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THE WEATHER
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VOL. XLVI.—NO. 223. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1917—TEN PAGES. On Train, at Hotel, News Stand, Etc., Single Copy Two Cents.

MANY SENATORS OPPOSE CHANGE WILSON WANTS

Republicans and Large Number
of Democrats Believed to Be
Firm Against Limited
Debate Plan.

MATTER BEFORE CAUCUS

President With Attention He
Centers on Situation Big-
gest Favorable Factor.

DEMS WITHOUT A LEADER

Washington, March 5.—With President Wilson's demand for a change in senate rules to make impossible in the future such a filibuster as the one by which a handful of members defeated the armed neutrality bill fresh in their minds, senate democrats will caucus tomorrow on a program for the special session. The session, called primarily to pass upon appointments to office, began formally today and will get down to business tomorrow.

Senator Owen, who has been the chief proponent of a limited debate rule for many years, is prepared to bring the subject of cloture before the caucus and thirty-three senators, most of them Democrats, have signed an agreement to support the rule he proposes.

Many Will Fight Plan.
If the caucus decides to stand behind this proposal and make it the chief issue of the session, the senate may spend the summer in Washington, instead of disposing of its work in a few days, as usual. Many senators who have participated in various such fights in the past believe it would be more difficult to get the senate to agree to a limited debate rule than it would be to get a declaration of war against Germany or to pass the armed neutrality bill that died yesterday because the rules say a senator cannot be taken from the floor when he wishes to keep on talking.

There has been no caucus among opponents of cloture, but republicans in the cloak rooms today predicted that the minority party almost to a man would oppose such a rule and openly declared that there would be no caucus to side with them.

President's Influence.
The biggest present asset of those who want a change in the rules is the president and the public opinion his statement denouncing the present rules is expected to arouse. Never before in the history of the many suggestions that have been made for such a change has a president openly aligned himself in its favor, nor has public attention generally been called to what he considers a fault in its method of procedure.

The president is expected to continue his insistence for a change, but even optimistic champions of cloture think it will be difficult to keep public interest centered on such a question. A majority can force open debate, but to do so would offer opportunity for public discussion of the present situation and possibly strengthen the European opinion that the congress is divided in supporting the president in his international policy.

Filibusters Are Bitter.
The republicans, aside from any personal views they may have about the president's statement and its intent to force a change in the procedure of the legislative branch, will oppose the proposed rule just as much as they always oppose it, because unlimited debate is one of their most potent weapons. The progressive republicans who participated in the killing of the armed neutrality bill are understood to be exceedingly bitter over the president's statement denouncing them. It is pointed out, too, that they often have profited by filibusters and some of them were prepared to employ one this year against the river and harbor bill if it ever had reached the senate floor.

Democrats—who may oppose the change in rules remember that the

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

OMAHA MEN KNIFE MEDICAL MEASURE

Bill Providing for University
Hospital Recommended After
Once Being Agreed To.

WILL COME UP ONCE MORE

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Lincoln, March 5.—(Special.)—If the Nebraska institutions at Omaha finally lose out in the appropriations needed for their development and maintenance it may be laid to a portion of the Douglas county delegation who voted against the action of the committee of the whole, which had reported in favor of a \$120,000 appropriation for the erection of a new laboratory for the medical college and \$100,000 more for furnishing and maintaining the new hospital of the medical college.

The trouble started when three democrats, Trumble, Leidigh and Daffoe, began a fight upon the general maintenance bill for the University of Nebraska and its branches. They declared that the Omaha medical college buildings should be taken care of out of the university building fund.

This was fiercely debated for half an hour, when Trumble moved that the committee of the whole report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again. The motion prevailed, and then Trumble, after the committee had risen, moved to not concur in the action taken on the three bills involving the Omaha end of the appropriations.

Douglas Men Gig Back.
Here Shannon, Hopkins and Lovely of the Douglas delegation got busy. In a standing vote these three men voted to not concur in the action taken. The vote stood 26 against the Omaha appropriation and 21 for. Had these three Douglas county members voted for the appropriation the appropriations would have gone to third reading.

Lack of leadership was responsible for the action on these bills, but Richmond, who was absent when the vote was taken, expects at the first opportunity to call the matter up for consideration again, as the vote showed less than a quorum voting.

Plan to Reconsider.
The debate at times was very warm and indicated that much feeling existed, which is likely to become warmer should Mr. Richmond succeed in getting the bill under reconsideration.

Messrs. Leidigh and Trumble had introduced no objection to the medical college bills going through the committee of the whole, but later insisted that the university ought to maintain the Omaha institution, and do whatever building work necessary there out of its regular funds.

Geological Survey Cut.
On the motion of Chairman Rieschick of the finance committee, the appropriation for the state geological survey, in charge of Professor Babour, was cut to \$5,000. In the original bill it was \$15,000 but the committee had reduced this to \$10,000. Messrs. Peterson and Thomas tried in vain to hold it at the latter figure. Mr. Rieschick charged that the geological survey four years ago paid \$850 for an automobile out of its appropriation, and during the last biennium it spent \$240 for repairs on this machine. He did not consider these proper items to be charged up to the state.

Mr. La Bounie tried to head off a reduction from \$7,000 to \$5,000 in the maintenance and improvements appropriation at Curtis, but was unsuccessful.

An appropriation of \$346 for the relief of heirs of R. W. Scott, an inmate of the soldiers' home at Mill-ford who died several years ago and left that sum of money, which was used for running expenses at the home was approved and sent to third reading.

Favor Building Levy.
The three-fourths mill levy for new buildings and university campus extension was ordered to third reading when the house met after the lunch hour.

However, it is said that this action is only the calm before the storm and when the matter of the consideration or reconsideration of the Omaha appropriation bills, which were temporarily squelched in the morning, come up, much will be doing.

Representative James Auten of Boone tried to amend a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for activities in the industrial line at the penitentiary or outside. Mr. Auten did not like the very innocent words, "or outside." He said that they were put in just for the purpose of buying an old worn-out brickyard at Table Rock, which he said a bank which held paper against the yard wanted to unload on the state.

Not This Brick Yard.
Chairman Rieschick, who has a usually calm and untroubled disposition, at once became peeved over the remarks of the gentleman from Boone, and shouted back that the bill did not call for the purchase of the yard at Table Rock. "There are other brick yards in the state, and the board of control is given the authority to use its judgment," said Rieschick. "If you haven't confidence in the board abolish it."

An amendment to establish a broom factory at the "pen" was voted down. The bill to establish stock yard changes went to its doom after the committee had reported it for indefinite postponement. Anderson of Boyd, its introducer, tried to have it resurrected, but it was voted down.

Postal Employee Admits Stealing \$10,000 in Cash
Billings, Mont., March 5.—M. E. Bredwell, an employee of the Billings postoffice, has admitted, postoffice inspectors announced today, that he stole a mail package containing \$10,000 in currency consigned to a local bank. The money was recovered, the inspectors said.

SWEEP ALONG IN TEMPEST-SWEPT INAUGURAL LINE

Ten-Mile Procession Passes for
Hours Through Streets of
Capital Before Stand
of President.

FLAGS LASHED IN STORM

Soldiers March for First Time
Since Lincoln Entered the
White House.

ONLOOKERS BRAVE GALE

Washington, March 5.—The mighty procession which marked President Wilson's second inauguration today marched with wind-whipped flags over Pennsylvania from the capitol to the White House between open lines of khaki-clad, bronzed guardsmen from New York, home from service on the border. It was the first time since the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861 when the nation faced the crisis of civil war, that troops had guarded the line of march.

A raw wind from the northwest set every standard snapping wildly and drove in whirling gusts the sand piling along the way to afford a firm footing on drenched streets. But despite the wind and lowering clouds, which early in the day darkened the city with threats of a continuation of the downpour of yesterday and last night, almost every foot of vantage space along the mile-long way was occupied and the great reviewing stands, windows, balconies and housetops held thousands more.

Ride in Open Carriage.
The crowd waited patiently behind the stout steel cables stretched from the White House to the capitol, hundreds of early-comers being in position at 7 o'clock, four hours before the president and his party left the White House for the capitol. Ten hours later, when the last of the marchers was nearing the reviewing stand, the line held its breath.

President Wilson and his escort, Squadron B of the Second cavalry, left the White House at 11 o'clock, the president and Mrs. Wilson riding in an open carriage drawn by four horses, preceded by mounted police and cavalry and flanked by secret service men. The vice president followed in another carriage, with his smart-looking escort of cadets from Culver Military academy mounted on black horses.

Forms Hollow Square.
As the procession left the Court of Honor, opposite the White House, the cavalry formed a hollow square, with the president's carriage in the center. The program at the capitol, where the president and vice president took the oath and delivered their inaugural addresses, occupied little more than an hour, and it was shortly after 1 o'clock when the inaugural parade started up the avenue, the president and his escort leading.

Meantime the sun had come out, drying the sand sprinkled over the way, and with the sun had come a chilling wind. The line moved slowly between two New York regiments—the Twelfth and Sixty-fifth—standing at attention. The two long, thin lines of guardsmen were almost too visible evidences of minutely painstaking and elaborate steps taken to insure the president's safety.

West Pointers First.
With bands blaring military tunes and flags whipping, the parade got under way—long line of brilliant color. First came the West Point cadets, overcoated, a marching mass of gray and white, whose clocklike movements were as one man. They were followed by the Annapolis cadets, 1,200 strong, wearing their deep blue overcoats.

Then came the long line of military organizations, guardsmen, sailors, coast artillerymen and cadet schools, which formed the first and second divisions. As the head of the line reached the court of honor the marchers stopped and remained at attention for twenty minutes, while the president prepared to take his place in the reviewing stand.

A bugle gave the signal and the long line moved again. The inaugural parade was on, with the president standing where presidents long have stood on inauguration day to review the marchers.

March Nearly Four Hours.
For nearly four hours they filed past—sailors, soldiers, guardsmen, cadets, veterans, governors and their staffs, thousands of civilians in civic and political organizations, Indians, here and there a line of women, and hundreds of brass bands.

The crowds in the reviewing stands and on the streets were chilled by the winds. The paraders marched stoutly in the face of it. In sudden gusts it picked up the sand and blinded them, swept their colors from their grasp and sent their hats high in the air. At times whole organizations had to halt while a particularly severe gust swept its force, musicians had to empty the sand from their instruments in the midst of playing and color bearers by the hundreds had to furl their colors. But the crowd was more orderly than usual and the paraders took it all in good part.

Veterans Cheered.
It was 5 o'clock when the parade ended. Pennsylvania avenue no longer looked like customary spic and span cleanliness. Instead it resembled a dusty road with the wind whirling the dust and the litter of thousands of torn papers in the little spirals.

Eight Years in Reformatory For Killing Boy With Car
Sioux City, Ia., March 5.—Theodore Salmer, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing a boy with his automobile, was today sentenced to eight years in the Anamosa reformatory.

Rather Trying on His Patience



NEAR 100 BRITON VESSELS ARE SUNK

Admiralty Report for February
Says U-Boats Sent Ninety-
Four to Bottom.

ROYAL MAIL LINER VICTIM

New York, March 5.—Official figures from the British admiralty, made public here today at the office of the consul general of Great Britain, show that during February ninety-four British merchant ships were destroyed by mines or submarines. Of this number sixty-one were ships of 1,600 tons or over and thirty-three were under 1,600 tons.

In addition to the merchant ships, twenty-nine fishing vessels of British register were sunk. It was also reported that during the month sixty-seven British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, as shown by reports filed with the admiralty up to and including March 4. The figures show that the number of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons each and exclusive of local or fishing craft which arrived at and departed from British ports were as follows:

Vessels arrived, 9,403; vessels sailed, 9,124. Total, 18,527.

The foregoing figures do not include losses of ships of Great Britain's allies or those of neutral nations, which, the admiralty stated, are not available.

Won't Make Figures Public.
The number of German submarines captured or sunk, the admiralty says, will not be made public.

Indicative of the activity of Great Britain in replacing the losses to its merchant marine occasioned by submarines and mines, it was officially stated that at the present time more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping is in the stocks in various ship yards all in more or less advanced stages of construction.

"The general situation," the admiralty announced, "is considered quite satisfactory."

Advices received here from Rio Janeiro and London indicate that the Royal Mail steam packet liner Drina, 11,483 tons, with passengers and cargo from Rio Janeiro, has been sunk between Lisbon and Liverpool and the passengers rescued and landed. The South American advices reported that the loss of the Drina after leaving Lisbon had been announced by the agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company in Rio Janeiro. Agents of the company here admitted today the receipt of a message from London, signed by the captain, as follows:

"Drina passengers landed safely."

Wilson Seeks Law Upon Arming Ships

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson has referred to his legal advisers his doubts as to his power to arm American ships in the absence of direct authority from congress. Some decision is expected from the attorney general within the next twenty-four hours.

BANK CHARTERS ON BARGAIN COUNTER

State Board Grants Twenty-
One Applications in Nine-
teen Days.

MORE REQUESTS ARE IN

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, March 5.—(Special.)—The bargain counter opened by the state banking board for the disposition of charters for state banks is being patronized far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine individual, twenty-one having been chartered in the last nineteen days.

The banking board says that it has no jurisdiction over applications except to grant them, according to the opinion of the supreme court.

During the year but thirty-two banks were chartered and several applications were turned down. Application are now on file for a few more. Those granted today were:

State Bank of Hamilton (previously rejected) capital \$15,000, with L. C. Churchy, president; J. H. Woodson, vice president; and John Buffington, cashier.

State Bank of DeSoto, capital \$20,000; Guy T. Graves, president; J. H. Woodson, vice president; and Roy L. Groves, cashier.

American State Bank of Big Springs, capital \$15,000; Otto Schumann, president; T. Hermannson, vice president; and John Jensen, cashier.

State Bank of Sargent, capital \$10,000; Roy C. Langford, president; Henry Sudman, vice president; and B. Lawrence, cashier.

Foot of Snow Covers Part of New England

Boston, March 5.—New England was in the grasp of one of the most serious snowstorms of the winter to date. With the exception of the southeastern coast, where rain was general, the storm raged furiously during the early hours with a stiff northeaster blowing. Many points reported more than a foot of snow, the storm being especially severe in Maine. Six inches of snow had fallen in Boston at 8 o'clock this morning and it continued as the day advanced.

The Sunday Score Board

Paid Advertising in The Bee March 4:
(Warfield Agency Measurements)

In Inches.	1916.	1917.
Local Display	946	1251
Foreign Display	114	480½
Automobile	321	828
Total Display	1381	2559½
Classified	616½	693½
Legals	1	2
Total	1998½	3255
GAIN	1256½	INCHES

Keep Your Eye on The Bee

WILSON BEGINS SECOND TERM AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

President Takes Oath in the
Presence of Vast Multitude
at East Front of Capitol
Building.

MARSHALL IS SWORN IN

Inauguration of Vice President
Takes Place in Senate
Chamber at 12 O'clock.

PARADE DOWN AVENUE

Washington, March 5.—President Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon and delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza at the east front of the capitol.

Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber a few minutes before.

With a new consecration to the nation's service, the president, touching on the international crisis, declared there could now be no turning back from the tragic events of the last thirty months, which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. The president declared anew that America must stand for peace, stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right, that the seas must be free to all and that the family of nations shall not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed.

Sounding a solemn warning against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of the American people, the president called for an America "united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, opportunity and of service."

At the conclusion of his address the president led the inaugural parade back to the White House, where it rained in review before him.

Inauguration day began under leaden clouds that threatened to spill rain or snow at any moment. A cold, raw wind whipped the rain-soaked decorations of the capitol and swept the water-logged grandstands, which have stood under drenching downpours for nearly a week.

The wind switched about and stirred up the rainy-looking clouds and sea-blue patches appeared in the sky. Then the sun broke through and flooded the soaking streets and stands with its warm rays for a few moments, only to disappear again. It began to look as if it might clear up enough to avoid rain or snow at any rate.

Troops Line Avenue.

An hour before the time for the president to pass from the White House to the capitol the New York troops were all in their positions, lined up with their backs to the crowds, standing at rest with the butts of their rifles on the pavement. The men were spaced about eight or ten feet apart and the two long lines of olive drab stood out in sharp contrast to the crowd behind them. It was the first time since the first inauguration of Lincoln that troops had been used to guard the line of march. Then, as now, the country was at a crisis.

At 10:30 the grand marshal's staff

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Senate Labor Committee Acts on Compensation Bill

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The senate committee on labor this evening heard arguments on the following bills and recommended them out:

S. F. 210, a bill to compel one day of rest for employees each week. Amended so that it does not apply to corporations which are compelled to do business all seven days of the week.

S. F. 213, the compensation bill with slight amendments.

S. F. 220, to be reported without recommendation. Provides for a compensation commission.

Through Trains to Beatrice From Kansas City Planned

Beatrice, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A party of Kansas City Northwestern officials spent yesterday in the city looking over the Rock Island yards here and at Virginia. It is reported that the company is making plans to run through trains from Kansas City to Beatrice via Virginia. The latter is a terminus of the Northwestern and the officials plan to use the Rock Island tracks to this city, a distance of fifteen miles.

Dotson Resigns From S. D. State Board of Charities

Pierre, S. D., March 5.—C. L. Dotson, editor and publisher of the Sioux Falls Press, today resigned as a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and the place was immediately filled by the appointment of A. O. Ringsrud of Elk Point as a member of the board by Governor Nordbeck.

Hundreds of exceptional bargains in Real Estate are to be found in today's Want-Ad Pages.

Turn to them now and make your selection of that particular home or lot you have been thinking of buying.

It Is There Find It Now.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled, colder west and north portions.

Temperatures at Omaha, Yesterday.

Hour.	Temp.	Deg.
8 a. m.	28	°
9 a. m.	28	°
10 a. m.	28	°
11 a. m.	28	°
12 m.	28	°
1 p. m.	28	°
2 p. m.	28	°
3 p. m.	28	°
4 p. m.	28	°
5 p. m.	28	°
6 p. m.	28	°
7 p. m.	28	°
8 p. m.	28	°

Comparative Local Records.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest, yesterday....	44	51	26	47
Lowest, yesterday....	9	29	22	24
Mean temperature....	26	40	24	40
Precipitation.....	.99	.00	.40	.7
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years:				
Normal temperature.....	38			
Deficiency for the day.....	12			
Total deficiency since March 1.....	27			
Normal precipitation.....	.04 inch			
Deficiency for the day.....	.04 inch			
Total rainfall since March 1.....	.01 inch			
Deficiency since March 1.....	.13 inch			
Deficiency for cor. period 1916.....	.15 inch			
Excess for corresponding period 1915.....	.11 inch			
Excess for corresponding period 1914.....	2.21 inch			

Reports from Stations at 2 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Low.	Wind.	Bar.	Rel.
Omaha, Neb.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Lincoln, Neb.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Sioux Falls, S. D.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Beatrice, Neb.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Omaha, Mo.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
St. Louis, Mo.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Chicago, Ill.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
St. Paul, Minn.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Des Moines, Ia.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Cleveland, Ohio	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Philadelphia, Pa.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
New York, N. Y.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Boston, Mass.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Washington, D. C.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Harrisburg, Pa.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Richmond, Va.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Norfolk, Va.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Roanoke, Va.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Charlottesville, Va.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Fredericksburg, Va.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Warrenton, Ore.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Portland, Ore.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Seattle, Wash.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Spokane, Wash.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Bozeman, Mont.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Butte, Mont.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Helena, Mont.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Great Falls, Mont.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80
Billings, Mont.	28	44	26	47	30.0	80