

La Grande Evening Observer

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER --- PRINTS THE NEWS THE DAY IT HAPPENS

PHONE THE OBSERVER YOUR NEWS. MAIN 37

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PRESIDENT WILSON IS INAUGURATED

BIG CROWD CHEERS THE NATION'S HEAD

In the Presence of Thousands Woodrow Wilson Takes the Oath of Office. Inaugural Address Is Delivered. The Capital Grounds Are a Surging Sea Of Humanity.

Washington, March 5, (United Press)—In an open carriage drawn by four horses, in true colonial fashion, President Wilson at 11 o'clock drove through the great iron gates of the White House, down Pennsylvania Avenue, between massed lanes of frantic Americans, to the Capitol, where, after witnessing the swearing-in of his second-in-command, Vice-President Marshall, he was to take his formal oath of office.

Mrs. Wilson following a precedent set by Mrs. Taft, rode to the Capitol with her husband.

The President's carriage was surrounded by a personal escort of the 2nd cavalry, and was followed by the Vice-President's carriage, also drawn by four horses, escorted by the famous black horse troop of the Culver Military Institute of Indiana, Marshall's home state.

A third carriage contained the President's military aides and inaugural officials.

As the small party clattered down the flag decked way, storm of cheers followed him along the historic way. The President frequently arose and, hat in hand, acknowledged the acclamation.

Arriving at the Capitol, President and Mrs. Wilson and Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall were met by a special committee of Senators and Representatives and escorted to the President's room and the Vice-President's room, both just off the Senate chamber.

Immediately afterwards they proceeded under a distinguished escort of Congressmen to the Senate chamber. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Marshall were escorted to a specially prepared section of the Senate gallery, to witness the ceremony of swearing-in the Vice-President and the new senators. Custom forbids the floor of the Senate to women of all ranks.

Arriving at the Senate chamber, an attendant announced: "The President of the United States."

President Wilson entered and proceeding to the front of the chamber, was seated before the great marble rostrum of the Vice-President.

Here, Senator Salusbury of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate, administered the oath of office to the Vice-President.

As the brief ceremony, which inducted her husband into the second highest office the nation can accord, was completed, Mrs. Marshall, from the gallery waved a tiny handkerchief down to the Vice-President.

The Vice-President then assumed his chair as President of the Senate, and in turn administered the oath of fidelity to the incoming Senators. There were 32 Senators-elect or re-elected Senators to take the oath.

Following the ceremonies in the Senate chamber, the President followed by the entire company, proceeded to the East Portico of the Capitol, where the final swearing-in of the President was to be held.

A vast expanse of flag-draped stands completely covered the side of the great building.

Wave after wave of applause swept the stands as 1200 midshipmen from the United States naval academy swung up the avenue in close formation. Uncle Sam's embryo admirals—400 more of them this year than at President Wilson's first inaugural—were in full uniform, their heavy blue sea coats, brass buttons and white gloves, presenting a striking picture. And for sea-fighters, they found their "land legs" very well, as line after line passed in perfect formation.

Coming abreast the presidential stand, the middies saluted and received from President Wilson a cordial acknowledgment. Mrs. Wilson, and cabinet ladies with her, waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically.

The middies were followed by the West Point cadet corps—700 strong—in full regimental regalia. Their historic gray pea-jacket uniforms, crossed over the chest with white straps, and the tall grenadier caps, brought forth enthusiasm. Six companies of the young officers swept by. President Wilson also greeted them cordially.

Arriving on the presidential stand the president, flanked by the justices of the supreme court, governors of

FUNERAL OF GEORGE E. STODDARD IS ATTENDED BY MANY

A large throng filled the La Grande tabernacle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints yesterday afternoon at the funeral of George E. Stoddard.

Through a severe storm storm people came from miles around. From the church a number of men walked through the storm over the hills to the cemetery—among them were employees of the dead man.

High dignitaries of the Mormon church were present: Apostle James E. Talmage of Salt Lake City, who bore the message of sympathy from the president of the church; C. W. Nibley, presiding bishop of the church and business associate of George E. Stoddard and Melvin Ballard of Portland, president of the northwest states' mission of the church. The three men spoke.

The interior of the church was banked with flowers. The choir of the local tabernacle was augmented by Professor Edwards and 15 singers of the Baker church. Melvin Ballard of Portland and C. P. Ferrin of Grants Pass were the soloists. When Mr. Ballard sang the dead man's favorite hymn, "I'll go when you want me to go," there were many in the audience who recognized the truth of the theme as exemplified in the life of the man whose body was being prepared for burial. Life-long friends and associates of George E. Stoddard said that he never thought of self but was willing to do his duty each day as he saw it.

Bishop C. J. Black of the local tabernacle presided at the services and introduced Presiding Bishop Nibley, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., J. G. King, Melvin Ballard, Jas. E. Talmage and W. D. Hanks of Union. Bishop Black read a letter from F. S. Bramwell, formerly of this city but now an official of the Mormon church in Nevada.

"In that beautiful land, on that far away strand," sang the choir at the opening. It was the thread that ran through each speech: George Stoddard's spirit was in a more beautiful land than the one it had left.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth" was the first solo of Melvin Ballard, baritone. Through good enunciation the message of the poem as well as the musical thought of the composer was made clear.

C. W. Nibley said in part: "I was with him Tuesday. I thought he would get well * * * This is a time for faith."

"The attendance at this meeting shows what kind of a man he was * * * I never knew a bad thing of George Stoddard. He was a manly man. He was a clean, moral, virtuous man in all that these words imply * * *"

"I can't speak further (the speaker's voice choked). May God bless his family. Amen."

Bishop Nibley said he had known George Stoddard all his life. He said he counted him one of his dearest friends. Mr. Nibley and Mr. Stoddard were associated in business as well as closely related socially and in the Mormon church. The two men were interested in the Nibley-Minnaugh company at Wallowa, the Grande Ronde Lumber company at Perry, the San Vicente Lumber company at Santa Cruz, Cal., and other business companies.

J. G. King said that the life of the man in the small bronze casket was a call for men of character to fill his place. Mr. King referred to the



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heroism Mr. Stoddard had shown in his life, apparently an uneventful life of a successful business man.

Melvin Ballard said: "I never heard a man say an unkind thing of George Stoddard, nor him of any other man. * * * Whenever I find a man like George Stoddard I'll know I've found heaven."

C. P. Ferrin's solo followed Mr. Ballard's speech.

James E. Talmage, one of the twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, said: "I express to the family the sympathy of the department of the first president of the church and the general authorities * * * President Stoddard was held in very high esteem by the officials of the church. They recognized his sterling qualities and his influence for good wherever he went."

By special request Bishop Black asked Mr. Ballard to sing the dead man's favorite hymn, "I'll go when you want me to go."

Bishop Black read a letter from F. S. Bramwell to Mrs. Stoddard.

Benediction was pronounced by W. D. Hanks of Union.

Five sons and one brother of the dead man were active pallbearers.

The body was interred in the L. D. S. cemetery.

It is estimated that 300 people were in La Grande for the services yesterday afternoon. There were no services yesterday morning in the L. D. S. tabernacle. The body lay in state in the church building from 11 a. m. to 12 m. Hundreds passed in single file by the casket during the hour. The funeral services started at one p. m. Relatives and friends from Utah, Idaho and California and from different points in Oregon were present.

Many Here for Funeral.

The hotels and private homes yesterday housed relatives and friends of George E. Stoddard and family, here for the funeral. At the Hotel Sommer were: Leon Stoddard, Baker; H. S. Wade, Lostine; A. S. Shockley, William Pollman, Baker; Mrs. H. Thomas, Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stoddard, Howard Mortenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stoddard, Joseph Stoddard and wife, Baker; Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Stoddard, Quincy, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stephens, Moro, Ore.; M. S. Eccles, Spence Eccles and Robert Anderson, Logan, Utah. At the Foley were: J. D. Casey, Meacham; J. F. Nibley and J. F. Nibley Jr., Salt Lake City; Fred G. Taylor, Ogden, Utah; A. Thomas, Twin Falls, Idaho; C. H. Minnaugh, Portland; G. M. Cornwall, Portland;

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Supreme Court May Hand Down Railroad Decision Tomorrow

Washington, March 5.—(United Press)—The supreme court may decide the Adamson 8-hour law tomorrow.

The court meets at noon and the emergency legislation which President Wilson forced through congress to avert a nation-wide strike of railroad men which would have tied up the traffic of the country may be decreed constitutional or unconstitutional at that time.

Should this decision not be among those handed down tomorrow there is a chance that it may be handed down

next Monday.

Railroad men say that upon the court's decision in this case depends the amicable settlement or renewed fight between the railroad operators and the trainmen.

The law was to have gone into effect January 1, but pending the supreme court's decision the additional pay of the railroad men under its provision has been held up. If the law is declared constitutional the 400,000 railroad men will receive this additional pay.

PRESIDENT STARTS NEW WORLD PEACE PLAN

Sounds New Doctrine of Internationalism -- Urges American Unity of Thought and Action -- Suggests Peace is Soon Coming.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—(United Press)—President Wilson took office at twelve forty-seven. Swarms of secret service men surrounded him with the heaviest guard in the nation's history. Vice-President Marshall was sworn in at twelve five. Hundreds of suffragettes refused to participate in the ceremonies. Thousands of spectators overwhelmed the police. Cavalymen pushed back the surging crowd. The trip to the Capitol was a continuous and thunderous ovation.

President Wilson's speech sounded a new doctrine of Internationalism. He warned the people that the United States may experience a more immediate association with war. He urged unity of American thought, action and spirit. He started a new peace plan. He advocated the limitation of armaments and equal responsibility of all nations, maintaining peace and equality between all nations, destruction of the armed balance of power. He favored freedom of the seas. He solemnly suggested that peace was coming soon. "The shadows now lying darkly on our path will soon be dispelled." He announced armed neutrality would be the present American attitude.

"Yet this may not suffice. We may even be drawn to a more active assertion of our rights."

He said the United States did not contemplate conquest or national aggrandizement.

A hollow square of the second cavalry surrounded the President down Pennsylvania Avenue. Secret service men in automobiles crowded the armed guards also inside the square. A score of additional secret service men walked alongside the presidential automobile. It was the most war-like inauguration since Lincoln's. The weather was cold and the wind raw. The President wore his hat while speaking.

Luncheon Will Be Held At Noon Tomorrow

The business men's luncheon will be held at the Foley hotel tomorrow, promptly at noon. Those who wish to attend should notify George T. Cochran, chairman of the day. Senator Walter M. Pierce will be speaker of the day and will talk on some of the legislative matters of interest. The meeting is open to business and professional men of La Grande.

Parade Halts While President Has Lunch

Washington, March 5.—(United Press)—President Wilson concluded his luncheon at 2:20. He went directly to the reviewing stand in front of the lawn on the executive grounds. He wore a cutaway coat and gray trousers. The parade halted during luncheon and resumed march as President Wilson entered the stand.

THE WEATHER

Portland, March 5.—(United Press)—The weather forecast: "Fair, west winds, moderate."

CONFESSES TO PLOT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT

FRITZ KOLB IS ARRESTED AT HOBOKEN—HAD ENOUGH EXPLOSIVE TO DESTROY CITY.

Hoboken, March 5.—(United Press)—Fritz Kolb was arrested at the Commercial hotel opposite the German steamer piers and charged with bomb plotting. Sixteen bombs were found in his room. There were sufficient explosives to destroy the whole city. His accomplice escaped.

The police announced that Kolb confessed to a plot to kill President Wilson. He possessed quantities of nitroglycerine and picric acid. His arrest followed an investigation of the Kingsland munitions explosions. The police indicated that Kolb's activities formed only a part of a huge conspiracy.

Bomb manufacturing machinery was seized. The Commercial hotel

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Fifteen Coast Guards Perish Trying To Save Oil Tanker.

Baltimore, March 5.—(United Press)—Fifteen coast guards perished while attempting to resume the Texas oil tanker, Louisiana, stranded off Ocean City, Maryland. Two small boats were swamped. Four were saved. The Louisiana was pounding heavily in winter quarter shoals. She is believed to be a complete wreck.

German Troops Attempt a General Offensive.

Paris, March 5.—(United Press)—It is announced that violent German attacks on a mile and a quarter front were repulsed in the North Cauciers Woods. The enemy gained a small foothold. The assault centered on North Verdun. Terrific artillery preparation indicated that Germans attempted a general offensive.

Jim Minnaugh Succeeds G. E. Stoddard

Board of Directors Selects Wallowa Man for General Manager of the Grande Ronde Lumber Company.

James H. Minnaugh of Wallowa was named as general manager of the

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