "hold up their hands."

Alfalfa seed, \$6; Sweet Clover, \$3. J. W. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.—Adv.

"Best" Sellers Only.
Father—I'd like to get a good young girl's book like—
Clerk—Sorry, sir, but they don't print books for good young girls any more.—Stanford Chaparral.

If a man's sins do not find him out his wife will.

It is proposed to make Fort McHenry a public park.

INTERESTING ITEMS

A Spanish merchant has made inquiries about American petroleum and machine oils.
Ten thousand pounds of oiled worsted yarn is needed by a dealer in the Netherlands.
The autumn crop of cocoons in Japan was a large one, 9,472,900 bushels being gathered.
The oldest fan in existence is in the museum at Cairo. It dates from the seventeenth century B. C.

There is a demand in Hawaii for American shoes. Footwear is coming into use among the Japanese, Chinese and Korean inhabitants.
A school of aviation will be established in Lima, Peru. The government has passed a law providing for an annual appropriation of \$24,332, for its maintenance.
When the stock of a 14-ton shoveler pulled by 12 horses struck a trolley wire in Cleveland, two horses which had their feet on a manhole were killed. Their chains became red hot.