

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 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 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 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 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 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 land 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 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 hitherto 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 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 whether 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 hearts 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 fall 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.

The Drama of London's Fog.
There is a whole world of drama bound up in the chronicles of London's fog. This misty and mysterious visitant, far older than Gog or Magog, which used to visit the watches of the night when the metropolis barely lifted itself out of the surrounding marshes, has a fund of comedy as well as tragedy. Countless murders have been committed under its sheltering cloak; men and women have been waylaid, children have been torn from their mothers and wives from their husbands.—London Strand.

Jews Coming to Central Oregon

"The tendency among the Jewish immigrants to the United States to go back to the land is becoming more and more apparent each year," says Stanley Hero, of the Hebrew Immigration and Aid Society of New York, who is in Portland investigating conditions here with a view to stimulating organization and preparation for the immigration to the Pacific coast in coming years, says *The Oregonian*.

"Here in Portland I have found 50 families that are prepared and will soon go to Central Oregon to make their homes on the land; and another group is also forming for the purpose of going to found an agricultural colony somewhere else in the state. They are not poor people and they will be able to establish and maintain themselves upon farms with no material aid from charities or similar organizations—they go on the land independent. The fact that they are abandoning their present pursuits to take to the soil indicates that they are striving to become once more what the Jewish people were originally—an agricultural people.

"The Panama canal will undoubtedly bring to you a vastly increased amount of freight," continued Mr. Hero, "but I am doubtful if the human freight will increase at once to great proportions. Those who are here already and are sending for friends and relatives will probably prefer to have them come to the Atlantic ports and make the trip across the continent, even though the cost of passage may be a trifle greater."

The local organization of the Jewish charities is in excellent condition for taking care of incoming Jewish immigrants, in his opinion. The society in New York last year directed 74 immigrants who were bound for Portland. The Jewish population in Portland is estimated at 8000.

"The aim of our work is to lead the Jewish immigrant, by kindly and sympathetic handling, gradually to assimilate American customs, with due regard to the ideals that he may bring to America with him."

Mr. Hero holds that immigration flows toward the opportunities it holds out for the prospective immigrant along the lines of activity that the state places the most emphasis upon in its advertising.

Irrigated Land for Rent.
Improved irrigated land for rent in Powell Butte district. Apply to G. A. McFarlane, Redmond, Ore. 213-1f

I. O. O. F. Lodge meets every Tuesday night. Strangers welcome.
Geo. Noble, N. G.; Bert Barnes, V. G.; T. L. Coon, Sec.; C. B. Diswidie, Treas.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, February 18th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that George H. Ratliff of Prineville, Oregon, who, on January 10th, 1910, made Homestead No. 80769 and additional No. 81272, for s¹/₄ and lot 2, section 39, township 16 south, range 13 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 5th day of April, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses: Harry Van Meter, Frank Sands, Jacob Becker, Ernest C. Rimmel, all of Prineville, Oregon.
C. W. MOORE, Register.

Shoe Repairing.

Riggs, the Shoe Repairer, is located in first building south of Ochoco bridge, on east side of Main street, Prineville. Men's shoes half-soled with No. 1 leather for 90 cents per pair. Ladies' 60 cents per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. 213 Imp

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of George W. Barnes, deceased, that he has made and filed with the county clerk of Crook county, Oregon, his final accounting of his administration of said estate, and the court has set Monday, the 7th day of April, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the county courtroom in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting. At which said time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final accounting.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1913
WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Administrator of the estate of George W. Barnes, deceased. 227p

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, on the 19th day of February, 1913, upon a decree and order of sale entered in said court on the 21st day of October, 1912, in a suit wherein M. R. Elliott was plaintiff and W. F. Hammer and Fannie Hammer and R. L. Sabin were defendants, judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants, W. F. Hammer and Fannie Hammer for the sum of One Thousand Ninety-eight, two hundredths dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 31st day of August 1912. I am commanded to sell the following described real estate situated in the county of Crook, state of Oregon, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen in township twelve south, of range thirteen east of Willamette Meridian. I will on

Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by the said court, all the right, title and interest of the said W. F. Hammer and Fannie Hammer and R. L. Sabin in and to said above described premises, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the judgment of plaintiff and the costs of making said sale.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1913.
FRANK ELKINS,
Sheriff.
By D. H. Pepler, deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Larkin Weaver, deceased, to the creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against the same to present such claims to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.
Dated this 23rd day of Jan., 1913.
DAVID WEAVER,
Administrator of the estate of Larkin Weaver, deceased.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook.
In the matter of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree and order of sale of real estate made and entered in the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, on the 8th day of February, 1913, in the above entitled matter, authorizing, empowering and directing me to do so, I will on the

15th day of March, 1913, in front of the front door of the courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the following described real estate belonging to the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased, and all the right, title and interest the said John H. Jarrett had, at the time of his death, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 3 and 4 and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 5 in township 14 south of range 19 east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon, and containing one hundred and fifty-three and 84/100 acres, in one parcel and altogether, to satisfy the approved claims against said estate and the expenses of the administration.
This notice is published in the Crook County Journal of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, for four weeks by order of the Hon. G. Springer, judge of the above entitled court.
Dated this 12th day of February, 1913.
2-13
I. M. BUCHTILL,
Administrator of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.

Low Fares West

SPRING COLONIST PERIOD

Daily, March 15 to April 15

To All Central Oregon Points

ON



OREGON TRUNK RY.

CENTRAL OREGON LINE

FROM		TO	
Chicago	\$38.00	St. Paul	\$30.00
Peoria	37.00	Minneapolis	30.00
St. Louis	37.00	Duluth	30.00
Milwaukee	36.70	Kansas City	30.00
Little Rock	42.50	Omaha	30.00
Memphis	42.50	St. Joseph	30.00
New Orleans	48.05	Lincoln	30.00

Tell your friends in the east of the opportunity of moving west at low rates. Direct train service via Burlington Route, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Spokane, Portland & Seattle and Oregon Trunk Railways.
You can deposit funds with me and west bound tickets will be furnished people in the east. 213f

W. D. SKINNER, Traffic Manager, Portland, Ore.
Details Will be Supplied on Request H. Baukol, Agt. Redmond

THE HAMILTON STABLES

J. H. WIGLE, Proprietor
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Stock boarded by the day, week or month at Reasonable rates. Remember us when in Prineville. RATES REASONABLE. We have

Fine Livery Rigs For Rent

Statement of Resources and Liabilities of

The First National Bank

Of Prineville, Oregon

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts..... \$294,850 00	Capital Stock, paid in..... \$ 80,000 00
United States Bonds..... 12,500 00	Surplus fund, earned..... 50,000 00
Bank premises, etc..... 12,540 12	Undivided profits, earned..... 37,724 56
Cash & Due from banks..... 230,924 94	Circulation..... 8,600 00
	Deposits..... 285,009 43
\$521,434 19	\$521,434 19

B. F. Allen, President
Will Wurzwiler, Vice-President
T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier

CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Assets	Liabilities
Loans..... \$128,755 24	Capital paid in full..... \$16,000 00
Overdrafts..... 4,786 00	Surplus..... 14,000 00
Banking House..... 24,000 50	Undivided profits..... 1,673 06
Cash and Checks..... 88,421 76	Deposits..... 151,297 45
Total..... \$245,970 50	\$245,970 50

W. A. BOOTH, Pres.
D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres.
L. A. BOOTH, Assistant Cashier
C. M. ELKINS, Cashier

Express and Passenger Stage Line

Three hours between Redmond and Prineville, fare \$1.50.
Agent for Northern, Gr. Northern and American Express Co.
Office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 1:30.
Office at Pioneer Cream Co. 12-19

Jourdan & Son

I have three sworn enemies--

the drunkard, heavy drinker, and the man who craves rough, strong, high-proof whiskey

Cyrus Noble

Bottled at drinking strength

W. J. Van Schuyver & Company, Agents, Portland