INAUGURAL BEAUTY MARRED BY BOREAS

Tilts Women's Hats and Speeds Away With President's Words.

MRS. WILSON KEPT BUSY

Mrs. Marshall, in Vivid Coat, Proves a Mystery to Sightseers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The wind is no respecter of persons. When "the first lady in the land" defies a March gale in a wide brimmed hat it buffets her headgear as rudely as that of any other woman. Mrs. Wilson discovered this when she topped her beautiful mourning costume, worn for her sister who died recently, with a large black hat for the inaugural ceremony on the east front of the Capitol to-day.

President Wilson, with all the weight of his cares upon him, smiled several times at the difficulty his wife, seated beside him at the front of the inaugural stand, had to keep her hat at the correct angle and her mourning veil from flying away over the heads of the vast crowds. It is doubtful if Mrs. Wilson had much attention left for the President's address.

To see and not to hear was the business of most of the thousands who went to the Capitol to-day. Who could hear the words of the Executive with Boreas catching them up and bearing them off at any number of miles an hour? Besides, anybody can read them in the papers to-day, but not for four years can the country witness such a scene—the color, the excitement, the beauty and movement of a national ceremony, which always meant much, but to-day seemed fraught with a meaning it never had before.

Like Vast Flower Garden.

The skies took pity on dripping Washington and the inauguration crowds—or else they are with Wilson—for the rain ceased in the night, the sun came out and the east front of the Capitol gleamed in the sunlight this morning. When at 12 o'clock the great amphitheatre built up behind the President's stand had filled with the crowds and the grounds before it with the masses of standees the light caught the colors of the women's hats till it all looked like a great flower garden.

The wife of the Vice-President contributed the color needed to brighten the inaugural stand with its black garbed dignitaries. In a small hat trimmed with red flowers against her blond hair and a quaint cloak of vivid tones she looked at a distance like some tropical creature against the sable. She was the only woman on that stand except Mrs. Wilson, and there was much guessing as to her identity. "That's Margaret," was the most frequent guess, and the women who gazed agreed that White House life agreed with Miss Wilson because it had made her so much plumper.

The ceremony over, everybody who could flocked to the rail of the amphitheatre, for it was a fine place from which to see the parade. And it seemed as if every man and woman who hung over that rail and gazed at the boys in uniform marching past was the parent of a soldier or a budding soldier. Some had boys at West Point, some at Annapolis, some in the National Guard, and how proud were the ones whose youngsters were in the parade.

War Fear About.

"There's John!" cried one woman as a battalion of West Pointers marched by. No one but a mother could have distinguished individuals in the lines that went swinging by, but she did. She gazed, and then fell back.

"Nice pink cheeked boys," she said. "It seems a pity to make them food for cannon. But my boy would go into the army and he was lucky to get into West Point. Do you suppose there will be war?" she appealed to another woman who stood next her. "It does seem as if the world ought to be able to fix up disputes without sending our boys out to be shot."

And that was the ruling sentiment of the thousands who thronged the streets of Washington to-day.

AMERICAN BLOCKADE RUNNER IS CAPTURED

Schooner, or Steamship, John G. McCullough in Hands of British Prize Court.

LONDON, March 5.—The American schooner John G. McCullough has been captured on the charge of attempting to run the blockade. She was taken to Falmouth, where her cargo is being removed for the prize court.

No American schooner John G. McCullough is listed in available records. The American steamer of that name was reported in marine advices received in this country on February 23 as having arrived at Falmouth the day previous from the Azores, where she put in to repair damages sustained in a storm. The steamer McCullough left here December 10 for Gothenburg. She was cleared by the United States Steamship Company, and it was said to-day at their office here that she carried a general cargo.

Third N. Y. Artillery Entraining.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 5.—The Third New York Field Artillery began leaving to-day for Buffalo. It will complete entraining to-morrow. The supply train of the New York division, which recently completed an overland march from McAllen to San Antonio, is scheduled to start home by rail March 9.

Fritz Kolb.

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German subject and chemist arrested in Hoboken. In his room were found two bombs and several other explosives.

GERMAN ARRESTED AS MAKER OF BOMBS

Continued from First Page.

tective Puglignani pulled out ten pounds of copper wire from a corner. He had nothing to say when a flask of powder, marked "DuPont sample," was unearthed. Then came a shirt, bearing Kolb's laundry mark. In it was wrapped a completed bomb. This bomb was seven inches in length and one and a half inches in diameter. That bomb was loaded. It was made of zinc and was encased in a copper sheathing which had numerous holes. There was a hole for the fuse, which had been closed with a piece of adhesive tape.

Says Friend Owns Explosive.

"How about this?" asked Capt. Tunney, holding the bomb out to him.

"I never saw it before," answered Kolb emphatically. "That must belong to Karl."

"Who's Karl?"

"Karl's a friend of mine. He visits me often and gives me money. He wanted to work in my room."

But inquiries as to who Karl was and where he lived brought no information from the prisoner. Kolb did not know where Karl lived, what was his last name or anything more about him.

The detective dug up another bomb of about the same size, but not quite finished. Both it and the first one found contained some sort of explosive. Detectives handled both gingerly, and were glad to hand them over to B. F. Horn and another expert of the bureau of combustibles of New York. Supt. Eagan of the bureau took them last night for a thorough examination and pronounced them highly explosive and capable of doing much damage.

More Materials Found.

After the police had safely put the two bombs out of reach they continued their search of the room. They found metal containers, which had been constructed apparently as carriers for the completed bombs. They found three chemical glass tubes. In one was gasolene; in another benzine and in a third alcohol. There was a large bundle of cotton in the room. In Kolb's pockets was found a pair of pliers that might have been used in making the bombs.

One of the striking things found, according to the police, was a quantity of powder such as was used by the Germans in setting fire to Louvain during their invasion of Belgium in 1914. But when Kolb was asked about the powder he had nothing to say.

In Kolb's room were found a black memorandum book containing various names and addresses and other books. There were letters also, and from these the police learned that Kolb is a druggist and a chemist. There were answers to applications filed with chemical companies for positions.

Despite the array of evidence developed in the room itself against him Kolb maintained his innocence; said he knew nothing about the explosives or the bombs. He was taken to Hoboken police headquarters, where he was questioned for about two hours by Chief Hayes and Capt. Tunney. He would give only a few facts about himself and denied emphatically that he knew what "Karl" had been doing in his room.

"LYNCH BRYAN," CRY IN CARNEGIE HALL

Continued from First Page.

the crowd stood up and yelled deliriously.

William Roscoe Thayer of Boston likened the sinking of the Lusitania to Herod's slaughter of the innocents.

"We ought to have broken relations with Germany when the Lusitania went down," he said. "Every day Von Bernstorff remained in Washington after that event was a disgrace—a criminal walking up and down Pennsylvania avenue and dining at the White House!"

Of pacifists Mr. Thayer said:

"Some would die to have peace, but those I have come into contact with don't want to die—they want to be under the bed. The junction of pacifism and Prussian propaganda has caused most of the evil of the past year—and who was the missing link? William J. Bryan."

This was the utterance that started the cries: "Hang him! Hang Bryan!" which emerged from a storm of hisses and groans, this demonstration, by the way, being loudest in the galleries.

Senate Blame on Bryan.

When he was able to proceed Mr. Thayer added:

"The effect of his campaign [Treason! Traitor!] was seen yesterday when twelve members of the American Congress preferred to do the bidding of William of Hohenzollern rather than serve the honor and integrity of the United States. [Cheers] When the President said two years ago that we must be neutral in thought he did not know what he was talking about. Only a moral eunuch can be neutral before the great moral issues." [Laughter, then more cheering.]

Edward R. Lewis of Indianapolis said that he brought no "politician's optimism" from the middle West. "We will not be united there," he said. "There is a small but desperate minority who think the sinking of the Lusitania was not a crime, who are sulky and sullen, but in Indiana we got used to that sort of thing in the copperhead days of the civil war and we'll do our duty in spite of it."

Mr. Lewis, using the phrase "the war upon which we are entering," was stopped a second by shouts of "Good! Good!" and handclapping.

Another sentence that caught the crowd was this from William Hamlin Childs, speaking as a representative of the Merchants Association:

"Germany is making war while America is playing pingpong." He said the 5,000 members of his association were "a unit in this crisis." He declared that it was high time the cry rang around the world:

"Beware what thou doest, for this is an American!"

Then came Irving T. Bush, the Bush Terminal man.

"I didn't vote for Wilson [cheers], but am here to-night to support him to the utmost [inquisitive silence]," he began. "It is not fair to say 'I'm for the President' and then tear him to pieces. Ten days ago I went to Washington with a heart full of criticism, but I have talked with many men and come back with a new picture in my mind.

Not Too Proud to Fight.

"The President, I know now, is prepared to go beyond the brink of conflict if necessary. He is not too proud to fight, but he is too proud of the ideals and humanity of this country to part with them lightly. He is waiting patiently, under restraint, hoping for the best, but preparing for the worst. I came away without the resentment I took with me."

The crowd began to mutter, but said little until Mr. Bush said he was quite willing to go to war if necessary, but that Americans, before criticising the President, should think of the responsibility loaded on him of deciding "that great and tragic question."

"We, if patient, can refrain from criticism," he went on, while both cheers and hisses were heard. "I believe in the allied cause, but we must not forget that there are others in this country who see their fatherland oppressed and fighting for its life."

That was too much. Major Putnam looked at the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who sat on the platform and spoke later, and gave vent to a shocked "Oh, no." Booing started in a gallery and spread all over the hall. The cry of "Traitor!" was revived and there was shaking of fists. The noise was so deafening that Major Putnam, who was presiding, sprang to the edge of the stage, waved his arms and yelled:

"He's our speaker and you are here to give him courtesy. He will be answered later."

"Don't Talk of the Kaiser."

In the half silence a galleryite screamed at Mr. Bush: "You're representing the Kaiser! Don't talk about the Kaiser here!"

"No, talk about the King!" bellowed another man, and another voice of unmistakable nationality called "For shime, shime!"

Mr. Bush tried to say that he was being misunderstood, but it took all of Major Putnam's persuasion to quiet the hall, and then when Mr. Bush resumed "We are all Americans," a cry "No, you are not!" provoked another session of babel.

"I thought this was an American audience," said Major Putnam. "We are ladies and gentlemen."

That got Mr. Bush a respite from the jeering, and he managed to assure the crowd he was not pro-German but pro-Ally, but that if America was going to war it should do so seriously and "not thoughtlessly with bands and banners." The noisy part of the audience didn't like that either.

James M. Beck called the present situation the climax of a policy of shame. He insisted that the President needed no new authority to arm American ships and that the ancient statute forbidding a merchant ship to fire on a warship of a nation with which we are "in amity" was not an insuperable obstacle. He said the twelve Senators had "played the part of Catiline" and visioned Washington, if he could speak to Congress, saying:

"Let the flag of our nation again be borne beside its companion in glory, the tri-color of France."

Mr. Beck satirically suggested taking a collection and sending to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "thirty pieces of silver as a slight intimation of our opinion."

INDIA COTTON TARIFF STIRS ENGLISH TRADE

Protest of Spinners Brought Before Parliament and Defended as War Measure.

LONDON, March 5.—The difficulties of the Lancashire cotton trade, which has been in turmoil over the announcement that the Indian Government had decided to levy a heavy increase in the import duty on cotton goods, were brought up to-day in the House of Commons, where the question was asked "whether the increased duty is not contrary to the established practice and understanding between the Governments of India and Great Britain, and whether at a time when the price of raw cotton is higher than at any period since the American civil war such extra duties are not bound to cause serious injury to the English cotton trade, and whether the Government intends to take any action in the matter."

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in reply that while he was aware the new duties had brought up the old questions of protection versus free trade in India, he trusted that in these days of stress and strain he could appeal to those affected in England not to raise objections to a measure which was necessary if India were to render the greatest possible financial assistance to the empire.

The increase in tariff on cotton manufactures announced last week by the India Government amounts to 3½ to 7½ per cent., while the internal tax remains at 3½ per cent.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have decided to ask the Government to postpone the increase of the duty until after the war, or until the fiscal policy of the empire is decided at the imperial conference.

RUSSIA SUES FOR $1,368,000.

Action Based on Contract With Tennessee Copper Company.

Damages amounting to $1,368,000 were asked in a complaint filed yesterday in the Federal Court by the Imperial Russian Government against the Tennessee Copper Company and the National Surety Company. Failure of the Tennessee Copper concern to deliver 4,800,000 pounds of trinitrotoluol for use in the manufacture of war munitions is alleged as a basis for the suit.

The Russian Government, it is said, made an advance payment of $1,140,000 to the concern on a $4,560,000 contract. It was agreed that either party failing to perform its part of the contract should pay a penalty of 5 per cent. of the full amount. It is this penalty, together with the return of the advance payment, that the Russian Government now seeks. The surety company indemnified the Tennessee Copper concern on the contract.

SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Ministry Takes Action on Defeat of Neutrality Measure.

LONDON, March 5.—The Swedish Ministry resigned to-day, according to Reuter's Stockholm correspondent. At the request of King Gustave, however, the Ministers consented to remain in office in the hope of arranging the crisis.

The Swedish Government was defeated Saturday in a joint ballot of the two chambers on its request for the appropriation of 30,000,000 crowns to be used in preserving Sweden's neutrality. There was a joint majority of fifteen against the Government.

Premier Hammarskjold personally urged the passage of the appropriation.

WILSON ASSAILED BY GERMAN PAPERS

Hanover 'Courier' Calls Americans 'Dishonest,' 'Ignorant' and 'Bullying.'

ZIMMERMANN DEFENDED

Hamburger 'Nachrichten' Sees 'Plot' as Political Manœuvre of President.

THE HAGUE, via London, March 5.—The Hanover *Courier*, a copy of which has been received here, contains a vituperative editorial, full of personal abuse for President Wilson, the United States and Americans generally, in which adjectives like "dishonest," "ignorant" and "bullying" occur in every other line.

"What is in the so-called 'plot' that may not see the light?" asks the *Courier*. "Would they have us wait patiently like a dumb ox for the butcher's axe? If America joins our enemies we have a perfect right to deal with America's enemies."

The newspaper continues to the length of a column, making assertions concerning "American hypocrisy." The editorial concludes:

"The army widows and orphans commission rightly rejected Mr. Gerard's half million marks. We need no alms. To offer the widows and orphans of victims of American bullets a dole from blood money earned from them was an impertinence inviting a point blank refusal of the money."

Calls Plot "Manœuvre."

The Hamburger *Nachrichten*, which treats the revelation of the German plot as a "truly American" political manœuvre by President Wilson to get a majority of Congress to favor the arming of merchantmen, attempts in a lengthy editorial, on the ground of community of interests, to justify Germany's endeavor to secure a new ally in Mexico, for the disturbed condition of which country it blames American machinations.

"Whether Japan could be won over," says the *Nachrichten*, "we do not know, but we quite believe that meanwhile Japan is still at war with us and has not yet reaped the full benefit from its business deal with the Entente. All this is immaterial, however. It was merely a diplomatic pointer for the German Minister to Mexico on how to act should America declare war. That is at the bottom of the whole 'great sensational exposure' by which the House of Representatives was swept off its feet.

"When the House regains its composure it may see matters in a different light, for no one relishes being bluffed, especially when methods that are not clear in obtaining information have been employed."

Sees United America.

Count von Reventlow, formerly one of the most ardent advocates of unrestricted submarine warfare and a general supporter of extreme measures, writes in the *Tages Zeitung*:

"As a result of the publication of the German offer to Mexico sentiment, which has heretofore been divided in America, is now solidly behind the President. This circumstance or its possible results are hardly calculated to fill us with pessimism. However, those circles who have been basing hopes for the preservation of peace on divided public opinion in the United States are now forced to deplore the turn things have taken and to doubt the wisdom of the German policy, which, so far as Mexico is concerned, may be stigmatized as bringing a lighted match in contact with a powder cask.

"Viewed from this angle the offer to Mexico is wholly incomprehensible in view of Mexican conditions and the further fact that an allied Mexico held out no more promise than the one which would have exploited automatically a German American war. The offer of such an alliance would seem to rest largely upon a lack of intimate acquaintance with Mexican affairs and American relations. Those desiring a policy permitting a return of the United States to normal relations after the war cannot help but deplore the German alliance plan from this viewpoint alone.

"Mexico is a frontier neighbor of the United States and the German offer will not be forgotten so soon. It is to be deeply deplored that the Chancellor and Foreign Secretary neglected to seize the opportunity yesterday to express themselves concerning this episode and their political policies."

Action Is Supported.

In opposition to the *Tages Zeitung*, the *Lokal Anzeiger* strongly supports the policy of Secretary Zimmermann. The *Anzeiger* says:

"Americans have not the slightest reason to be provoked at our intentions. Without treachery which brought the German offer to the knowledge of the United States Government the Mexican Government would not have learned of it until after the United States had declared war on us. It is well known that President Wilson attempted to incite not only one but every neutral State to break off diplomatic relations with us. This was at a time when Germany had not committed a single hostile act against the United States, but merely because we were finally forced to make use of a weapon calculated to hasten the conclusion of peace. He has now no right to complain when we, too, are seeking allies who might possibly help us to thwart the step he aims to undertake against us."

Accuse U. S. of Intrigue.

Almost all the newspapers express indignation at what the Berlin correspondent of the *Weser Zeitung* calls the "vile treachery" whereby the instructions to the German Ambassador to Mexico fell into the hands of the Washington Government. This correspondent uses precisely the same language as the *Lokal Anzeiger* in declaring:

"The pleasing openness with which the state of the case is admitted from the German side shows that we have done nothing to fear publicity. No right thinking man can characterize our measures as hostility toward America."

The correspondent proceeds to accuse the United States of attempting to incite neutral States against Germany, and says further that the interesting revelation was received lately from Argentina that the United States attempted last year to drag the South American republics into the war against Germany and sting them into sharp action against German ships lying in South American harbors.

He accuses the United States of having, with the Entente, exercised the pressure upon China to which, he says, is attributable China's sharp note against the German submarine decree, which was "evidently inspired." He adds:

"It must be said with all clearness that the United States least of all has occasion to display moral indignation at Germany's action."

Next to this despatch the editor of the *Weser Zeitung* publishes an editorial regretting the whole affair, and asking what advantage to Germany an alliance with Mexico would be. The article is uncomplimentary to Mexico. The writer says that the German Government has seen the Anglophile influence increase in the United States, and declares that the German Ambassador must have been smitten with blindness if he did not recognise this, and with culpable levity if he did not oppose it by means promising some degree of success.

The Socialist *Vorwaerts* says the Reichstag Main Committee will discuss to-day with Foreign Secretary Zimmermann the Secretary's letter to Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister in Mexico, regarding a possible alliance between Germany and Mexico against the United States. *Vorwaerts* says the conception of the partition of America is staggering. Germany is justified in seeking alliances in the event of war, it adds, but it is quite another question whether it is expedient in all circumstances to do so, especially when the paths which must necessarily be followed are so uncertain as in this case.

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A pleasant way to end the evening—at the twenty act cabaret—from seven to one.
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Will continue To-day, Tuesday, their interesting sales of
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Dress Goods,
Misses' Spring Skirts,
Women's Silk Underwear
Household Linens.
Also the Annual March Sale of
Spring Dress Silks
Which provides decided economies.

Men's Styles
according to the newspapers
According to the newspapers, most clothing shops regard Fifth Avenue as their especial province, even as most milliners spurn any affiliations outside the Rue de la Paix.
But a Fifth Avenue style means something more than a Fifth Avenue location—it means a Fifth Avenue point of view and the ability to express it.
Franklin Simon & Co., who make their own clothes, employ a Designer whose genius was developed in a Fifth Avenue custom shop.
He is the embodiment of all that Fifth Avenue means in men's clothes.
He is saturated with the precedents and the traditions of custom-making.
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Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats
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HAND-TAILORED
at the price of those that are not
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Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

Saks & Company
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Announce a Final Clearance Sale of
Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats
¶ Large, comfortable coats of fancy Burberry Mixtures, Oxford Kerseys, and Black Broadcloth, handsomely lined with Mink, Muskrat, and Marmot, showing luxurious collars of Otter, Hudson Seal and Persian Lamb.
24 Coats.....were $100.....$69.50
5 Coats.....were $225.....$150.00
We have also planned a
Sale of Men's Raincoats at $6.75
¶ Guaranteed waterproof coats, made of rubberized Oxford grey double texture cheviots.
Automobile Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor

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Continuing today, the display and sale of
$50,000 Worth Men's Shirts
¶ An event planned to show the wonderful range of fabrics and patterns represented in our enormous stock of fine shirts, and to afford an unprecedented opportunity for selection to those who would show distinction in the choice of their shirts for Spring and Summer wear.
Stiff and soft cuff models with plain or pleated bosoms are shown in a profusion of colorings and fabrics at each price.
¶ In point of workmanship they are equalled only by the best of custom-made garments and in point of value they are without a peer in the Greater City.
Cotton Shirts, $1 $1.50 $2 $2.50
Silk Shirts, $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $6.15
¶ Some of the fabrics: Imported Madras, Linette, Soie' Brilliant, Saxcloth, Crepe Jacquards, Heavy Tub Silks, Japanese Mummy Cloths, Crepe de Chines, Silk Poplins, together with a host of other fabrics, representing the most exquisite shirtings created for Spring by the foremost looms of Europe and America.

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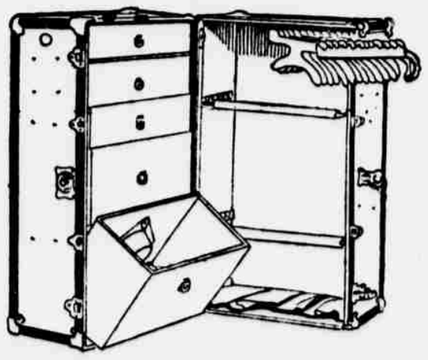

¶ A well-constructed, hand-riveted trunk, vulcanized fibre covered and bound, trimmed with heavily brass-plated cold-rolled steel. Top drawer is equipped with a special lock and bottom drawer has removable hat form.
See This Trunk To-day—In point of construction and capacity it has no equal at this price.
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