

14 MEN IN PLOT TO SLAY WILSON, AVERS PRISONER

Man Caught at Hoboken Con-
fessed to Two Big Explo-
sions, Police Say.

MURDER SCHEME FAILED

Detectives Think Captive Was Plan-
ning to Dynamite Ammu-
nition Cars.

(By the International News Service.)
New York, March 5.—Secret Service of-
ficers and a squad of police this afternoon
broke into a room in the Commercial
Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., and arrested a
man who gave his name as Richard
Kalb, 36.

A large supply of bombs, dynamite,
picric acid and nitroglycerine was
confiscated. According to Chief of Police
Hayes, of Hoboken, Kalb not only con-
fessed to having participated in the Black
Tom and Kingsland explosions, but agreed
to give the names of fourteen men who,
he said, were associated with him in a
conspiracy to assassinate President Wil-
son, in Washington, today.

Kalb is said to have told the secret
service men and police that "something
went wrong" with the plot against the
President, and that it had to be
abandoned.

Sixteen complete bombs were found
in Kalb's room and it was reported he
was working on another when the offi-
cers broke in. Kalb is said to have
admitted that the sixteen bombs were
to have been sent to Washington to be
used in an attempt on President Wil-
son's life.

Was Plot Agent.

Kalb was acting as agent in a plot
to blow up ammunition stores in sev-
eral cities in the United States, accord-
ing to Chief Hayes. Three other Ger-
mans were detained, but released after
being examined. Other arrests are ex-
pected.

Kalb was engaged in finishing a
third bomb at the moment of his ar-
rest. There were also a number of
powder discs new to this country, ac-
cording to city chemists who analyzed
them.

Chief Hayes declared he has evidence
that the bombs were for the purpose of
blowing up ammunition cars stored in
Jersey railroad terminals and not for
the assassination of President Wilson,
as a first report had indicated. The
police are already in possession of evidence
that implicates five or six men of prominent
position in German and German-American
societies in this city. The arrest of
these men may occur at any moment.

The arrest of Kalb was the culmination
of three weeks' detective work in
which the New York and Hoboken po-
lice co-operated with the United States
Secret Service. With news evidence gained
by the agents, the bodies are vigor-
ously continuing their investigation.

TO LEARN POWERS

Wilson Orders Legal Search to Fix His Status.

Determined to protect American rights
at sea, President Wilson last night sought
to fix the exact status of his power to
arm and convoy American merchant ves-
sels to brave the German war zone of
submarine ruffians.

At the same time, administration lead-
ers in the Senate planned their fight to
so alter the rules of that body—that an
opposing minority could not prevent the
Senate Sunday, will consider sid-
ing and amplify the President's powers to deal
with the international situation.

Secretary of State Lansing and Attorney
General Gregory made a close, de-
tailed study of the Constitution, and all
of the statutes from the inception of the
government, bearing on the question of
armed ships. There was a clear convic-
tion in Washington that the Cabinet law
officers, who expected to call on experts in
international law from private life to
aid their researches, would hold that the
Constitutional powers of the President
were sufficient to allow him to act.

The President urged the Cabinet mem-
bers for an early report on the matter,
and if they upheld his authority, it was
stated last night, there would be little
delay in placing government guns and
government gunners aboard the ships of
the American Line and such other Ameri-
can vessels as request similar protection.

Meantime, Democratic leaders in the
Senate, immediately after the new Upper
House organized in special session yes-
terday, called a caucus of Senate Demo-
crats to take up the question of altering
the rule of unlimited debate. The cau-
cus, which will name a majority leader to
succeed Senator Kern, who retired from
the Senate Sunday, will consider sid-
etracking all other business before the
Senate and concentrating Democratic ef-
forts in a fight for cloture.

11 COAST GUARD MEN DIE RESCUING VESSEL

Norfolk, Va., March 5.—Eleven men of
the coast guard cutter Yamazumi per-
ished in attempting to rescue the crew
of the stranded oil steamer Louisiana,
near Winter Quarters Light, it was
learned today.

In response to a call for help, part of
the Louisiana's crew hurried out to the
Louisiana in a small boat, fighting their
way through mountainous waves. Their
little craft had just reached the side of
the stranded tanker when a huge wave
rolled the lifeboat completely over-
board. The Louisiana, powerless to re-
scue, watched the life-savers perish
miserably.

The Finest Men's Furnishings
Edward E. Hurling
1245 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
"Watch the Windows"

GRIM FACED, PRESIDENT TAKES OATH WITH WARNING OF WAR ON HIS LIPS

BING! BANG! CRASH! PYROTECHNICS BLAZE AND DAY IS HISTORY

Aerial Battle on Monument Grounds, with
Glittering Fireworks, Followed by Band
Concert, Winds Up "Perfect Day."

MARSHALL GIVES RECEPTION

Vice President and Wife Give Dance to "Prep"
School Black Horse Troop, Who
Acted as Parade Escort.

With a rattling, smashing musketry of fireworks on the Washington
Monument Grounds last night a glorious day came to a glorious finish.

At the Willard, after the fireworks, the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall
gave a ball for the boys of the Culver Black Horse Troop, who served as
their escort in the inaugural parade, but the big wind-up of the day was on
the Monument Grounds.

A real smashing aerial battle was staged at the foot of the monument.
It started with a rattle like musketry fire. Then a terrific cannonade opened
up, with the booming of big guns. Bing! Bang! thundered the bombs.
Then—Crash! went the Marine Band and smashed into a Sousa march.
And so inauguration day of 1917 passed into history.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF SPEECH AT WILSON INAUGURAL

This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our
thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.
We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished
to wrong or injure in return.

We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim
to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm
in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demon-
strate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego.

The greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the
whole world for stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal
forces of mankind.

There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are
involved, whether we would have it so or not.

Peace cannot securely rest upon an armed balance of power.
The seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples
under rules set up by common agreement and consent.

National armaments should be limited to the necessities of national
order and domestic safety.

The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled,
and we shall walk with the light all about us, if we be but true to
ourselves.

Wilson Swears Fealty On Wind-Swept Stand; Speech Can't Be Heard

Reaffirming his fealty for "America
First" and speaking before an audience
thrilled with patriotism, and a united
purpose to support the Chief Executive,
President Woodrow Wilson took the
oath of office to uphold and defend the
Constitution of the United States for an-
other four years leader of the greatest
nation in the world yesterday.

There was no loud outburst of ap-
plause at any time in the short inaugural
address, but as the sun peeped from the
clouds when he rose to deliver his mes-
sage there was a spontaneous greeting
of hand-clapping that brought a smile
to the face of the President, and at his
conclusion there was another demonstra-
tion of approval equally as sincere.

A wind-swept platform kept the
momentous words of the President from
all except the few within the reach of his
voice, but Chief Justice White and other
distinguished guests on the dais, in-
cluding Mrs. Wilson and the President's
daughters, listened with rapt attention
to the address delivered under interna-
tional conditions that have not brought
the American nation so near within the
shadow of an impending war, since the
historic address of the martyred Lincoln
in 1861.

The President shook his head vigor-
ously at certain passages in his speech to
emphasize their importance. At the con-
clusion of his address Vice President
Marshall and Chief Justice White were
among the first to extend their congratu-
lations with a hearty handclasp. The
President said:

My Fellow Citizens:
The four years which have elapsed
since last I stood in this place have been
crowded with counsel and action of the
most vital interest and consequence. Per-
haps no equal period in our history has
been so fruitful of important reforms in
our economic and industrial life or so full
of significant changes in the spirit and
purpose of our political action. We have
sought very thoughtfully to set our house
in order, correct the grosser errors and
 abuses of our industrial, liberate and
 quicken the processes of our national
genius and energy, and lift our politics to
a broader view of the people's essential
interests. It is a record of singular vari-
ety and singular distinction. But I
shall not attempt to review it. It speaks
for itself and will be of increasing influ-
ence as the years go by. This is not the
time for retrospect. It is time, rather,
to speak our thoughts and purposes con-
cerning the present and the immediate
future.

Although we have centered counsel and
action with such unusual concentration
and success upon the great problems of
domestic legislation to which we ad-
dressed ourselves four years ago, other
matters have more and more forced
themselves upon our attention, matter-
lying outside our own life as a nation
and over which we had no control, but
which, despite our wish to keep free of

them, have drawn us more and more ir-
resistibly into their own current and in-
fluence.

It has been impossible to avoid them.
They have affected the life of the whole
world. They have shaken men every-
where with a passion and an apprehen-
sion they never knew before. It has
been hard to preserve calm counsel while
the thought of our own people swayed
this way and that under their influence.
We are a composite and cosmopolitan
people. We are of the blood of all the
nations that are at war. The currents
of our thoughts as well as the currents
of our trade run quick at all seasons
back and forth between us and them.
The war inevitably set its mark from the
first alike upon our minds, our indus-
tries, our commerce, our politics and
our social action. To be indifferent to
it or independent of it was out of the
question.

And yet all the while we have been
conscious that we were not part of it.
In that consciousness, despite many di-
visions, we have drawn closer together.
We have been deeply wronged upon the
seas, but we have still wished to wrong
or injure in return; we have retained
throughout the consciousness of stand-
ing in some sort apart, intent upon an
interest that transcended the immediate
issues of the war itself. As some of
the injuries done us have become in-
tolerable, we have still been clear that
we wished nothing for ourselves that
we were not ready to demand for all
mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom
to live and be at ease against organized
wrong.

It is in this spirit and with this
thought that we have grown more and
more aware, more and more certain that
we wished to play with the part
of those who mean to vindicate and
fortify peace. We have been obliged to
arm ourselves to make good our claim
to a certain minimum of right and of
freedom of action. We stand firm in
armed neutrality, since it seems that in
no other way we can demonstrate what
it is we insist upon and cannot forego.
We may even be drawn on, by circum-
stances, not by our own purpose or de-
sire, to a more active assertion of our
rights as we see them and a more im-
mediate association with the great struggle
itself. But nothing will alter our thought
or our purpose. They are too clear to
be obscured. They are too deeply rooted
in the principles of our national life to
be altered. We desire neither conquest
nor advantage. We wish nothing that
can be had only at the cost of another
people. We have always professed un-
selfish purpose and we covet the oppor-
tunity to prove that our professions are
sincere.

There are many things still to do at
home to clarify our own politics and give

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

TENSENESS HOLDS SWAY AS CROWD SEES WILSON ENTER UPON NEW TERM

Solemnity and Quiet, with Deep Undertone
of Unobtrusive Patriotism, Characterize
Inauguration.

FEELING OF IMPENDING WAR

Cold, Windy Day Adds Element of Unpleasant-
ness as Crowds Pack Avenue and White
Lot for Festivities.

Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, yesterday formally assumed the
Presidency of the United States for the second time.

Not in the memory of the present generation has an inauguration evoked
the spirit of solemnity, quiet, determined patriotism and apprehension which
hovered over the ceremonies.

An indefinable something dominated the day.
It was not truly an expression of patriotism, yet patriotism was the
keystone of the demonstration.

It could not be termed a deification of the President, yet among the
hundreds of thousands who saw him there was not one who did not stand
squarely behind him.

AMERICANS THROG LINE.
It was not fear, for Americans thronged the line of the parade.

It might have been expectation and an admixture of the many conditions
which tension and uncertainty will create.

The very air was tense. The general feeling that the nation soon was to
become involved in the European war would not down. The possibilities of
other troubles persistently churned about in the minds of people. And, in
accordance with the wishes of the President himself, the entire ceremonies
were as patriotic as was humanly possible.

Shoulders Heavy Burden.
Everyone unquestionably realized
that as President Wilson took the
oath of office he assumed the respon-
sibility and heavy burden of facing a
future fraught with dire possibi-
lities.

And the President gravely entered
upon his second term with a plea for
a united nation whether at peace or
at war.

The eventful yesterday has passed
into history, but its gravity will
linger long in the minds of not only
those who were in Washington, but
of this entire country.

As a glorious climax to inaugura-
tion day there was a blazing and
spectacular fireworks display on the
Washington Monument grounds last
night. It was one of the most elab-
orate efforts of its kind in the history
of inaugurations.

Crowds Disregard Cold.
The numberless crowds surged up
and down Pennsylvania avenue last
night in spite of the cold blast.

Thousands of people jammed Union
Station for trains home. Through the
whole night trains pulled out as
quickly as they could be made up.

One prominent feature yesterday was
the prohibition of the sale of liquors.
It was an uncustomary sight to see all
saloons closed on such a festive day.

There were fewer arrests than on
any previous inaugural day. The po-
lice found one of the most orderly
crowds ever known here for this big
event.

Restaurants, cafes, and hotels were
confronted with the usual problem of
feeding the army of strangers, and as
heretofore the situation was well han-
dled.

Surrounded by the pomp and splendor

of government, President Wilson took his
oath on the stand in front of the plaza
of the Capitol. His inaugural address
was brief and was read in eighteen min-
utes. Vice President Marshall took his
oath in the Senate chamber.

Parade Moves Up Avenue.
Following these ceremonies the parade
moved up Pennsylvania avenue and
through the magnificent colonnade of honor
where it was viewed by the President and
his party.

The parade had all the earmarks of a
preparations procession. It lacked the
long civic representation which had heretofore
been a feature.

Last night Washington was a sea of
light. The Capital, ablaze with flood-
light effects, stood out as an imposing
background for the Avenue illumina-
tions.

The most brilliant electrical display
ever arranged for an inauguration was
viewed at the court of honor last
night. It was a veritable fairland.
The scheme was arranged by the Na-
tional School of Fine and Applied Arts,
and was declared to be absolutely
unique.

Overhead the day was ideal, but it be-
came uncomfortably cold, and the strong
winds which blew caused no end of in-
convenience. The sand that had been
spread along the lines of march to dry
the streets was swished about until it
resembled a miniature desert sand storm.
Hats of spectators mercilessly were car-
ried out under the hoofs of horses and
feet of marchers.

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