

WILSON TAKES OATH AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page One.)

Good morning, gentlemen," returned Mr. Bryan with a broad smile and then he went to call on Mr. Marshall, who has a suite in the same hotel.

Secretary Taft's visit to the White House was to determine when President-elect Wilson's nomination should be sent to the senate. It was decided, as the senate would not be in session immediately after Mr. Wilson takes the oath, the nominations would be sent to the senate.

The ride to the White House was finished between cheering lines of the students. The party whirled up the drive to find President Taft waiting to welcome the incoming president and vice president on the front porch.

President Taft, having in mind the incoming president's desire for simplicity, escorted him to the East room of the White House instead of the Blue room, which is the formal reception place of dignitaries.

At 10 o'clock the ride to the capitol began. In the first carriage were President Taft and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Taft occupying the right hand seat.

The party proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue slowly until it neared the capitol, and then the four black horses drawing the presidential carriage broke into a trot and the troopers escorting it started their horses in a canter.

The carriage and their escorts whirled up to the main entrance of the capitol to the greetings of the massed multitude in the stands, and the less fortunate who were perched on every point of vantage or packed into all available spaces.

President Taft and Wilson were at once escorted to the president's room, where Mr. Taft at once took up the work of signing bills. Mr. Marshall went to the vice president's room accompanied by members of the committee and was met by President Pro Tem Galvin.

Text of President Wilson's Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson delivered his inaugural address from the platform at the east front of the capitol immediately after taking the oath of office as president of the United States. He said:

"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 office 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 today to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interest the occasion."

"It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party is not the end, 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 lately 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, sitting 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 genius of the people as a whole. 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 time as an example to the world. It is a system that will endure against foundations change, against storm and accident."

Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance. Evil comes with Good.

"But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come incalculable 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, seeming to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievement, 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 has 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 good, the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to debase, 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, while 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."

Sober Second Thought. "We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness and self-interest are flung away, and we are left with the simple truth that we must look out for the good of the whole, and not for the good of the few. We must remember that we are not merely individuals, but that we are members of a community, and that our actions affect the lives of our fellow-citizens. We must therefore act with a sense of responsibility, and with a regard for the interests of all."

Justice Basis of Government. "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. There are no 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 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 in of the troops before the guests had all been seated and the crowd gradually edged toward the inaugural platform."

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Senator Martine, Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield, Representative Burdick, Mr. Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, Representative William H. Wilson, Prof. Hinton and 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.

Wilson Takes Oath. It was 1:31 o'clock when Chief Justice White stepped forward, the party rose 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 justice 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 1:32 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 Rogers, naval aide at the White House, placed chairs for the other women and they stood on tip toes for a new 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, eleven suit cases, eleven umbrellas and several walking sticks. There also reached the White House a large cake, which graced the Wilson

dinner table last evening. It was surmised 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 the address, he adhered closely to the reading of the manuscript.

W. J. MERMOUR KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF. STURGIS, S. D., March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Coroner Brandes returned from the W. J. Mermour double tragedy, which occurred Sunday night on Cottonwood river. The bodies of Mermour and wife were found on the floor of the house with arms around each other, a suppling between them. Mermour shot his wife through the heart and head, then shot himself through the head. Circumstances show that he did the killing and no question is necessary. Jealousy caused the tragedy.

Madison Woman Asks Divorce. MADISON, Neb., March 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary O'Gorman has filed a petition in the district court for a legal separation from her husband, Patrick O'Gorman. Mrs. O'Gorman alleges in her petition that her husband has been guilty of extreme cruelty. She is the mother of twelve children, of whom ten are living, the youngest being 15 months old. She further alleges that her husband has a quarter section of land and property aggregating \$25,000. She asks the court for divorce, the legal custody of the minor children and such alimony as the court may deem proper.

For Sprains Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises. It quiets the pain, relieves congestion and reduces the swelling very quickly. HERE'S SWEEPING PROOF. Mr. HENRY A. VORON, 84 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J., writes: "A friend sprained his ankle so badly that it went black. He laughed when I told him I would have him out in a week, but I soaked his foot and ankle with Sloan's Liniment, and in four days it was working, and said that was a right good liniment."

You Dyspeptics! You Need "3-P"

Relieves Indigestion, Sour, Gassy Stomach in Three Minutes. Nothing Like It.

Mr. Will C. Gope, Manager of Life Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I found your '3-P' capsule the best thing I ever tried for gastric catarrh of the stomach which I suffered for thirty years. And I have tried everything from rhubarb and soda to carbolic acid. I heartily recommend them to all sufferers. In three minutes after a Samuel's '3-P' capsule comes in contact with your sour, out-of-order stomach, your indigestion, disassess, belching of sour, undigested food, dull, lazy feeling, bad breath and all those symptoms of 'bad' stomach vanish like a ship in the night. A prescription after the formula of a famous French specialist, containing Pepsin, Papain, Glycero-Phosphates and other elements necessary to perfect digestion. Compound is sealed, easy-to-take gelatin capsules. Unlike sickening pills and cathartics. Really a pleasure to take them and they are perfectly harmless. If you have never tried '3-P' write The Samuel Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, distributors for the United States, for a free trial, or after the 25-cent package or for a family size at any drug store. You will find no needlers if you write to any of our offices."

Mr. Bryan Invited In

When President Taft and Mr. Wilson proceeded to the East room of the capitol, Mr. Taft turned to President-elect Wilson and said: "Well, Mr. President, her's your room." The two men passed inside and as they did so Mr. Taft said Mr. Bryan outside in the corridor and invited him to enter. "I don't know whether I can come in there or not," said Mr. Bryan. "I'm not president, you know."

Congress Ready to Adjourn

At 11:30 o'clock committees from the house and senate waited on President Taft in the marble room and gave formal confirmation that congress was ready to adjourn. Meanwhile those members of the cabinet who did not ride in the procession to the capitol gathered in the president's room and said goodbye to Mr. Taft and were introduced to Mr. Wilson.

New Cabinet Begins to Arrive

All eyes were upon the ten chairs in the senate floor, which were allotted to Senator Wilson's cabinet. Joseph Daniels and William G. McAdoo were the first to take seats there. Then came William J. Bryan and Franklin K. Lane. Then held a brief reception and then each took a chair in the "cabinet row." Representative Redfield entered the chamber a moment later and took his place with the other cabinet appointees.

Clock is Turned Back

The senate was not ready to adjourn at noon, the hour set for the beginning of the ceremonies of inauguration of the vice president and the clock was set back to 11:25 a. m. The sundry civil bill re-passed in the house was rushed over to the senate and reached there at 11:35 o'clock. A sergeant-at-arms grasped the long pole and turned the hands of the clock back to 11:25 a. m. Senator Fall, however, was still filibustering.

The delay in the senate's adjournment set the inauguration of Mr. Marshall back fully a half hour and delayed Mr. Wilson's speech. While the senate was working on the sundry civil bill the presidential party waited for the word to enter the chamber. Senator Pointdexter delayed the adjournment of the senate by making a speech

Marshall Takes the Oath

Finally Mr. Pointdexter gave it up with the understanding that no attempt would be made to pass the bill, and the diplomatic corps was ushered into the senate chamber while all those assembled rose. The justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice White, in their sombre robes of office, presenting a marked contrast to the brilliantly garbed diplomats, followed.

Major General Wood directed the closing

Major General Wood directed the closing of the ceremonies. He stood at the head of the line of troops, which were drawn up in front of the capitol. He gave the command to march, and the troops moved forward in a grand procession. The crowd cheered as they passed, and the ceremony ended in a grand display of military precision.

Procession to Stand

It was 1:11 o'clock before the procession from the senate chamber to the stand in front of the capitol. The procession was led by the president-elect, followed by the vice president-elect, the cabinet members, and the justices of the supreme court. The crowd lined the streets, and the atmosphere was one of great excitement and anticipation.

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE. I took my own medicine, it cured my rheumatism after I had suffered for 15 or 16 years. I spent \$20,000 before I discovered the remedy. It cost me, but it'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing. If you suffer from rheumatism, let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't waste any more money. I want to give it to you. I can't give it to you unless you send me your name and address. X-ray picture shows how rheumatism twists and distorts the bones. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't you see, I've got the remedy that I believe will cure you and it's ready to be sent to you. Write to me at 131-M DeSales Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I'll send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

THE EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the U. S. 165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The 53rd Annual Report of the Society, embodying its Financial Statement, and full details regarding its progress during the year 1912, will be sent to any address on application. This Statement shows: ADMITTED ASSETS, December 31, 1912, \$ 513,319,201.29 Increase over 1911, \$9,452,104.12 POLICY FUND (or Reserve) \$421,266,987.00 Other Liabilities \$ 8,155,510.24 ADMITTED SURPLUS—Including Deferred Dividend Fund \$ 83,896,704.05 NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR during 1912 \$ 149,724,506.00 (Total with Additions, Revivals and Increases \$153,576,879.00) Increase over 1911, \$26,943,377; nearly double the increase in 1911 OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, December 31, 1912 \$1,429,211,848.00 Increase of \$53,770,388; nearly double the increase in 1911 INVESTMENTS MADE DURING 1912 Real Estate Mortgage Loans (all first liens) made in 33 States, Canada and France; to yield 5.28% \$8,244,366.17 State, County and Municipal Bonds (Domestic), located in the United States, and Canada; to yield 4.61% \$3,176,649.00 Domestic Railroad Bonds; to yield 4.78% \$9,971,060.00 Foreign Railroad, Government and Municipal Bonds; to yield 4.59% \$3,721,079.00 Miscellaneous Investments; to yield 5.05% \$1,235,949.00 TOTAL AMOUNT INVESTED FOR POLICYHOLDERS during 1912; to yield 4.90% (not including policy loans which were all made at 5%) \$26,349,103.17 TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1912 \$55,846,277.81 Increase over 1911, \$924,976.91 Of 5,153 Domestic Death claims paid during the year, 5,044, or nearly 98%, were paid within 24 hours after receipt of due proofs of death. During the year the Society continued and extended its educational campaign for the conservation of Life, Health and Insurance. Policyholders are asked to co-operate in this important work. Equitable policies are simple, direct, and liberal, and are issued in great variety, for the protection of individuals, families, partners, corporations, and the employees of business organizations. Particulars will be sent on request. H. D. Neely, President. HENRY D. NEELY & CO., Managers Merchants National Bank Building. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.