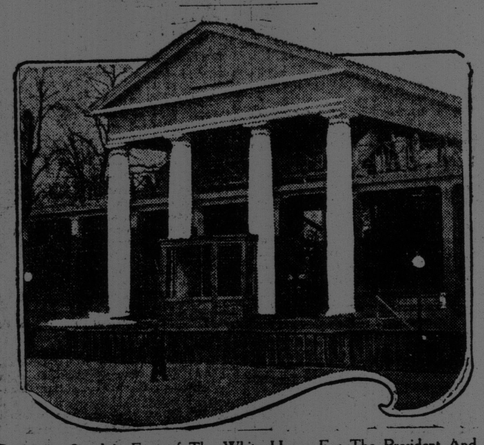
MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

LOFTY TONE TO THE WILSON INAUGURAL

New President's Address is Brief But Striking One

Tariff Reform, Better Banking, Currency and Industrial Systems; Improvement in Agriculture and Policy of Conservation—A Statesmanlike Speech



Reviewing Stand in Front of The White House, For The President And His Official Party to Review Inaugural Parade. There Are Glass Windows to be Used if The Weather Proved Bad.

Washington, March 4—The following is the speech of President Woodrow Wilson at his inauguration here today:

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 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 into our own life.

Bad With The Good

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.

Reforms

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 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 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. 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.

Justice Only Motto

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 that 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 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 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!

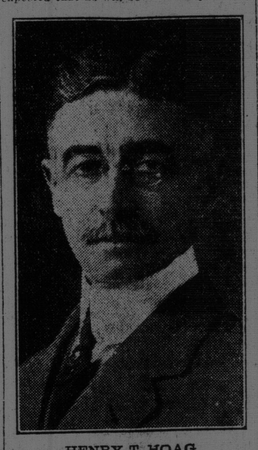
HERE'S THE NEW PUBLICITY MAN

Henry T. Hoag For Board of Trade Secretary

EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

Has Fine Record in United States And Comes Highly Recommended — Has Been Secretary of Connellsville, Pa., Chamber of Commerce

The board of trade council yesterday afternoon decided upon Henry T. Hoag, secretary of the Connellsville (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce, to fill the position of secretary of the board of trade and publicity commissioner here. A telegram was sent to Mr. Hoag last evening and it is expected that he will be here ready to take



HENRY T. HOAG.

up his new duties at the beginning of next week. His duties will be to help advertise the advantages of the city and induce new industries to come here.

Miss Maud Magee has been acting secretary since the resignation of W. E. Anderson last fall and she will be continued as assistant to the new secretary.

Mr. Hoag comes well recommended and with the new life and backing in the board of trade there is expected to be great activity in all industrial lines. St. John for many years has taken whatever came its way, but no special effort was made to interest outside capital in the advantages and resources of this port. The new spirit, which has been shown during the last two years, is expected to enlarge and it is hoped that the city will immediately be recognized to the fullest extent as a site for manufacturing plants of all kinds.

The province of New Brunswick is rich in the raw materials that are necessary for manufacturing establishments of many different kinds and it is expected that the natural resources of the province will be utilized to the greatest extent within the next few years.

An Expert.

Mr. Hoag has had nine years' experience in this kind of work and the many recommendations supplied by officials and business men of Poughkeepsie, where he was engaged for seven years, and also from men in Connellsville (Pa.), where he has been engaged lately, speak of his work in the highest terms. All point to the efforts he made in taking new industries to those cities.

The mayor of Poughkeepsie wrote as follows:

"Henry T. Hoag has been the secretary of the chamber of commerce of this city for several years, in fact since the organization of the work. During his administration the city has secured many new industries and Mr. Hoag as secretary is largely responsible for the very satisfactory results obtained.

"He has made good and Poughkeepsie has no desire to see him depart.

(Signed) "J. K. SAGUE, Mayor."

All the letters refer to Mr. Hoag's ability and recommend his services. Men who have worked with him in the activities of the chamber of commerce of Poughkeepsie have only the highest opinion of his services and much of the credit for inducing industries to locate there has been given to him. Heads of industries which have located under his direction, praise his methods and are unanimous in the opinion that he is thoroughly honest and reliable in setting forth the claims of the city for industries.

C. W. H. Arnold, vice-president of the chamber of commerce, Poughkeepsie, says: "Mr. Hoag is enthusiastic in his work and has made a very close study of the work to be done by the chamber of commerce. He is conservative in his statements and always accurate, and with his experience will be a valuable acquisition to any city which may secure him as the secretary of its chamber of commerce."

O. I. Norris, of the Poughkeepsie Foundry & Machine Co., says: "I have known Mr. Hoag for the last twenty years, and am not afraid to recommend him for any position he would seek. I worked with him personally for two years as president of the board of trade, and feel that he is capable of making good in any position he might seek, providing he has proper support."

Newspaper's Opinion.

The Evening Star, of Poughkeepsie, at the time Mr. Hoag left that city, said: "Mr. Hoag is about to leave Poughkeepsie because some members of the chamber of commerce think his salary is too large. Two other cities are willing to take him at double the salary Poughkeepsie is willing to pay. Both other cities are urging him to accept their offers for they realize that a man who can discover new industries and land them in a city is a man who is worth fighting for."

Try This Home-made Cough Remedy

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else ever used. Usually ends a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis, and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural pine elements, which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

F. M. A. OFFICERS FOR 1913

The annual meeting of the Father Matthew Association was held last night in the society's rooms in St. Malachi's Hall. Encouraging reports were received. The society has been making rapid strides and its membership is rapidly increasing. Rev. D. S. O'Keefe, spiritual director of the society was present last night and spoke to the members on the aims of the organization and how best they could be maintained. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Arthur McCloskey; vice-president, James McNulty; second vice-president, Joseph McGrath; recording secretary, Sidney Stanton; financial secretary, H. Power; assistant financial secretary, John Olive; corresponding secretary, Joseph Kennedy; treasurer, James McHugh; librarian, Joseph McManus; assistant librarian, Edwin Kennedy; conductor, J. White. The trustees were re-elected as follows: Rev. D. S. O'Keefe, J. J. Mitchell and Miles E. Agar. The newly elected officers were called upon for speeches. All were encouraging and impressive.

INGENIOUS

Marion came to the breakfast table late, and was scanned by the reproachful eyes of her mother.

"Did that young man kiss you last night, Marion?"

"Now, Mother," said the very pretty girl, with a reminiscent smile, "do you suppose that he came all the way from Blue Rock to hear me sing?"

—March Lippincott's.

Stops Falling Hair

Hall's Hair Renewer certainly stops falling hair. No doubt about it whatever. You will surely be satisfied.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Bill Re St. John Street Railway And The Bridge — Suburban Railway Bill Introduced

Fredericton, N. B., March 3—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dickson (Albert), on behalf of Mr. Jones, presented a petition in favor of a bill to incorporate the St. John Suburban Railway Company.

The house went into committee with Mr. Dickson (Albert) in the chair and took up consideration of a bill to confirm an agreement between the Crown and the St. John Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy explained that the bill was introduced to ratify an agreement between the government and the St. John Railway Company in regard to the rental to be paid by the company for the use of the new suspension bridge at St. John.

The bill was agreed to, as was also a bill to make further provision for permanent bridges and works of a permanent character, and a bill to correct a printer's error in the bill respecting protection of woods from fire.

The bill respecting the clerk of the executive council was then considered.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said the bill was introduced for the purpose of leaving in the hands of the lieutenant governor-in-council what salary shall be paid the clerk. The duties of the clerk had increased very materially and while perhaps there was no intention of increasing the salary, it would be well that when occasion arose that the government would have power to grant an increase without seeking legislation to do it. The bill was agreed to.

On the house going into supply, Hon. Mr. McLeod said that in agricultural expenditures this year, the department would spend more than $100,000, a greater amount than was ever expended in the province for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the work of the farm settlement board was such as to meet with approval and the grant of $1,500 to encourage the project would be satisfactory. He was sure that the $100,000 mentioned in the bill at the last session, would be expended for property purchases and he did not think the province would lose a dollar on these purchases.

Mr. Lockhart inquired regarding the St. John exhibition.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the St. John exhibition had received a grant last year but it did not show in the auditor general's report for the reason that a statement of the prize list was not received until after the close of the fiscal year.

The committee reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that the time for the introduction of private bills be extended until Thursday next.

The house adjourned at 6.05 o'clock.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, O.

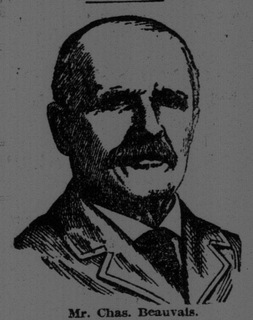
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

M. Townsend, of Solon, Me., has a flock of twenty-eight hens, which, during the last year, produced 4,836 eggs. They netted him a profit of $53.53.

How He Escaped An Operation

And Was Completely Cured of Piles of 14 Years' Standing by Dr. Chase's Ointment.



Mr. Chas. Beauvais.

Doctors say that about one person in every four suffers more or less from piles, and who can imagine a more annoying, torturing, disagreeable ailment?

After trying a few treatments without success, and as the ailment grows worse, the medical doctor is consulted. An operation, he says, is necessary. You think of the suffering, expense and risk to life itself, and hesitate before taking such a step.

In many thousands of such cases Dr. Chase's Ointment has made thorough and lasting cures. Read this letter for the proof.

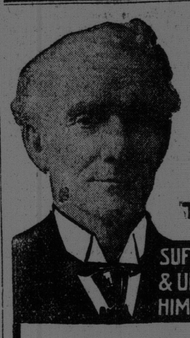
Mr. Charles Beauvais, a well-known citizen of St. Jean, Que. writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles, and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a celebrated doctor who could not help me and ordered a surgical operation as the only means of relief.

"However, I decided to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and obtained great relief from the first box. By the use of three boxes I was entirely cured. This is why it gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from piles as a treatment of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE



TELLS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE WITH ZAM-BUK.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS WITH ECZEMA & ULCERS. NOTHING SEEMED ABLE TO DO HIM ANY GOOD. ZAM-BUK CURED HIM.

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, says:

"Four years ago, I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up. After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse. This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better.

"I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did. It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema or any trace of it. It would be impossible to find a case where the sores were worse than those on my limbs, and I think Zam-Buk is a marvellous healing balm or it could not have cured me as it did when all else failed."

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.

The above is but one example of the wonderful cures that Zam-Buk is daily working. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns and bruises.

All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this coupon and mail it with 1c. stamp (to pay return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and we will send you free trial box. J. P. 10.

ZAM-BUK

THE GREAT HOUSE-HOLD REMEDY

LOWNEY'S COCOA

It is impossible for cocoa to have the rich, full flavor of Lowney's—

—unless—

—(1) it is made of the finest-flavored, most costly cocoa beans from the tropics—

—like Lowney's;

—unless—

—(2) the beans are skillfully roasted to bring out all their rich flavor—

—like Lowney's;

—unless—

—(3) the beans from different localities are combined in the right proportions to make a delicious blend—

—like Lowney's.

When you drink Lowney's Cocoa you know how cocoa *ought* to taste.

Sold by grocers. In tins—10c to 50c sizes.

Lowney's shows you how Cocoa *ought* to taste

The Walter M. Lowney Co., of Canada, Limited, Montreal

NEAL 3 DAY CURE

THE "NEAL" DRINK HABIT TREATMENT

cannot be analysed; it is purely a vegetable compound. Ask any doctor or chemist. He will tell you if tried the anyalysis would come back, all vegetable compound. Be careful of other so-called cures. Better to stick to a successful treatment that is financially able to back all their guarantees. Money back if not satisfied at end of treatment. We leave it to the patient.

NEAL INSTITUTE

46 Crown St. St. John, N. B.