

"NOT A TRIUMPH, BUT DEDICATION"

President Wilson So Declares Inauguration Ceremony.

Believes Country Ready for Change of Policy—Justice and Equal Opportunity for Workers.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's inaugural address 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.

We see that in many things that 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, 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 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.

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 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.

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 50 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; watercourses 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.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the wealth 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 of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children are 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.

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 hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that 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.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply 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 heart-strings 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 spokesman 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 must 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!

WILSON IS INAUGURATED

Greatest Crowd in History Witnesses Ceremony—Seventh Democratic President Now Holds Reins.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States today amid imposing ceremonies and tumultuous scenes of popular greeting. Standing at the historic east front of the capitol he took the constitutional oath of office, and in his brief inaugural address made a fervid appeal to all patriotic men for counsel and aid.

"This is not a day of triumph," he said; "it is a day of dedication. Here must 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."

Vice-President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber

President Taft bowed to the crowd as they took their seats in the center of the platform.

President-elect Wilson sat at the right of President Taft, while Vice-President Marshall took his seat at the left of President Taft at the edge of the platform and talked with Senator Bacon.

A burst of applause and cheers greeted Champ Clark as he passed on to the inaugural stand at the head of the line of house members.

Major-General Wood directed the closing in of the troops before the guests had all been seated and the crowd gradually edged toward the inaugural platform.

Speaker Clark leaned toward President-elect Wilson and the two shook hands, bringing more applause from the crowd.

Applause came from the crowds near the entrance of the capitol as former Speaker Cannon emerged, swelling



only shortly before, and at the conclusion of President Wilson's inaugural address the party hurried back to the White House, ahead of the inaugural procession, where Mr. Taft said goodbye to President Wilson and prepared to leave at once for Augusta, Ga. President Wilson shortly after took his place to review the procession.

While Vice-President Marshall was swearing in new senators and returning ones, the remainder of the company began the march to the stands on the east front, where the inauguration of Mr. Wilson was to take place. President Taft and Mr. Wilson were greeted with loud cheers as they came out the main door.

Immediately in front of the presidential platform Major-General Wood and his general staff held a space clear. Across the open space loomed a battery of nearly 100 cameras and motion picture machines, trained on the single spot where President Taft was to pass his mantle of office to President-elect Wilson. Back of the West Point cadets stood the Essex troop, President Wilson's guard of honor, and near them the Black Horse troop of Culver.

The troops were prepared to give way when the delivery of the inaugural address began so that the crowd might close in to hear the new president. There was a lull in the ceremonies as the company assembled.

A mild wind blew over the stands, and the West Point cadets and sailors ran about in little groups to relieve the tedium, while the presidential party slowly assembled. The east front of the capitol, sweeping down from the dome to the ground and out as far as the Congressional library and neighboring apartment buildings presented a brilliant scene of color. The weather still was cloudy, but there was no immediate sign of rain.

It was 1:11 o'clock before the procession to the stand had got as far as the diplomatic corps, so slowly did it move. This was because many remained behind to see new senators sworn in. President-elect Wilson and

into a large volume as William J. Bryan came forward with the other guests comprising the membership of President Wilson's cabinet. Governor Fielder, successor to President-elect Wilson as governor of New Jersey, came out to the stand with Senator Martine.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield, Representative Burleson, Mr. Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, Representative William B. Wilson, Professor Houston and the others of the new cabinet were escorted to seats as the crowd voiced its approval by cheers. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters took seats close to the square platform at the left. At Mrs. Wilson's request, Mrs. Marshall took a seat beside her. The two women walked forward to the rail to look at the crowd. The Wilson girls joined them.

"Oh, isn't it wonderful?" said Mrs. Wilson, as she looked out over the immense gathering that extended so far that faces were not recognizable.

At 1:29 the last restraint on the crowd was removed, and across the empty space of asphalt came a cheering mass of men and women waving hats, flags and coats upward in the direction of the president-elect. In a moment a dense sea of people touched the very edge of the inaugural stand, the military preserving their places with difficulty. Somebody in the crowd shouted:

"Three cheers for Miss Nellie Wilson," and a good-natured laugh went up.

The Wilson cabinet on the stand included all but James C. McInerney, the new attorney general, who had been unable to accept the invitation to be present.

President Taft, who had sat with a good-natured smile on his face as the crowd surged about, burst into a hearty laugh when some one yelled, "Where is Teddy?"

It was 1:34 o'clock when Chief Justice White stepped forward and the party arose and President-elect Wilson raised his hand to take the oath of office. Cheers which greeted the rising fell to a hush as the chief jus-

tice repeated the oath to the president.

Mrs. Wilson, seated on a lower level, climbed on a chair at the edge of the platform and peered up at her husband as he repeated the oath after the chief justice at 1:35 o'clock. In a moment her daughter, Margaret, pulled another chair forward and joined her. A moment later, as President Wilson began his inaugural address, Mrs. Marshall joined them and peered over the rail.

Lieutenant Commander Rodgers, naval aid at the White House, placed chairs for the other women and they stood on tiptoe for a near view of the proceedings.

While President Wilson was delivering his address, the first van load of the Wilson family's belongings reached the White House from Princeton. There were seven trunks, 11 suit cases, 11 umbrellas and several walking sticks. There also reached the White House a large cake, which graced the Wilson dinner table in the evening. It was surmounted by a brown donkey and a purple elephant.

President Wilson's voice at first failed to carry into the crowd, but as he raised it he secured close attention, which he held throughout the reading of his address. Although he had memorized much of his address, he adhered closely to the reading of the manuscript.

A burst of cheers greeted the President's declaration, "our work is a work of restoration," and it swelled into cheers and hats were thrown into the air when he said:

"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."

From time to time as the President spoke the sun peeped from behind the clouds and shed a feeble light on the scene.

A moment later the crowd voiced its approval in cheers at his declaration that "justice and only justice shall always be our motto."

A storm of cheers greeted the ending of his speech at 1:54.

William J. Bryan was the first man to shake hands with the President. He then shook hands with Mr. Taft. The party then prepared to head the procession back to the White house, and this time President Wilson sat on the right-hand side of the carriage. The procession to the White House started at 1:57 p. m.

Vice President Marshall returned from the inaugural stand to the senate. Mrs. Wilson with other members of the family party took carriages for the White House.

CONVICTS TO BE REWARDED

Good Roads Congress Would Give Incentive for Highway Work.

Chicago—The Fifth International Good Roads congress closed here Sunday after adopting resolutions urging the employment of convicts on public highways at a commutation of 10 days of their sentence for every 30 days of labor. The resolution reads: "We urge the adoption by every state of the convict labor system of Colorado, giving all available convicts the privilege of working on the public highways with a commutation of 10 days for every 30 days' work. We urge the state and national construction of post roads and the construction of a national Lincoln memorial highway, connecting Washington with the capitals of every state in the Union."

The next International Good roads congress will meet in San Francisco in 1915.

Probers Cannot Agree.

Washington, D. C.—The senate campaign expenditures committee made to the closing congress no report upon its exhaustive inquiry into campaign expenditures for 1904, 1908 and 1912, and into the relations of John D. Archbold and the Standard Oil company with members of congress and Federal officers. Members of the special committee have found it impossible to agree upon the report, and the question is to be carried over to the new congress, when it is believed better progress can be made.

Election Better On Hike.

Portland, Maine—Leading a 22-year-old donkey and wearing a khaki uniform, B. H. Anderson, of Butler, Pa., left Portland Tuesday to settle an election bet on Theodore Roosevelt by walking from this city to Portland, Oregon. Anderson, who was a page in the national house of representatives in 1901, was a follower of Colonel Roosevelt and laid a wager on his election. The distance Anderson will lead the donkey is 4300 miles, and he expects to complete the journey in eight months.

Jail Preferred To Wife.

Des Moines, Ia.—John Davis was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary in the District court here Monday for wife desertion, after he had told the judge that he preferred hard labor in prison either to returning to Mrs. Davis or contributing to her support. Davis was in court a week ago and was given that much time to determine which he would prefer—imprisonment or reconciliation. His liberty on a bond of \$1000 was offered him.

Foreign Steamers Fired On.

Constantinople—French and Italian steamers passing Charkel have been fired upon by the Bulgarians. One Italian vessel was badly damaged and as a consequence was beached. It is reported that British vessels also have attracted the fire of the Bulgarians.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Fire swept the town of White Plains, N. Y., causing \$700,000 loss.

A Kansas sexton dropped dead of heart disease in a grave he was digging.

Snow and cold have almost stopped the fighting between Turks and Bulgarians.

The first Alaskan territorial legislature met at Juneau, March 3, with 24 members.

Taft's last day in the White House was one of the busiest and apparently happiest of his administration.

The senate voted to promote three colonels in the army, and turned down several other Taft appointments.

Fire destroyed almost the entire town of Numazu, Japan, burning two thousand houses and causing \$3,500,000 loss.

More than 600 Indiana suffragettes stormed the legislature and a resolution was introduced granting full suffrage rights to women.

American officers at Douglas, report the discovery of a plot to capture Douglas, New Mexico, and Agua Prieta, Mexico, by Mexican rebels.

Dr. Freidmann has been informed by New York medical authorities that he must have a physician's license in order to administer his tuberculosis serum in America.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, bitterly assails the Mexican border policy of the United States, declaring the troops are a menace instead of a protection to residents.

A ship's butcher was arrested by customs officials at Honolulu trying to get ashore with a big string of sausages, which were found to be stuffed with about \$4,800 worth of opium.

The congressional conference committee has allowed \$1,000,000 for a new postoffice building at Portland.

The great suffragist parade in Washington was forced to fight its way along the entire line of march, jeers and insults meeting them on all sides.

Portland Rose Festival plans for 1913 to cost \$100,000 are announced.

Society women of Corvallis, Or., have agreed not to go above a \$7 limit for hats.

Eastern Oregon farmers traveled 100 miles to attend the college course for farmers at Burns.

President Taft pardoned four Federal prisoners on account of their previous good character.

All requests for tuberculosis serum are being refused until the U. S. surgeon-general has made satisfactory tests.

British merchants resent the Chinese war on the opium trade, as it is injuring also the trade in opium from India.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86¢; 86¢ per bushel; bluestem, 98¢; 98¢; forty-fold, 88¢; red Russian, 85¢; 85¢.

Barley—Feed \$23.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50; 26.50. Millstuffs—Bran, \$21.25 to 21.50 per ton; shorts, \$23.25; middlings, \$30.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$15.00 per ton; mixed, \$10.00; 12.50; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6.00.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.00. Apples—Spitzenberg, extra fancy, \$1.25; 1.50; choice, 75¢; 1.00; Yellow Newtown, extra fancy, \$1.25; 1.50; choice, 75¢; 1.00; Winesap, extra fancy, \$1.25; 1.50; Red Cheek Pippin, extra fancy, \$1.25; 1.50; Arkansas Black, extra fancy, \$1.15; 1.50; Baldwin, extra fancy, \$1.00; 1.50; choice, 75¢; 1.00; Rome Beauty, \$1.25; 1.50; small sizes, all varieties, less; Ben Davis, etc., common pack, 50¢; 60¢.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; celery, \$2.50; 4 crates; peppers, 30¢ per pound; rhubarb, \$2.75 per box; sprouts, 10¢; tomatoes, \$2 per box; garlic, 5¢; 6¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢; 1.00 per sack; parsnips, 90¢; 1.00; carrots, 90¢; 1.00.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack. Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, 50¢ per hundred. Poultry—Hens 16¢; broilers, 22¢; turkeys, live, 18¢; 20¢; dressed, choice, 25¢; ducks, 17¢; geese, nominal.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 19¢ per dozen; current receipts, 17¢; 18¢. Butter—Oregon creamery cubes, 37¢ per pound; prints, 39¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢; 10¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 14¢; 14¢ per pound. Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 16¢; 18¢ per pound; 1913 contracts, 15¢.

Wool—Early shorn, east of mountains, 15¢; 20¢ per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50; 8; good, \$7; 7.30; medium, \$6.50; 7; choice cows, \$6.50; 7; good, \$6.50; 7; medium, \$5.50; 6; choice calves, \$8; 9; good heavy calves, \$6.50; 7.50; bulls, \$5.50; 6.

Hogs—Light, \$8; 8.50; heavy, \$6.50; 7.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5; 6.50; ewes, \$4; 5.25; lambs, \$6; 7.15.

Castro Refuses Honors.

Washington, D. C.—General Cipriano Castro, exiled ex-president of Venezuela, joined the crowds on the streets and from the pavement viewed the inauguration ceremonies. Two reviewing stand seats had been offered him by friends, but were declined, the exiled president preferring to mingle with the crowds. General Castro said he was much impressed with the ceremonies as giving a phase of American public life with which he was not familiar. The general left for New York after the inauguration.

Nebraskans Exultant.

Lincoln, Neb.—Democratic members of the Nebraska legislature held an "inaugural dinner" at which there were felicitations on the inauguration of a Democratic president and vice president. The dinner was informal. The dinner is regarded as preliminary to the annual banquet to be held here on the 53d birthday anniversary of William J. Bryan. Definite announcement was made that Mr. Bryan will come from Washington to attend the banquet and that other party leaders of the nation would attend.

Madero's Guard Promoted.

Mexico City—Major Cardenas, who was in charge of the escort of Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez on the day they were killed, was promoted from the rural guard to the same rank in the regular army. A general inclination to recognize General Huerta's administration is being manifested by the rebels in all parts of the republic. Nearly all the rebel leaders have now fallen in line. Many of the rebels, however, display sensitiveness in regard to the amnesty bill, which they say wrongly implies their defeat.