BARRINGTON REVIEW

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Current Events Related in Paragraphs

Washington

William Loeb, Jr., sent his resignation to Washington as collector of the port of New York. As soon as he is relieved of the collectorship Mr. Loeb will formally assume his new responsibilities as vice-president and managing director of the big corporations controlled by the Guggenheims.

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With all the impressive ceremony that properly accompanies such a great occasion, Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated president of the United States today. Just before that big event, which took place on a platform in front of the east portico of the capitol, Thomas R. Marshall took the oath as vice-president.

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President Taft commuted to expire March 28 the 16-year sentence of William Montgomery, convicted at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 28, 1908, of misapplying the funds of the Allegheny National bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was cashier. The bank failed, with a shortage of $1,000,000. All losses have been repaid.

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President Taft commuted to the fine and costs the sentence of Charles R. Heike, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, who was doomed to eight months in the New York county penitentiary and a fine of $5,000.

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The great suffragist parade was given in Washington, and in conjunction with it a series of tableaux on the steps of the treasury building.

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There is serious doubt whether the Standard Oil trust has been actually dissolved, according to a report made to Attorney General Wickersham by Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, government attorneys investigating whether the decree of dissolution has been violated.

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A salary of $7,500 a year for Joseph E. Tumulty, who will be President-elect Wilson's secretary at the White House, was assured when the house agreed to accept the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill fixing that amount, instead of the $4,000 originally proposed.

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The house by a large margin passed the Webb interstate liquor bill over the president's veto. The action of the house makes the bill a law, as the senate has already passed the measure over the president's veto.

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That currency reform legislation has been framed to be presented to the house at the extra session if President Wilson includes it in his legislative program, was the announcement made by Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the sub-committee of the house banking and currency committee, which has been investigating the subject.

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Increase in customs receipts and the returns of the internal revenue department on liquor and tobacco have given the federal government a surplus of $7,979,000 for the current fiscal year, as compared with a deficit of $20,870,000 a year ago.

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Three divergent reports were presented to the house of representatives by the members of the committee which conducted the money trust investigation. The majority report, signed by Chairman Pujo and the six other Democratic members of the committee, found that a money trust exists, according to their understanding of the term.

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A general denial of the existence or possibility of a "money trust" was presented to the house money trust committee in a long letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. at the invitation of the committee.

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Domestic

The Missouri supreme court at Jefferson City accepted the resignation of Henry C. Timmonds as special commissioner to take testimony in the contested election case of Miss Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star. It appointed Charles C. Crow of St. Joseph commissioner.

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Forty persons were injured and 300 passengers, the majority of them women and children, were thrown into a panic when a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train collided with a bumper at the Dekalb avenue station terminal of the Williamsburg bridge.

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Fourteen men were the sole survivors of the crowd present at the Midland, Ia., county fair when a boiler exploded, killing 40 persons. The explosion occurred just as the last thrilling performance was to begin.

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Five coaches of the Wabash train bound from Detroit for Buffalo rolled down a 20-foot embankment and 20 persons were injured at Cayuga, Ont. Spreading rails caused the accident.

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Judge William Chambers of Washington, former chief justice of the international court at Samoa, a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission, was chosen as the third arbiter in the wage dispute between the eastern railroads and their firemen.

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Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, is still of unsound mind and his release from Matteawan state hospital would be dangerous to the public and safety, according to an affidavit made to Attorney General Carmody by Dr. Roy L. Leak, acting superintendent of the hospital.

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Two anti-trust suits were filed in the United States district court, one in New York city and the other in Trenton, N. J. One of the actions was directed against the thread trust, an international combination, and the other against the "coal tar trust."

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A committee representing 268 railroads has sent a telegram to Representative J. J. Fitzgerald at Washington, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, urging a readjustment of the basis of the government's pay to roads for handling mail.

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New York's Chinatown is to be wiped out by the latest plans for a civic center. The courthouse board report provides for acquisition of property from city hall park to Bayard street, which the city does not already own. In this district is Chinatown.

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Mrs. Frieda Trost, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of her husband about ten days after their marriage last August, was refused a new trial at Philadelphia and was sentenced to be hanged. Trost died from poisoning.

* * *

Rear Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet, reported that the new battleship Wyoming had met with a slight accident. During target practice a few days ago the cap square on the trunnion block of one of the big forward turret guns was split. No one was injured.

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John Duncan, formerly a state prohibition law enforcement officer, found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at Bartlesville, Okla. Duncan shot and killed Dallas Alexander, a wealthy salesman, in a quarrel last August after Duncan had searched Alexander's house for liquor.

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Ten thousand employes of the Cambria Steel company at Jamestown, Pa., were given an increase in wages. The minimum for laborers is now 17 cents an hour.

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Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations, submitted to the president his report on the International Harvester company, a long and exhaustive document which concludes with the statement that the company's position in the industry is chiefly due to a monopolistic combination in the harvester machine business and certain unfair competitive methods.

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Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company, an alleged starch, glucose and sirup trust, is sought by the federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed in New York charging the $80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law.

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The garment workers' strike, in progress in New York city since early in January, involving at its height 150,000 or more workers, has been officially declared off. The workers accepted the manufacturers' terms, which included a raise in pay, revision of certain working conditions, arbitration as to hours and the open shop principle.

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Homer Riggle, a policeman, thirty-seven years old, was overpowered, disarmed and killed by two burglars he had arrested and was taking to jail at Kansas City.

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The personal property of the Allis-Chalmers company, a $50,000,000 corporation, was sold at auction in Milwaukee for $40,000. James W. Wallace, John H. McClements and Francis S. Bangs of New York, representing a reorganization committee, being the only bidders.

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Governor Sulzer of New York instructed District Attorney Whitman to bring action against Dr. John W. Russell, superintendent of Matteawan, and John Nicholson Anhut, the attorney, who have charged each other with bribery in connection with the $25,000 fund for the release of Harry K. Thaw. This action followed the resignation of Doctor Russell.

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Foreign

Death on the guillotine was the sentence pronounced on four of the auto-mobile bandits, who for months terrorized Paris, France, and its suburbs.

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The Mexican minister of war has sent a cablegram to Cairo, Egypt, requesting Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of the republic, to cancel his winter visit in the Mexican army and return immediately to help the government establish peace.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

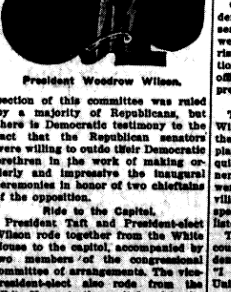
Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate



President Woodrow Wilson.

section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect rode alone from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to his taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain pompous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is no exaggeration to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pas-

Vice-President Marshall.

tor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to the Platform.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the senate and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow lines between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, ex-president, one of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The carriage started on the journey to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the president and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose house had expired.

Spring Clipping of Horses.

The modern practice among the best posted and most progressive horse owners and farmers is to clip all horses in the spring. It is done on the theory that in their natural state horses were not obliged to work, so could shed the winter coat in comfort over a period of several weeks. Since we oblige them to do hard work on warm spring days, the winter coat should be removed for the same reason that we lay off our heavy winter garments. Clipped horses dry off rapidly, hence they do not take cold as easily nor are they so prone to be affected with other ailments as unclipped animals whose longer hair holds the perspiration for hours. Because clipped horses dry off rapidly they rest better, get more good from their food and come out in the morning refreshed and fit for work.

Since the advent of the ball bearing enclosed gear clipping machine, the work of taking off the winter coat is easy. With the machine a horse can be clipped all over in half an hour, whereas with the old two-hand clipper it required several hours to do it.

Dairymen also now clip the cows all over two or three times a year. The flanks and udders are clipped every three or four weeks, so it is easy to clean the parts before milking. This means less opportunity for dirt and other impurities to get into the milk.

Tit for Tat.

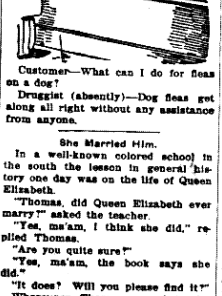
Mr. Bacon—Do you think the education of animals is accomplished by the gift of imitation or the force of instinct, dear?

Mrs. Bacon—Oh, by the gift of imitation, of course. Haven't you noticed how the dog growls when you are around?

"Perhaps you are right, dear; for I have also noticed that the hens cackle more when you're about."

LEWIS' Single Binder 5c cigar; so rich in quality that most smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Adv.

HIS IDEA.



Customer—What can I do for fleas on a dog?

Druggist (absently)—Dog fleas get along all right without any assistance from anyone.

She Married Him.

In a well-known colored school in the south the lesson in general history one day was on the life of Queen Elizabeth.

"Thomas, did Queen Elizabeth ever marry?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am, I think she did," replied Thomas.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, ma'am, the book says she did."

"It does? Will you please find it?"

Whereupon Thomas opened to the lesson and to the great amusement of the teacher read the statement that "Queen Elizabeth was married to her realm."

"There," said he, triumphantly, "doesn't it say she was married? I don't exactly know who the gentleman was, but it certainly says she married him."

CLEAR HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my not tea-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and the 'blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can unconditionally recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

Mere Revision.

"How is it there's roast hare on the menu again today?"

Waitress—Well, it ate the misery yesterday.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There may sometimes be found one who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country lying a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American Continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent. of the land is under the plough, four per cent. being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent. of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent. produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 67,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,859 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over $350,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from $100 to $200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from $12 to $25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as $18,000,000 acres; only fifteen per cent. of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

Politeness Ignored.

A Virginia farmer was driving a refractory cow down the road one morning. The cow and the driver came to a crossroad. The man wanted the cow to go straight ahead, but the cow picked out the crossroad.

A negro was coming along the crossroad.

"Haid her off! Haid her off!" yelled the driver.

The negro jumped about the road and waved his arms. The cow proceeded calmly on her way.

"Haid her off! Haid her off, nigger!" yelled the driver.

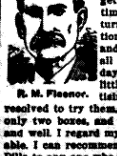
"Ise a-tryin, ter!" replied the negro.

"Speak to her! Speak to her and she'll stop!"

"Good mawnin', cow—good mawnin'!" said the negro politely.

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and doctors failed to do me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and it at last turned to inflammation of the Bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little Kidney Pills advertising your pills, and



R. M. Fleenor.

resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words), and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.