

WILSON TAKES OATH AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF UNITED STATES

Newly-Elected President is Sworn
In at 1:35 in Presence of a
Vast Multitude.

FIRST CEREMONY IS IN SENATE

Vice President Marshall Takes Oath
There and Makes Address.

BRYAN SITS IN CABINET ROW

Appearance of Members of Official
Family Closely Watched.

DRIVE DOWN THE AVENUE

President Taft and His Successor
Are Cheered by Thousands as
They Make Trip to Capitol
in Same Carriage.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States today amid imposing ceremonies and tumultuous scenes of popular greeting. Standing at the historic east front of the capitol he took the constitutional oath of office and in his brief inaugural address made a fervid appeal to all patriotic men for counsel and aid.

"This is not a day of triumph," he declared. "It is a day of dedication. Here must be the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we shall do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me."

Marshall Has Taken the Oath.
Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber only shortly before and at the conclusion of President Wilson's inaugural address the party hurried back to the White House, ahead of the inaugural procession, where Mrs. Taft said goodbye to President Wilson and prepared to leave at once for Augusta, Ga.

A burst of cheers greeted the president's declaration "Our work is a work of restoration," and it swelled into cheers and hails were thrown into the air when he said: "A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests."

Sun Breaks Through Clouds.
From time to time as the president spoke the sun peeped from behind the clouds and shed a feeble light on the scene.

A moment later the crowd voiced its approval in cheers at his declaration that "Justice and only justice shall always be our motto."

A storm of cheers greeted the ending of his speech at 1:54 o'clock.

William J. Bryan was the first man to shake hands with the president. He then shook hands with Mr. Taft. The party then prepared to head the procession back to the White House and this time President Wilson sat on the right-hand side of the carriage. The procession to the White House started at 1:37 o'clock.

Vice President Marshall returned from the inaugural stand to the senate.

Mrs. Wilson with other members of the family party took carriages for the White House.

CEREMONIES BEGIN EARLY

Wilson and Marshall Drive to White House at 9:45.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Inauguration day dawned cold and gray. A solid bank of heavy clouds completely shut off the sun and threatened Mr. Taft with the official prediction of "unlucky weather" in the afternoon or at night, though the sun later broke through the clouds occasionally for a moment or two. With a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees, a light south wind fanned the city, but no such discomforts as attended the inauguration blizzard of four years ago were threatened.

Daylight finds things moving swiftly toward the climactic day's program—the inauguration ceremonies at the east front of the capitol. Streets were roped off, but traffic through them was permitted early in the day. About the Shoreham hotel, where Mr. Wilson was stopping, a small crowd, kept at a distance by police, waited for a glimpse of the new president as he started on his way.

William Jennings Bryan, who is slated to be secretary of state, called early with William F. McCombs, chairman of the democratic national committee to see Mr. Wilson. The president-elect greeted both with a hearty welcome and the three men went into a conference in Mr. Wilson's room.

When Mr. Bryan came out of Mr. Wilson's room he held in his hand one of the ten invitations which have been issued to the new cabinet members, providing places for them in the senate chamber today.

"Good morning, Mr. Secretary," cried a chorus of voices as the distinctive

(Continued on Page Four.)

The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair and warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
5 A. M.	25	W
6 A. M.	25	W
7 A. M.	25	W
8 A. M.	25	W
9 A. M.	25	W
10 A. M.	25	W
11 A. M.	25	W
12 M.	25	W
1 P. M.	25	W
2 P. M.	25	W
3 P. M.	25	W
4 P. M.	25	W
5 P. M.	25	W
6 P. M.	25	W
7 P. M.	25	W
8 P. M.	25	W
9 P. M.	25	W
10 P. M.	25	W
11 P. M.	25	W
12 M.	25	W

BLAZE OF GLORY AT NIGHT

Committee on Fireworks Arranges Elaborate Program.

MANY SURPRISES PROMISED

Cryptic Terms Are Used in Describing Several Pieces—Gigantic Bombs Will Carry Names of Wilson and Marshall.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At dawn today a little knot of men appeared in the mall behind the White House and anxiously scanned the skies. They were the members of the fireworks committee having in charge the program for the blaze of glory which tonight, if the weather is favorable, will mark the end of President Wilson's inauguration day. Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief weather forecaster, had not given much encouragement. While he predicted that the parade would march beneath fair skies he declined to stake his official reputation on the evening conditions.

The fireworks display tonight probably will be the most elaborate ever seen in Washington. According to the official program in addition to the discharge of bombs with many modern mechanical surprises there will be a number of "set pieces," including an elaborate representation of the flag as now designed. Some of the fireworks are described in the following cryptic terms:

- The polychromatic canopy.
- The canopy of translucent glour.
- Bayonet tour billions.
- Pyrotechnic cuttlefish.
- Colored aero lights.
- Prize asteroids.
- Fujiama bombs.
- Crescendo repeating bombs.

Toward the close of the fireworks display one gigantic bomb will be flung high in the air which on exploding will show in letters of fire the name Wilson, almost immediately afterward a second bomb of like caliber will be sent aloft which in turn will fling out the name Marshall.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to care for one of the biggest crowds that has ever gathered at a night event in Washington.

Etter Deported by Canadian Officers As an Undesirable

BLAINE, Wash., March 3.—Joseph Etter, the labor leader, was taken from a northbound train at White Rock, B. C., last Friday, after refusing to answer the questions that are put by the Canadian immigration officers to all travelers, and was sent back to the United States on a train that left White Rock early next morning.

While waiting for this train Etter was kept under guard. His conduct was offensive, the immigration officers reported, but he was not deported for that reason or because he belongs to the Industrial Workers of the World. He declared that he was a citizen of the United States and in effect prevented the prosecution of combinations of producers of farm products for the purpose of artificially controlling prices.

The special session of the senate, which Vice President Marshall called to order immediately after the sixty-second congress adjourned, will assemble again at noon tomorrow to receive and act on President Wilson's cabinet appointments.

Mrs. Mills May Be Wire Tappers' Victim

CHICAGO, March 4.—That Mrs. Mills, of San Antonio, Tex., who either lost or was robbed of more than \$40,000 in currency in Evanston on Thursday, may have been the victim of wire tappers or confidence men working a variation of the Chicago detectives' last night. Suspicion that a gang of this type really did get Mrs. Mills in its clutches was strengthened when it was learned that one of the habits of the hotel where the woman was registered was a confidence man who some years ago was run out of nearly every hotel of prominence in New York and who is now missing. For more than a month he has dined at the hotel every evening but the night Mrs. Mills lost her money. The police are now searching for him.

ROCK ISLAND EMPLOYEES SAY MACHINERY IS UNSAFE

MOLINE, Ill., March 4.—Fifteen hundred employees of the Rock Island railroad system at Moline, Ill., refused to return to work today, adopting resolutions in a mass meeting that the machinery in the shops is unsafe and telegraphing to the governor's office at Springfield a request that a factory inspector be sent to Moline. The action was the outcome of an accident February 28 when two men were killed and five injured by a fall crane. The shops have been idle since.

More Information About the Condition of Omaha Hotels

Full Justice to the Paxton.
OMAHA, March 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Replying to your request that I send you a corrected statement in regard to the fire escapes in our hotel.

In the main building of the Paxton hotel there are two fire escapes on the west and two flights of stairs, both wide. On the south there is the bridge on each floor leading into the Murray and a fire escape from the bridge. On the east we have a fire escape leading down from our porches, also the passenger elevator. On the north we have another fire escape leading down to our balcony.

In the Annex, previously known as the Murray, there is a fire escape leading down the south wall of the building; at the north end there is a bridge leading into the Paxton proper, also the fire escape leading down off the bridge, and in the middle of the hall we have a stairway leading down to what was the Murray lobby.

In the Harney annex we have the bridge leading from the main building of the Paxton to the Annex, a fire escape leading down the south wall of the street, and a stairway leading down the addition to the building. In addition to this we have a rope fire escape in every room in the building above the first floor. The house is also equipped with fire extinguishers, as well as a large fire hose, in the rear of each hall.

During the night we have a night watchman that patrols the halls every hour, ringing in twelve American District telegraph boxes, and, as our halls are very large, it would be practically impossible for them to become congested.

From the article in The Bee one would

be led to believe that in case of fire we were in poorer shape to remove our patrons since acquiring the Murray than we were previous to that, but it is hardly possible that both buildings will ever catch fire at the same time, and with one building on fire it would be an easy matter for the people on each floor of the other building to cross an eight-foot bridge to safety—much easier, I would say, than to descend by an outside metal fire escape.

RALPH KITCHEN.

The Rome Not Built Over.

OMAHA, March 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I think you are to be highly commended for starting a crusade for better fire protection for the hotels of Omaha and am sure you will accomplish much good by your fearless criticism of present conditions. But, in the case of the Hotel Rome, I think you have made a misstatement, which, in justice to Mr. Miller, should be corrected, and as he is now in California on a pleasure trip, I take the liberty as his friend to write you. You say it is "built over an old structure." This is wrong. Mr. Miller bought the Brunswick hotel, one of the best five-story buildings in Omaha, which is the sixteenth street entrance, and all the rest of the hotel, 127 feet square, five-story and basement, is entirely new and nothing has been done to the Brunswick except to modernize it and make it as near fireproof as possible. All the halls are wide, ample fire escapes and hose attached on reels throughout the building, and a night watchman patrols the floors constantly.

WILLIAM J. KIERSTEAD.

TWO SUPPLY BILLS FAIL OF ENACTMENT

Taft Vetoes Sundry Civil Measure Because of Exemptions for Workers and Farmers.

FILIBUSTER KILLS INDIAN ACT

Senator Fall Talks Bill to Death in Closing Hours.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS NEGATIVE

Labor Unions Would Be Protected from Anti-Trust Act.

CALLS IT CLASS LEGISLATION

Special Session of Senate Will Assemble at Noon Today to Act on Wilson's Cabinet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two of the great annual appropriation bills necessary to the maintenance of federal government failed to pass today when the sixty-second congress wound up its affairs.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, holding the floor through the closing hours of the session, talked the Indian appropriation bill to death, with its \$10,000,000 for the support of the Indian service, while President Taft wrote his veto on the \$15,000,000 bill to take care of the "sundry civil expenses" of the government.

The house re-passed the sundry civil bill over the veto, but when it reached the senate Senator Poindexter objected to any appropriation for the Washington police force unless an investigation had been made for the riotous scenes attending the suffrage parade Monday, and the senate did not vote on the bill.

Objects to Labor Exemptions.
Mr. Taft vetoed the sundry civil bill because of its provisions exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law. Most of the appropriations would not take effect until July 1, however, and the new congress can prepare appropriation measures by then.

The provision to which Mr. Taft objected provided that no funds could be spent in prosecution of organizations or individuals for "entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor," or for the prosecution of "producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products." This he decried as "class legislation of the most vicious sort" and would undoubtedly be held unconstitutional by the courts. Referring to the farmers' clause, President Taft said: "At a time when there is widespread complaint of the high cost of living it certainly would be an anomaly to put on the statute books of the United States an act in effect preventing the prosecution of combinations of producers of farm products for the purpose of artificially controlling prices."

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"She had as much right there as anyone," shouted Representative Baker, of California; "the gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself."

A resolution for the investigation of the Washington police force, because of the near-riots during the suffrage parade yesterday, was offered in the senate by Senator Jones and referred at once to a committee. Senator Nelson declared the scenes attending the suffrage parade constituted a "most disgraceful affair and a disgrace to the police force."

HOBSON DEMANDS INQUIRY Falls Sixteen Stories, Only Slightly Injured

Conduct of Washington Police During Women's Parade Denounced.

DID NOT PROTECT MARCHERS

Congressman Says Their Actions Were Disgrace to National Capital—Other Members Favor Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Charging that the police of Washington did not properly protect yesterday's suffragist parade, Representative Hobson, of Alabama, took up the battle of the women in the house today and declared he would ask for an investigation of the police department during the extra session of congress.

Mr. Hobson told the house that the congressional section of the parade, led by Representative Rucker, of Colorado, comprised a score of senators and representatives, who, starting at arm's length and four abreast, finally were crowded into single file by the crowding of the spectators and that the police "scuffed with the ruffians."

"I have been called over the telephone," said Mr. Hobson, "and told by a lady that a ruffian climbed on the float and insulted her daughter."

"Her daughter ought to have been at home," interjected Representative Man, of Illinois, the republican leader. The remark aroused a number of members.

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Mrs. Emerson of Dorsey MAY DIE FROM SHOCK

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The condition of Mrs. Mary Emerson of Dorsey, N. Y., the woman who was badly shaken up, sustaining a nervous shock in a wreck of a Wabash flyer at Cayuga, Kan., took a change for the worse early today and Dr. Porter of the railroad fears she may not recover, being 72 years of age.

The National Capital

Tuesday, March 4, 1913.

The Senate.

Convened at 9:30 a. m. Considered conference report on Indian appropriation bill. Attempt to re-pass sundry civil bill over president's veto failed.

Thomas B. Marshall of Indiana was sworn in as vice president. Adjourned sine die at 12:35 p. m. Senate of sixty-third congress convened and thirty new or re-elected senators were sworn in. Senators-elect Robinson of Arkansas and Goff of West Virginia were absent.

The House.

Re-passed sundry civil bill over president's veto, 379 to 99. Adjourned sine die at 12:04 p. m.

Our New President



REGENTS REVERSE THEIR POLICY UPON CAMPUS REMOVAL

Decide to Favor Extension Upon Present Site, in View of Attitude of Members of Legislature.

SENATORS MUCH SURPRISED

Had No Knowledge that This Move Was Contemplated.

WOULD AVOID CONTROVERSY

Urge Friends of Institution to Unite on Settled Policy.

HALLER AND COUPLAND YIELD

Two Members Finally Change Minds and Issue Statement, Saying Desire for Fixed Policy is Main Consideration.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—After a night session last night and another session today, which lasted all the forenoon, the regents of the University of Nebraska came to a unanimous agreement in favor of the McKisick bill, which provides for a half-mile levy for extension of the university on the grounds adjoining the present campus.

This action of the regents came as somewhat of a surprise to some of the senators who were strongly in favor of removal, and Senator Cortland, who has been one of the strongest advocates of removal, would hardly believe the report.

Grossman of Douglas said that it would result in great injury to the institution. When asked what the senate would do when the McKisick bill came up, Senator Saunders said that he had not discussed the proposition yet and he could not tell.

In giving their reasons for adopting the McKisick bill four of the regents who were the first to accept the edict of the house gave out the statement that in view of the fact that he revenue branch of the present legislature is overwhelmingly opposed to removal and the governor joins them, a prolonged controversy over the matter might bring harm to the university.

They urge all friends of the university to unite on this bill and thereby secure a settled policy for the institution.

Regents Haller and Coupland, who have been the strongest for removal and held out the longest, make the statement that they concur in the statement of their colleagues and feel that if consolidation cannot be made at the state farm that provision should be made for extension on the downtown campus.

In their statement they say: "The conditions which exist on the downtown campus are a most serious menace to life and health and we desire that a fixed policy of university development shall be brought about as this statement shall be deciding that consolidation is not desirable, we earnestly hope that the best interests of the agricultural college will be conserved and nothing done which will interfere with its usefulness."

BRYAN'S SLOGAN PUT TO BAD

Senate Opposes Vote on Bill for Intermediate Court.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., March 4.—(Special.)—The old democratic slogan invented by William Jennings Bryan and used so successfully a few campaigns ago in catching votes met an awkward jolt in the house of Howard made a motion in the senate to reconsider the action taken Friday on S. F. 214, a constitutional provision for submitting to the people a chance to vote on whether they wanted an intermediate court to take off some of the work from the supreme court.

The bill came up Friday with numerous senators absent and the vote was 45 to 40, which would have passed it. A call of the house was ordered and after waiting for half an hour Grossman of Douglas and Smith of Saline, changed their votes from nay to aye, the latter with the understanding that he could make a motion later for reconsideration.

Today when the matter came up the discussion grew warm. Grossman insisting that there had been an agreement that the matter would be reconsidered and that of Lincoln denying any agreement of the kind, but simply an understanding that the senator from Seward could make a motion for reconsideration. Macfarland of Douglas accused his democratic colleagues from Douglas of trying to put to death the democratic slogan of letting the people rule and the two Douglas county statesmen stood across the chamber from each other and shouted challenges to words combat for several minutes until a motion for a call of the house gave them a chance to get together and then the story of what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina several years during a dry period became applicable.

After waiting a short time it was discovered that enough recruits could not be brought in to save the bill from reconsideration and a roll call was taken resulting in a vote of 17 to 12 for reconsideration, every democrat, assisted by Bartling, Spirk and Wolf, assisting to put Mr. Bryan's pet slogan on the bum, while the republicans present, with the above exceptions, voted against reconsideration.

Irrigated School Lands.

Bushie's bill to permit the sale of school lands under irrigation was killed at the morning session by a close vote. Bushie, speaking for the bill, said that up in his country there were thousands of acres of school land which could be put under irrigation and would be of there was a chance to get deeds to the land, but that nobody cared to go to the expense of irrigating rented lands. He said that if the lands were purchased and improved under irrigation that the state would receive much more income from the money put out at interest than it received now and that the counties in which the lands were situated would also be benefited because of the lands being placed under taxation. The bill was killed, however, by a vote of 18 to 12 as follows:

Ayes—Bushie, Curdick, Dodge, Hale, (Continued on Page Three.)

Wilson's Inaugural on Page 4. Marshall's Inaugural on Page 7.