



The Bicycle Season

Has opened up early this year on account of the FINE WEATHER which we are having.

1913 finds us especially WELL EQUIPPED, both in the STORE with a large line of BICYCLES, and in the SHOP with a competent REPAIR FORCE, and every facility for fine work of all kinds.

Our New Line

Comprises the well-known DAYTON, DAYTONIA, HARVARD and PIERCE makes, some of which have already been received from the factory, but more are on the way.

Bicycle Sundries

We have also JUST RECEIVED a large line of sundries from which you will be able to select anything you need in that line.

Don't Forget

That we do an EXCHANGE business in bicycles, and will take your old wheel as part payment on a new one.



PRESIDENT WILSON THINKS IN HEADLINES

Message Is Epigrammatic and Virile and Outlines a Vigorous Policy.

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 this 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 in 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 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 moaning 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 with out 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 get on. Our thoughts have been "let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery by which we made it impossible that any of 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 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; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, 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.

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 right 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

The Strollers Quartette

at the Christian Church

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 8 p. m.

A Splendid Attraction

Admission, 50c

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 hearthfires 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, stirred by a sodden 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, 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 on 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 patriots, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

Spaulding Company Wins.

In an opinion written by Justice Moore the supreme court today reversed the opinion of the lower court in the case of the Spaulding Manufacturing Co., against John H. McNary, district attorney in the fifth district, and B. F. Mulkey, district attorney in the first judicial district. The Spaulding company was the appellant in the case.

The litigation arose over the beginning of proceedings against the Spaulding company by the district attorneys for the alleged violation of a statute in traveling about over the country selling and delivering buggies. The company brought an injunction against the attorneys to prevent the maintenance of the criminal proceedings.

The opinion of the supreme court holds that the statute which was involved is an attempt to exact a tax on interstate commerce, and for that reason cannot be applied to the Spaulding company.

The man who comes into your office and makes himself at home isn't necessarily a self-made man.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

Sebastian Burnett.

Arrangements have been made whereby it is possible that music-lovers of this city will have the opportunity of hearing Sebastian Burnett, the famous American operatic tenor who has achieved great fame in opera centers of Europe, at an early date. Mr. Burnett, whose appearance on the Pacific coast has been in the nature of a triumphal march, has won the most lavish praise from leading critics and music-lovers for his splendid voice and wonderful training. Mr. Burnett will, with his company, appear at the Grand opera house Saturday night, March 8.

Elaborate claims were made for Mr. Burnett before his Aberdeen appearance—claims which had failed in his rendition of the exceedingly difficult and varied program outlined would have meant but indifferent success for him throughout the Pacific Northwest. That he "made good" in the fullest sense is borne out by criticisms following his appearance.

Mr. Burnett is the pupil of the greatest of all masters, Jean de Reszke, under whom he studied for several years, interspersing his studies with short professional appearances with leading opera companies of Milan, Florence, Paris and Berlin. He studied dramatic art under M. Isardone, foremost in his profession on the continent and repertoire of Italian opera Mr. Burnett pursued under that superb orchestra leader, Lombardi, of Florence.

It was definitely announced by Mr. Burnett's contracting manager, who was in the city, that his appearance here is entirely contingent upon a guarantee. Leading music-lovers have taken charge since this understanding was reached, and it is anticipated that requirements will more than be met.

Mr. Burnett is a master of dramatic art and sings with an almost perfect diction—a thing that few opera stars can say. His English, French, German and Italian are equally excellent. The majority of numbers that

are planned for this concert are songs and arias in English that the people love and can understand.

Mr. Burnett has with him two splendid artists, pianist and cellist, who will appear in solo as well as accompaniment.

Mr. Ford's Temper.

My, but he has a terrible temper! Mr. Ford's temper is painfully apparent. He is naturally a gentleman, but his ungenerous temper makes him most brutal. His young wife is almost driven to despair when Ford takes exception to the attention shown her at an evening reception which they are giving at their home. He flies into such a passion his behavior drives their friends in horror from the house.

One evening his wife is cleaning a pair of gloves, and, placing them on a pair of hand forms, stands them in the window. The shade being down, the shadow of Mr. Ford can be seen wildly gestulating, apparently striking his wife. A policeman passing the house sees his actions, and when Mr. Ford appears to fall upon the floor, sees the false hands in a supplicating attitude. He immediately summons other policemen, and they try to break into the house.

Mr. Ford, hearing the banging on the door, rushes downstairs. They point to the window and he rushes upstairs to his wife's room, followed by the policemen. When they see the harmless forms they all indulge in a hearty laugh at the expense of the over-zealous officer. This turn of affairs brings Mr. Ford to a full realization of his prevailing fault. He solemnly promises his wife to mend his ways.

A Cure For Eczema

Eczema in any form, whether a cute or chronic, is easily and rapidly overcome by the use of Meritol Eczema remedy. Gives positive relief when all others fail, and we heartily recommend it to any sufferer. Capital Drug Store, exclusive agents.

Most people either have brains, or they have them and don't know how to use them.



Wall & Kid, Leading Bill at the Bligh.

The Call of the Season

NEW NOVELTIES IN SPRING FOOTWEAR

THIS SPRING SEASON OPENS WITH POPULAR DEMAND FOR NEW FEATURES MORE CLAMOROUS THAN EVER.

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NEW COLORS OF GRAY AND BROWN, CHAMPAIGNE, WHITE, IMPERIAL AND BLACK BUCK PUMPS, NEW CHAMPAIGNE KID-SKIN BUTTON BOOTS, PATENT COLT WHITE BUCK TOP BUTTON BOOTS, BLACK BUCK CLOTH OR BULL KID TOPS, AND WHITE NUBUCK BUTTON BOOTS.

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Scene from the Musical comedy "Mutt and Jeff," appearing at the Grand Opera House Wednesday, March 6.

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