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## VAST CROWD SEES WILSON TAKE OFFICE

### New President is Wildly Cheered.

### MARSHAL TAKES OATH

### Chief Magistrate Pledges Program of "Building Up."

### REVIEWS 30,000 MARCHERS

### Pomp and Glitter Mark Return of Democrats to Power.

Woodrow Wilson, former governor of New Jersey, was inaugurated on Thursday afternoon as the twenty-first president of the United States, the eighth son of Virginia to take that office and the first Democrat since the second election of Grover Cleveland, twenty years ago, to receive the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Just one hour before the oath of office as vice president had administered to Thomas Riley Marshall, former governor of Indiana.

Thus for the first time in sixteen years the Democratic party again, amid scenes of stirring animation and with impressive ceremonies, marked in the main by simplicity, and yet retaining that degree of dignity, with some of the pomp and spectacular display that inevitably attaches to the inauguration of a new president of the nation.

The elaborate ceremonies followed a fixed program covering over five hours. It began in the morning with the drive of William Howard Taft, the retiring president, the president-elect and the vice president-elect from the White House to the capitol, where until noon Mr. Taft occupied with the measures passed in the closing hours of the Sixty-second congress.

The inauguration of Vice President Marshall was practically coincident with the assembling of the new senate and the swearing in of the same senators. Following this came the chief ceremony of the day, the inauguration of President Wilson, before a crowd of many thousands at the east front of the capitol. Then came the return of the presidential party to the White House and the review of the inaugural parade by the president-elect, Mr. Wilson, and other members of the cabinet.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall had remained with their families at the hotels through the night. As the hour approached for opening the ceremonies they were joined by the inaugural committee, Messrs. Bacon and Overman and Representatives Rucker, Garrett and McKinley. To this committee was assigned the first function of importance in the proceedings, that of conducting the new president and vice president to the White House for the inaugural proceedings with President Taft, followed by the drive of the presidential party to the capitol.

The ride to the capitol. Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson occupied carriages with the members of the inaugural committee; Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, president pro tem of the senate, following immediately in another carriage with other members of the committee; more carriages following with members of the retiring cabinet.

Pennsylvania avenue and the main thoroughfares converging at the capitol were packed to witness this move of the presidential party to the capitol. From the White House to the capitol, steel cables strung along the sidewalk held back the spectators and all traffic was suspended.

At the capitol the committee of arrangements was ready to conduct the president and President-elect Wilson to the marble chamber known as the president's room, just off the lobby leading to the senate chamber. Others of the committee were at hand to conduct Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger to the vice president's room, at the opposite end of the senate lobby.

The arrival of the presidential party was a full hour before the time set for the inauguration ceremony. This was to give sufficient time to Mr. Taft to sign or veto bills pending in the last hour of the expiring Sixty-second congress. The cabinet of the outgoing president accompanied him, to inspect bills pertaining to their departments and to advise the president as to his signature or veto.

Meantime other thousands filled the seats in the big amphitheater surrounding the platform at the east front of the capitol, where the new president later took oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

The justices of the supreme court were scheduled to be the first to enter, but owing to the delay in proceedings, they were preceded by the diplomatic corps, as the diplomats were ushered into the senate chamber while all of those assembled rose. The justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice White, in their somber robes of office, presenting a marked contrast to the brilliantly garbed diplomats, followed.

The representatives of foreign nations were headed by Ambassador Jusserand, of France, dean of the diplomatic corps in the absence of the venerable Baron, Henselmüller, the ambassador of Austria, who is absent from his post on leave and is not to return.

Then, escorted by the president pro tem of the senate, and a committee, the incoming vice president entered

**WOODROW WILSON.**  
born in 28th President of the United States.



which Mr. Taft said goodbye to at Woodrow and left with Mrs. Taft for Augusta, Ga.

President Wilson Reviews Parade. The army of inauguration, 30,000 strong, swinging with measured tread to the blare of a brigade of bands, marched in review from the capitol to the White House, a magnificent scene of welcome to the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

High on either side of the avenue, its buildings and reviewing stands, were packed with humanity, rising from the solid masses along the curbs to the dense throngs in balconies, windows and store tops. And through this valley of humanity and color a martial host undulated and rolled along with the steady sweep of a great river.

As the procession took up the march, the noted Essex troop, of New York cadets, long straight lines of gray lacing the avenue, each line stepping as one man, heads up, chests high, plumes aflutter, rifle barrels glistening. An ovation greeted them.

Tramping close behind came the First Battalion of Army Engineers, the Second Cavalry, long straight lines of gray lacing the avenue, each line stepping as one man, heads up, chests high, plumes aflutter, rifle barrels glistening. An ovation greeted them.

Commanding no less interest than the West Point cadets came the midshipmen from Annapolis. In their regulation short navy blue jackets and tan leggings, the young sailors were received with waves of cheers.

Following in their division, made up of national guard details, Delaware's troops led, headed by the governor and his staff. New Jersey—President Wilson's own state—sent its entire organized militia establishment, including its battalion of naval reserves.

In line came the state troops of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Ohio and other states.

Indians a Striking Feature. Cadets from the Carlisle Indian school in their uniforms of cadet blue, were a subject of remark in contrast with the remnant of their ancestors, who arched wrapped in multi-colored blankets and in full feathers, and war paint.

Cadet battalions from the Virginia Military Institute and Culver Military Academy brought up the rear of that section.

The third division, made up of veteran and patriotic organizations, was a suggestive of the fast diminishing ranks of the veterans of the north and south. Both sections were represented, the nearby northern states and the District of Columbia furnishing the larger number of men in blue, with here and there the men in gray mingling with their former adversaries.

The fourth grand division, composed of civic bodies, was probably the most diverse of all. Two-hundred cowboys and Indians from Maricopa county, Arizona, performed a perfect wild west show along the line of march, throwing larvae, giving exhibitions of trick riding and broncho busting.

Tammany Hall, 1500 strong, headed by two bands, each "brave" topped with a "pure white silk beaver, and carrying a red, white and blue umbrella, accompanied by thirty-five "real" Indians in full tribal regalia, was marching at the inauguration of the first Democratic president in twenty years.

Slowly the chief justice repeated the oath as it is prescribed by the constitution:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Word for word, in the same slow measure set by the solemn chief justice, the oath was repeated by Woodrow Wilson.

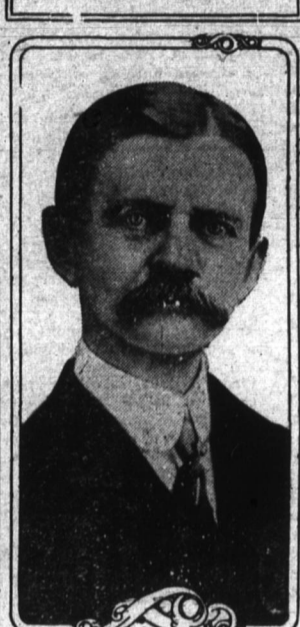
This was the transition from president-elect to president. The nation had a new chief executive and the government had passed from Republican to Democrat.

With the closing words of the oath a presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out the news that a new chief executive had been inaugurated.

President Wilson at once began his inaugural address, again being roundly cheered as he stepped slightly forward to speak.

The presidential party were then escorted to the White House, where luncheon was served, shortly after

**THOMAS R. MARSHALL.**  
The New Vice President of the United States.



William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York. For secretary of war—Lindley Murray Garrison, of New Jersey.

For attorney general—James Clark McKeynoide, of Tennessee.

For Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Hartson, of Texas.

For secretary of the navy—Joseph Daniels, of North Carolina.

For secretary of the interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.

For secretary of agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.

For secretary of commerce—William Cox Redfield, of New York.

For secretary of labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

To say that these selections as a whole gave the politicians and statesmen a new thrill in the shape of a surprise and an adequate conveyance of the fact, even William Jennings Bryan, who has the most important place in the new cabinet, admitted the selection when he asked about the personalities of three or four of the men. His interest justified the inference that he had not adequately conveyed by President-elect Wilson in selecting all the members of the cabinet.

The names of three of the men in the list were not even heard of in connection with cabinet places until Monday. They were Franklin K. Lane, a commissioner of interstate commerce; David P. Houston, an agricultural college president, of Missouri; and Lindley M. Garrison, vice chancellor of the New Jersey judiciary.

Bryan was not alone in seeking information concerning the identities of all three men. Every member of congress and politician at the national capital sought light of the same sort. It developed that the three men have been on the mental slate of the president-elect for two weeks and that not even his most intimate friends knew of it.

Lane seems to have attracted the attention of the president by his work in the interstate commerce commission in handling railway problems. Lane has never been conspicuous in partisan politics, though he is a Democrat.

Chancellor Garrison ranks high in the judicial organization of the home state of the president. He is a personal friend of Mr. Wilson, who holds him in the highest regard. Mr. Wilson had "pegged" Vice Chancellor Garrison for the place of attorney general. The evil has come to him to take the place of war secretary.

Season For Repairs. Build a shop, get some tools and let your boys learn how to use them. During bad weather, when work cannot be done in the fields, repairs can be made and the implements kept in good working order.

Cement Caution. Before laying a cement stable floor care should be taken to have the ground below properly drained and the foundation well constructed.

Brave Old Warrior. The colonel has seen a lot of war fare.

"Has he participated in a great many engagements?"

"Worse than that; he has been married four times."—Springfield Union.

Conflicting Emotions. "How happy a fellow feels when he has really repented of something wrong he has done?"

"Yes, and how infernally mad he gets when some other fellow recalls it to his mind afterward."

Logical. Little Dot—Oh, mamma, there's a sign, "Puppies For Sale." Won't you say me one? Mamma—Wait till you see a little older, dear. Little Dot—But they'll all be dogs then.—London Answers.

Every Way. "Did you tell that fellow we would proceed against him if he did not furnish the apartments?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well?"

"I left him fuming."

Fair Play. Mr. Spat—Now, if you'll just listen to me—Mr. Spat—Oh, you can't out-vice me! Mr. Spat—Probably not, but if we're going to spend the rest of the night in argument I want my share of the time.

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## WILSON'S VIEWS GIVEN TO NATION

### Inaugural Address of the New President.

### DEFINES PEOPLE'S DUTY.

First Obligation of Law is to Keep Society Sound by Sanitary and Pure Food Statutes and Measures Determining Conditions of Labor—Task Not Merely One of Politics.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson is as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives have altered their aspect as we have lately looked critically upon them with fresher, wakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long familiar and familiar staff of our convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Our Model Government. We see that in many things life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the best and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through the years as a model for many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much the good has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding city of nature without heed for the evil which has come. We have been worthless and impatient, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements—but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of life snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly. The years through, the growth and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its inflaming and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep and secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty of Americans Outlined. At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the dead with the good, the deluded and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impugning the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and to great. Our thought has been, "Let every man look out for himself; let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play and remembered it with pride.

But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great. We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

Things to be Accomplished. We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be restored, and here are some of the chief items: 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; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor and exploits the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water-courses undeveloped, waste places un reclaimed, forests unattended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals.

Society's Duty to Itself. Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for the better life. We have no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of duty. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be excluded in their lives, the very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep solid the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are our duties. We ought to do them, and not leave the others undone, the old fashioned, never to be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: To lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light of the shames from the hearth fire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable we should do this in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self satisfaction, or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Task Not Merely One of Politics. And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred—stirred by a solemn passion, stirred in the heart by the sense of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across the heartstrings like some air out of God's hand, for the good, for the right, for the better. We are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people for the better, whether we be spokenmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. There must be no rest for us until the forces of humanity, men's hearts walled upon men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fall to try? I summon all honest men, all patriots, all men of force of heart, to my side. God helping me, I will not fall them if they will but counsel and sustain me.

Geese Like Grazing Land. Geese live almost entirely by grazing. March lands that grow a plentiful supply of succulent grasses are excellent for them, provided such lands are adjacent to higher places where other grasses grow. A mixture of the grass growing in the marsh lands and that on the rough hillside makes a better pasture for them, but the land alone in almost every locality there are rough or waste lands that cannot be cultivated. These might be made profitable if used for pasturing geese. Marshy lands furnish a supply not only of rich, juicy grasses, but of snails, water beetles, worms and other things that geese eat in such places. Small flocks, toads and frogs are all eagerly eaten by geese.—Country Gentleman.

Good Time to Paint. An open spell, when it does not thaw and freeze much, is the best time to paint the house, or barn. The paint will dry in more slowly, there are no flies to bother, and the job will be a good one all around.

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