

Inauguration of Democratic President and Vice-President

THE NEW CABINET

The new cabinet was announced as follows:

Secretary of state—William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska.

Treasury—William G. McAdoo, New York.

War—Lindley M. Garrison, New Jersey.

Attorney general—James McReynolds, Tennessee.

Postmaster general—Representative Albert Burleson, Texas.

Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.

Interior—Franklin M. Lane, California.

Agriculture—David R. Hueston, Missouri.

Commerce—Representative W. M. C. Redfield, New York.

Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall became vice president March 4th. President Taft and President-elect Wilson left the White House for the capitol shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. In the carriage with them was Senator Crane of Massachusetts and Senator Bacon of Georgia. Vice President-elect Marshall, accompanied by several members of congress held a seat in the carriage following. The party went to the senate chamber where at the request of Mr. Wilson prospective members of his cabinet were given seats on the floor. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Marshall occupied seats in the gallery. Chief Justice White administered the oath of office to Mr. Marshall after which the new vice president delivered his address which will be found on page 14 of this issue.

Then began the procession from the senate wing of the capitol building to the great amphitheatre at the east front of the capitol. Chief Justice White, accompanied by other members of the supreme court first entered the stand. President Taft and President-elect Wilson next appeared. The great crowd cheered and the stand rapidly filled with the members of the new cabinet, members of the Wilson and Marshall families and distinguished members of congress. Following is an extract from the Associated Press report:

Promptly at 1:35, when Chief Justice White rose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with right hand upraised to heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself. The first lady of the land could not see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl Mrs. Wilson moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rogers, the president's naval aide. Grasping the railing she stood there gazing at the president as he kissed the Bible and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor joined her, but Miss Jessie remained sitting throughout the address.

When the new president swore to uphold and defend the constitution he stooped and kissed the open Bible, held in the hands of James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the supreme court. His lips touched the page, turned to at random and fell upon the 119th psalm, 43d and 48th verses, inclusive. The verses, beginning with the forty-first, are these:

"Let thy mercies come also unto men, O Lord, even Thy salvation, according to Thy word.

"So shall I have herewith to answer him that reproacheth me for I trust in Thy word.

"And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth for I have helped in Thy judgments.

"So shall I keep Thy law continually forever and ever.

"And I will walk at liberty, for I seek Thy prophets.

"I will speak Thy testimonies also before kings and will not be ashamed.

"And I will delight myself in Thy commandments which I have loved.

"My hands also will I lift up unto Thy commandments, which I have loved; and I will meditate in Thy statutes."

Throughout his address President Wilson was cheered frequently by the people immediately in front of the stand who could hear him. They were permitted to crowd in the space cleared just before he began his speech. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"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 so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

The seats immediately behind the president, vice president and their families were occupied by many people who are to be conspicuous in the new administration. William J. Bryan, the new secretary of state, and Mrs. Bryan were in the center of the new cabinet group.

While the president's concluding inaugural words were tossed in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring president clapped his hands and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a broadening smile, "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We all will be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan. There they stood, Taft, standard bearer of a vanquished party after sixteen years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain, and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the forces of party but the forces of humanity."

It was a political picture far beyond imaginings of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts, whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

After the parade Mr. Wilson was escorted back from the reviewing stand to the White House by military and naval aides. It was the first touch of the military in his new home.

Mr. Wilson rested for an hour and dressed for the dinner at a nearby hotel given him by the class of 1879 at Princeton of which he was a member.

One of the last official acts of President Taft was to approve the bill creating the cabinet office of Secretary of Labor. A pretty incident is told in an Associated Press dispatch from Columbia, S. C., as follows:

"As a tribute to President Woodrow Wilson, the graves of his father and mother in a cemetery here were covered with flowers today by the ladies' church society."

A dramatic scene enacted as President-elect Wilson arrived at the White House to join President Taft in the journey to the capitol building is described by the United Press correspondent in this way:

"The Princeton students, marching in, formed in a big section directly in front of the portico arriving just as Wilson was stepping out of his carriage. A cheer leader, with an orange and black baton stepped to the front of the massed crowd of fellow students. He raised his arms and then there burst forth the thrilling strains of "Old Nassau." Wilson had not seen the preparations for this but as the first strain of the old Princeton anthem came to his ears, he turned quickly. He doffed his hat, clicked his heels together and with Colonel Crosby and Lieutenant Commander Timmins, Taft's military and naval aides flanked on either side stood at 'attention.' It seemed as though tears almost welled up in his eyes—his face was transfigured with emotion. When the chorus had died away he lifted his silk hat waved it to the boys and then turned into the White House."

Referring to the proceedings of the early morning the United Press report says:

William Jennings Bryan called today with William McCombs, to see Mr. Wilson. The president-elect greeted both with a hearty wel-

(Continued on Page 14.)

THE CUMMINS REPORT

Speaking through Senator Cummins, the inter-state commerce committee of the senate has made the report attacking the "rule of reason" decision of the United States supreme court affecting the Sherman anti-trust law. The Cummins report is described by the Nashville Tennessean in this way:

"This criticism of the court's position in this matter follows closely the character of criticism indulged in by Justice Harlan, who, in a minority opinion, widely differed from the majority, holding that the "rule of reason" as applied by his associates on the bench was judicial legislation pure and simple.

"The ablest and at the same time the severest critic the 'rule of reason' decision has yet had was the great jurist and statesman, Justice Harlan, who was himself a member of the court which had rendered the remarkable decree, and now a committee of senators, in a thoughtful and matured report, point to the dangers of uncontrolled and unguided judicial discretion, making emphatic demands for amendments to the Sherman law to remove from the courts the power to determine what are "reasonable" restraints of trade.

"In commenting upon the decision of the court in the Standard Oil case, in which the 'rule of reason' was applied, this report says the committee 'is unwilling to depose in that court or any other court the vast and undefined powers which it must exercise in the administration of the statutes under the rule which it has promulgated;' that such a rule 'substitutes the court in the place of congress, for whenever the rule is invoked the court does not administer the law, but makes the law,' and that 'if it continues in force the federal courts will, in so far as restraint of trade is concerned, make a common law for the United States just as the English courts have made a common law for England.'

"The report says that it is inconceivable, in a country that is governed by a written constitution and statute law, that the courts can be permitted to test each restraint of trade by the economic standard which the individual members of the court may happen to approve.

"Here is a warning, which it would be well for the greatest court in the land to heed:

"If we do not speedily prescribe, in so far as we can, a legislative rule by which to measure the form of contract or combination in restraint of trade with which we are familiar, or which we can anticipate, we cease to be a government of law and become a government of men; and, moreover, of a very few men, and they appointed by the president."

"When Justice Harlan broke away from the majority of the court and delivered his noted philippic on judicial legislation those who favored such enlarged powers for the courts said that he had weakened under the weight of his accumulated years; but this was not true, for he was vigorous in both mind and body, powerful in his knowledge of constitutional law and the principle of representative government, clear of vision and strong of conviction. He blazed the way that others will now feel honored to follow, for it would not be surprising to see the legislative branch of the government reclaim from the courts the unimpaired power to legislate within the limitations of the constitution without its work being modified or destroyed by the judicial application of 'the rule of reason.'"

The Cummins report will meet with commendation at the hands of progressives of all parties. It is to be hoped that it will speedily meet with the approval of the American congress through the enactment of an amendment which will make it clear that the law-making power does not intend to surrender its authority with respect to legislation to another branch of the government. Such an amendment will have the effect of serving notice upon all whom it may concern that when the American people undertake to enact laws against specified evils they will not tolerate the idea that there can be such a thing as "reasonable" monopoly any more than that there could be "reasonable" highway robbery.

"Private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable" says the democratic platform; and upon this clear-cut declaration progressives of all parties may unite for the common good.

We can not go backward in this nation. Statesmen and all other leading citizens may try to go backward, but there is a widespread public opinion and intelligence which acts as a ratchet. This ratchet will permit forward movements, but absolutely blocks backward ones.—The Farmer.