

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 my mind 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 a 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 latterly looked critically upon them with fresh, awakened 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 believed in and familiar, stuff of our own 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 beauty 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 a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to see 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 fine gold 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 bounty of nature without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful 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 lives 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 groans 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 intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep 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 bad with the good, the debased 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 impairing 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 be 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 up 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 altered, 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 without renewing or conserving 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 unreclaimed, forests untended, 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 existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their 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 sound 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 some of the things we ought to do 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 that shines from the hearth fire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it 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 by the knowledge 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 our heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy 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, whether we be indeed their spokesmen 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. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; 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 fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me.

HORSE ENDANGERS WILSON

Rears and Plunges Toward President's Carriage on Return to White House.
One startling incident took place on President Wilson's return to the White House on Tuesday.
A cavalryman's horse reared toward the president's carriage, and at one time it looked as if he would plant his forefeet in it.
A dozen troopers frantically rushed to grasp the bridle, while President Wilson calmly leaned out of the carriage and patted the frightened horse on the neck.

BRYAN HEADS CABINET

Nominations Sent to Senate and Are Promptly Confirmed.

President Wilson sent his cabinet nominations to the senate and they were promptly confirmed. Following is the list:

For secretary of state—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For secretary of the treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.

For secretary of war—Lindley Murray Garrison, of New Jersey.

For attorney general—James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee.

For postmaster general—Albert Sidney Burleson, 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 would not adequately convey the fact. Even William Jennings Bryan, who has the most important place in the new cabinet, admitted the sensation when he asked about the personalities of three or four of the men. His interest justified the inference that he had not been consulted 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. These were Franklin K. Lane, a commissioner of interstate commerce; David F. 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 publicist at the national capital sought light of the same sort. It developed that the three men have been on the agenda since the presidential election 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.

Vice 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. He finally prevailed on him to take the place of war secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina,
Department of State.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME—GREETING:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Franklin Perpetual Building and Loan Association, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Louisburg, County of Franklin, State of North Carolina, Wm. H. Ruffin being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution: Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 13 day of February, 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 13 day of February, A. D. 1918.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

State of North Carolina,
Department of State.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME—GREETING:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Jackson Tri-State Motor Car Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated on Nash street, in the town of Louisburg, County of Franklin, State of North Carolina, (B. Y. McAden being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this certificate of dissolution: Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 21 day of February, 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh this 21st day of February, A. D. 1918.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

HORSES AND MULES

We have had several to die, but all are well now and want to go to plowing. We have 60 head on hand. Come and come quick if you want to get first choice. All young and well broke and sold under a guarantee.

NOW GUANO

We have 25 different brands and any analysis you want, cotton seed meal, fish scrap guano, acid phosphate, kanite and nitrate of soda, top dressing and kelite.
See us before buying on time and sometime we will sell for cash.

Buggies, Wagons, Harness,

and all kinds of agricultural implements, Dunn, Dixie, Girl Champion plows, also Oliver 2 horse plows. We also sell meat, flour, hay, corn, oats, dry goods and shoes on time. See us before you make your bargain for this year. We want your business and want it bad. Come to see us when in town and talk your troubles. We will help you fix your business.

Hill Live Stock Company K. P. HILL, President

Mrs. Hall is now in the Northern Markets purchasing a big lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for the Big Racket and the 5 and 10 Cent Store. Look out for the announcement of her return and come in to see the new goods.

RACKET STORE

Louisburg Machine Works

You'll find at the building formerly owned and occupied by the McKinnon Bros., sales stables fully prepared and ready to take care of all your hard troubles, whether iron, steel or wood. Its shops are and fixtures are complete, and the object of its existence is to help you out of your troubles. Bring your automobile if it needs overhauling for the summer. We can make it good as new and repair any and all broken parts. Mr. W. C. Rodabush, who knows machinery as a father knows his child, is its popular manager and all work done is under his personal supervision.

We have spent several thousand dollars to get ready to serve you, and a visit to our shops and a look at our fixtures will convince you that we are thoroughly prepared for the repair business. Come to see us.

Louisburg Machine Works Inc. Louisburg, North Carolina

CAMEOS DID YOU SAY BARGAINS

If you have a cameo brooch that's been in the family for years, you are indeed fortunate for the cameo of your grandmother's day is in the height of fashion today. We're showing cameos of exceptional beauty, in quaint gold settings—all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. Most of them can be used for the brooch or pendant. Come in and see them.

FRED A. RIFF
Jeweler, Optician,
Engraving, Repairing, Louisburg, North Carolina

The Bargain Store
Jos. N. Ramey,
Proprietor