

less than a revolution in methods and policies. By a plurality of more than two million the voters had rejected a candidate who had twice been president and another candidate who had been president for four years, and placed the highest office in the hands of one of their own choosing, committed by his platform and his speeches to a new freedom—a freedom which promises to restore ancient landmarks and revive the spirit of those who dedicated this land to free institutions.

The speech of President Wilson was an interpretation of the verdict rendered at the polls, presented in that lucid style which has added so much to his effectiveness as a public speaker. He outlined the things from which the country has turned and defined the course upon which, under the guidance of his administration, it is entering. If any one has doubted the progressiveness of his program, all doubt was removed. His speech was a bugle call and thrilled the hearts of those who have struggled, at first almost without hope but now exultant in a victory that has put a unified nation behind him. His closing words: "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 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!" ring in the ears of those who heard them and will stir the millions who will catch the spirit of his inaugural address from the printed page.

Then followed the parade, in which some fifty thousand participated. Executives rode by, some of them followed by the troops of their states, others escorted by their staff, each group greeted by the resident or visiting representatives of the state, for in Washington all sections meet.

The civic section of the parade attracted much attention, especially the college clubs.

Fortunate is the president who can enter upon the highest office that man can bestow upon his fellow man—still more favored the one who can enter it supported as President Wilson is, by so unanimous a feeling of good will—thrice happy the one who, thus elevated and thus encouraged, enters upon his duties with such a spirit of entire concentration to his task as is manifested by the progressive president who ushers in the progressive era in American politics.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Boston Herald: To all our new president's acts and utterances there is a striking individuality. His inaugural address is unlike any other of recent years. In its avoidance of anything like concrete recommendations it stands out conspicuously. And yet the man who as governor of New Jersey brought in seven anti-trust bills, all ready for the law-makers to accept, as if he were the legislative branch and they a board of approval, can not be accused of lacking a specific program. It was Mr. Wilson's privilege to make this speech one of academic dignity. Its literary style is admirable. Some of its passages are eloquent enough for use in declamation contests. Here we have exemplified the Wilson theory as to the inaugural address, just as we have the Wilson theory exemplified at every stage of the journey.

Philadelphia North American: We have read this utterance attentively several times, and have been deeply impressed by it. Our opinion is that it will prove one of the greatest or one of the most futile inaugural addresses ever delivered in this country. At this time no one can determine which. President Wilson's statement, each word and phrase of which shows careful selection, contains every element that is needed to make it historic; and it contains nothing to save it from oblivion. Time alone will solve this paradox. If the address was delivered in a spirit of solemn sincerity and deep conviction—and we believe that it was—it will stand as a noble expression of national needs and aspirations. If it were delivered as a mere formula of progressive words, without real conviction or without a force of indomitable purpose behind it, then it is a thing of little worth, if not of worthlessness.

Chicago Tribune: The inaugural address of President Wilson is an utterance singularly

lofty in tone and felicitous in phrase. It is less a state document than an invocation, a prayer, and in that sense Americans of all parties will devoutly respond: Amen! * * *

No better statement, in general outline, of the forward movement throughout the nation has been given, but its outline is very large of scale, and what we are all anxious to know now is how this new sprung leader and chief executive proposes to fill it in. It is not, however, a message to congress, and perhaps it is not only personally politic but wise from the point of view of statesmanship that the president should not cross the threshold of sound generalities before he has felt the levers of practical power or tested the possibilities and conditions of effective action.

At any rate the new president has made an appeal to his fellow countrymen which will touch their loyalty and bring the cordial wish that he may cap high aspiration with noble achievement.

Sioux City Tribune: Concise, clear, beautiful in diction, yet marked by the gravity that should characterize the discussion of a portentous situation, President Wilson's inaugural address is a direct, manly appeal to American citizens to co-operate with the new administration to the end that this government may in reality become a government of, for and by the people. One thinks of Abraham Lincoln in reading the concluding utterance:

"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 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!"

Throughout the discourse there is nothing of partisanship, nothing of rancor, nothing bombastic or suggestive of demagoguery. The recent peaceful revolution effected at the polls swept one party out of power and placed another in charge of the national governmental affairs to correspond with altered public sentiment; demanding an administration of the national government in consonance with the aroused conscience of the people; demanding not only governmental recognition of human liberty, but of the brotherhood of man.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: President Wilson's inaugural address is pleasingly brief, wisely abstains from specific promises, and regards the change of government not as a party triumph but as the recording of a change of attitude of the American people toward their problems—as a result of the people coming to see old things with new or clearer eyes.

Chicago Record-Herald: Woodrow Wilson has addressed the people of the United States for the first time as their chief magistrate. His inaugural speech was the utterance of the head of the nation, not of a party. Its spirit is wholly admirable—lofty, unselfish, humble, earnest. Some of its phrases suggest Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

THE FOREIGN PRESS

A London cablegram, carried by the Associated Press, says: The London morning papers congratulate the United States on the new president. The Morning Post, discussing at considerable length the problem facing America, says:

"Woodrow Wilson came to the presidency when the old days are over and a new era is approaching. Few American presidents have entered office so well equipped; few have faced so many difficulties."

The Daily Graphic says: "Woodrow Wilson has impressed the Anglo-Saxon race of both the new and the old worlds with his sterling honesty. That is the quality above all others which democracies need, and America's must be congratulated upon having found such a man for chief magistrate."

The Chronicle says that Mr. Wilson represents the "new spirit" visible in more than one country, but nowhere so clearly as in America. "The progressive world looks for much from him," the paper adds.

The Daily News says: "The world looks to Woodrow Wilson for an example of wise abstinence from aggression and adventure, reasonable-

ness in international discussions and active initiative in further peace."

The Times says: "Both the president and his party will be subjected to keen and continuous criticism sharpened by the abnormal unrest in American politics and the universal conviction that great changes are imperatively required. It is generally recognized that the task upon which Mr. Wilson enters is of surpassing difficulties."

INAUGURAL NOTES

Washington correspondents point out that there were just four cap I's in the president's inaugural address.

This is from the New York World: The man with the tortoise-shell-rimmed eyeglasses looked up from his reading of President Wilson's inaugural address.

"I can see," he said, "that the dictionary's vacation has been postponed for four years more. Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mayor Gaynor ever thought of calling a yardstick a mete-wand."

The following is from the New York Herald: "Senator, I just had the pleasure of meeting three of your charming daughters," was the way Augustus Thomas greeted his friend James A. O'Gorman.

"I think you have made the same mistake that an Irish 'cabby' made," replied the senator. "In company with Mrs. O'Gorman and my two eldest daughters I visited the birthplace of my father and mother. When I was leaving the cab driver, learning who I was, said, 'You must be as proud of your father and mother as you are of these three daughters.'"

Philadelphia North American: William J. Bryan, who is to be secretary of state, shared in the demonstrations. Several times in the course of the proceedings of the great stand a volleys of cheers went up for the commoner and at the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's inaugural address a situation arose which really seemed embarrassing. The last words of the new president's speech had hardly fallen from the lips when the crowd shouted "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan! We want a speech from Bryan."

Mr. Bryan, who was standing near Wilson, turned away from the thousands in front of the stand, apparently to discourage any further demonstration in his favor and there was plainly a feeling of relief among the democratic statesmen when the police jumped in and began to drive the throng back for the exit of the new president.

Philadelphia North American: William Jennings Bryan is as determined to aid Wilson with all his fervor and all his ability as he was determined to prevent privilege control in the convention which nominated Wilson. He is not in the cabinet to obstruct or to dominate, but to aid. The relations between the two men are as close as those which have ever existed between a president and the head of his cabinet.

Mr. Bryan took the oath at the office of the secretary of state, where he appeared near 4 o'clock with Mrs. Bryan and a party of friends. Assistant Secretaries Wilson, Adee and Hale also were present when the oath was administered by William McNair, chief clerk of the department.

The first official act of Secretary Bryan was to sign the commissions of the other members of President Wilson's cabinet. The last official act of Secretary Knox was to sign the commission of his successor. Mr. Knox departed for Palm Beach, Fla.

THE NEW SENATE

The selection by the democrats of the United States senate of John W. Kern of Indiana as floor leader has a significance that is much more than personal. It means that the organization of that body is to be controlled by democrats in sympathy with President Wilson, in touch with the people and fully awake to the demands of the times.

Except for this circumstance the congressional situation is the same today as it was twenty years ago when Grover Cleveland began his second administration. The house of representatives has an unwieldy democratic majority. The senate has a narrow democratic majority, with three vacancies. It is easily to be seen that if obstructions are to confront democratic policies they will appear in the senate, where, in the absence of republican assistance, a small democratic defection must prove fatal.

This is what happened in the Fifty-third congress in 1893-95. At that time the democratic