BRYAN, THE PEERLESS LEADER, THE NATION'S PREMIER

THE MEN IN THE NEW CABINET

Average Age of Mr. Wilson's Advisers Is Fifty Years.

YOUNGEST MEMBER IS 47

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REDFIELD THE OLDEST.

William Jennings Bryan the Secretary of State, of Course—Leads All in His Remarkable Political Record—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, a Veteran Southern Journalist—The Secretary of Labor a Coal Miner and Also a Farmer.

The average age of the members of the new Cabinet is fifty years. David Franklin Houston, of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture, 47, is the youngest, and William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, Secretary of Commerce, 54, the oldest. President Wilson is 56.

Seven of the ten have been educated as lawyers, though, like President Wilson, several of them have not practiced that profession. Only Attorney General McReynolds is in active practice. Mr. Redfield, machinery manufacturer; Mr. Houston, educator, and William B. Wilson, labor leader, are the three who have not been educated for the bar.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, editor, Nebraska, aged 51.—Born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860, son of Silas Lillard and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan; A. B., with highest honors of his class, Illinois College, 1881; A. M., 1884; LL. B., Union College of Law, Chicago, 1883; same year admitted to the bar and began practice at Jacksonville, Ill. Married Mary Elizabeth Baird, of Perry, Illinois, October 1, 1884; removed to Lincoln, Neb., 1887; member of Congress from Nebraska, 1891-1895; received Democratic vote for United States senator, 1893; made party nominee for senator by Democratic state convention, 1894, but defeated by Thurston, editor of Omaha World-Herald, 1894-1896; wrote Democratic silver plank of 1896 and was nominated for president by the Chicago convention; defeated by McKinley. Lectured on bimetallism, 1897-1898; raised a regiment of infantry and acquired rank of Colonel in Spanish war. Renominated for President by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, 1900, with anti-imperialism the issue; defeated by McKinley. Established his weekly paper, the Commoner, 1900. Fought bitterly the nominated of Alton B. Parker in 1904, but supported him on the stump. Received with distinguishing consideration by foreign courts on tour of the world, 1906. Nominated for a third term for president, 1908, and defeated by Taft. Made conspicuous and successful fight on floor of the Baltimore convention against Wall Street influence, a fight that resulted in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. Home, Lincoln, Neb.; winter residence, Miami, Fla.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO, age 49, railroad president, New York; born Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863, son of William Gibbs and Mary Faith (Floyd) McAdoo; educated University of Tennessee; Federal court clerk in Tennessee, 1882-5; admitted to bar 1885; married Sarah Houston Fleming, of Chattanooga, the same year and began practice of law in Chattanooga; railroad attorney there until 1892, when he removed to New York and practiced law with William McAdoo (not related), now chief city magistrate of New York. Promoted Hudson River tunnel system, commonly known as "the McAdoo tubes," in 1903, and as president dictated the "public be pleased" operating policy of the company, although Wall Street capital financed it. Became interested in Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey; as vice chairman, acting in the absence of Chairman McCombs, Mr. McAdoo was active head of the Democratic National Committee during a greater part of the national campaign. Mrs. McAdoo died a year ago, leaving three sons and three daughters. Home, Irvington-on-Hudson.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

LINDLEY MURRAY GARRISON, age 48, jurist, New Jersey; born Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864, son of the Rev. Joseph Fithian and Elizabeth Vanarsdale (Grant) Garrison; brother of Charles Grant Garrison, justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court; academic education at Exeter, N. H., and one year in Harvard; read law with Redding, Jones & Carson, Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French, Camden; graduated University of Pennsylvania law school, admitted to Pennsylvania bar 1886, admitted as attorney to New Jersey bar 1888 and as counsellor 1892; practiced in Camden 1888-98; formed partnership of Garrison, McManus & Enright, a prominent law firm of Jersey City, which was dissolved 1904, when Garrison accepted office of vice chancellor, an equity judgeship corresponding in importance to a supreme court justiceship in New York. He was appointed to a second term, which would expire in 1918, by Chancellor Pitney, now of the United States Supreme Court. Home address No. 266 Barrow street, Jersey city.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JAMES CLARK McREYNOLDS, age 51, lawyer, Tennessee and New York; born Elkton, Ky., February 3, 1862, son of Dr. John O. and Ellen (Reeves) McReynolds; B. S. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, 1882; graduated University of Virginia Law School, 1884, and returned to Nashville to practice; professor of law, Vanderbilt University, 1900-05, assistant United States attorney general, 1903-07, at $5,000 a year; resigned and entered the firm of Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff, corporation attorneys of New York; retained as special counsel at $16,000 a year in important trust prosecutions, including the tobacco and anthracite coal cases, under Attorney General Knox and Wickersham. Resigned from government service January, 1912, to practice law by himself at No. 141 Broadway. He is not married.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON, age 49, lawyer, Texas; born San Marcos, Tex., June 7, 1863; son of Edward and Emma (Kyle) Burleson; educated at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and University of Texas where he was graduated 1881; admitted to bar 1885; assistant city attorney 1891-96; elected to Congress 1899 and has served since; most conspicuous work on Appropriation Committee; intimate friend and adviser of President-elect Wilson before and during campaign; chairman of Speakers' Bureau of Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Burleson was Adele Steiner, of Austin. Home address Austin.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, age fifty, editor, North Carolina; born Washington, N. C., May 18, 1862, son of Josephus and Mary (Cleves) Daniels; academic education, Wilson (N. C.) Collegiate Institute; editor Wilson (N. C.) Advance at age of eighteen; admitted to the bar 1885, but never practiced; editor Raleigh State Chronicle, 1885; state printer of North Carolina, 1887-1893; Chief Clerk Department of the Interior, Washington, 1893-1895; consolidated Raleigh Chronicle and other papers as the Raleigh News and Observer, 1894; for its fearless independence his paper has become locally known as the "News and Disturber;" trustee University of North Carolina and prominent in educational renaissance in the South; for years Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina, conspicuous nationally as a "Bryan Democrat;" chairman Publicity Committee Democratic National Committee for Wilson campaign; married Addie W., daughter of Major W. H. Bagley, May 2, 1888.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE, age forty-eight, lawyer, California; born Prince Edwards Island, July 15, 1864; son of Dr. C. S. and C. W. H. Lane; began life as a newspaper reporter on the San Francisco Chronicle, meantime studying law; began practice in San Francisco, 1889; New York correspondent of the Chronicle one year; established paper in Tacoma, Wash., and while there married Annie Wintermute, April, 1893; Corporation Counsel San Francisco, 1897-1902; drew new city charter and opposed railroad domination; Democratic candidate for governor, 1902; received party vote for Senator, 1903; appointed Interstate Commerce Commissioner by Roosevelt, 1905, against opposition of Republican Senators, who denounced Lane's railroad rate regulation views as extreme radicalism. In California politics he has been fought bitterly by Hearst's papers. Before the St. Louis convention he applied the designation "canned" to the Hearst following from his State.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON, age forty-seven; educator, Missouri; born Monroe, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866; son of William Henry and Cornelia Anne (Stevens) Houston; A. B., South Carolina College, 1887; A. M., Harvard, 1892; LL. D., Tulane, 1903, and University of Wisconsin, 1906; City Superintendent of Schools, Spartanburg, N. C., 1888-91; graduate student political science, Harvard, 1891-94; professor of political science and dean of faculty of University of Texas, 1894-1902; president Texas College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1902-05; president University of Texas, 1905-08; chancellor Washington University, St. Louis, since 1908. Married Helen Beall, Austin, Tex., 1895. Member Southern Education Board, Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, American Economic Association, etc.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

WILLIAM COX REDFIELD, age 54, manufacturer, New York; born Albany June 18, 1858, son of Charles Bailey and Mary (Wallace) Redfield; educated Pittsfield, Mass., high school; lived in Brooklyn since 1877; married Elsie Mercein Fuller, Brooklyn, 1885; prospered in manufacture of steel and iron forgings and tools; treasurer J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, 1887-1901; vice president Warp Twisting-in Machine Co., 1904; president J. H. Williams & Co., 1905; president Siroco Engineering Co., 1907-11; vice president American Blower Co., Detroit and Troy, 1909. Gold Democratic nominee for Congress 1896; commissioner public work, Brooklyn, under Mayor Low, 1902-3; director Equitable Life Assurance Society; congressman 1911-13. Writer and lecturer on industrial efficiency; leader in public welfare movements and Episcopal Church. President Manufacturers' Export Association. As a highly protected manufacturer he discovered he needed no prohibitive tariff to prosper, and in Congress distinguished himself as an advocate of tariff revision downward. Home, No. 3 Tennis Court, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON, aged 50; congressman, coal miner and farmer, Pennsylvania; born Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862; son of Adam and Helen Nelson (Bauchop) Wilson; came to America when eight and at nine went into the Pennsylvania mines; at odd times acquired a public school education; married Agnes Williamson 1883; president District Miners' Union 1888-90; candidate for Pennsylvania legislature 1888; candidate for Congress 1892; member National executive board which organized United Mineworkers of America 1890; general master workman, Independent Knights of Labor, 1896; secretary-treasurer United Mineworkers of America, 1900-8; member of Congress (Democrat) 1907-13. Address, Blossburg, Pa.

Pass 54-hour Labor Law.

Providence, R. I., March 4.—The Senate passed in concurrence with the House today a bill limiting the employment of women and girls in mills, factories and mercantile establishments to 54 hours a week. Advocates of the measure believe it will result in closing department stores on Saturday nights.

A Greater Baltimore Test

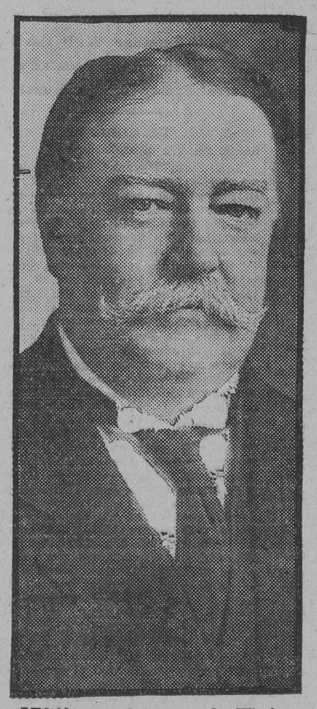
Greater Baltimore means, first of all, holding to what we have.

We already have Goucher College owning $1,500,000 of property and spending $250,000 every year in Baltimore.

We will lose it unless we raise $200,000 to add to the $800,000 already secured to save it.

Just write The American how much you will give, payable in six semi-annual installments.

WATTERSON'S FAREWELL TO TAFT



William Howard Taft

Copyright by Moffett.

Louisville, Ky., March 4.—Under the caption Hats Off, Henry Watterson today delivered the following farewell to President Taft in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Hats off to William Howard Taft!

"The President who goes out today did surely find Jordan a hard road to travel.

"Every mile beset with peril; the tariff sinkholes; the Ballinger morass; the Pinchot ambuscades, though of popguns, exasperating, if not murderous; the yawning chasms and impassable gulfs of progressivism, as still surviving, he came down the home stretch, the Jersey steeplechaser forging ahead and finding a bridge over the bodies of the slain piled up in the ditch which Roosevelt made.

"Hats off to William Howard Taft!

"He was called to answer many sins not his own. There is something worse in this wicked old world than defeat;—dishonor. All the Teddys on top o' dirt cannot lay that cross of humiliation upon the back, nor press the crown of shame upon the brow of William Howard Taft. Hell is full of desecrated friendships, broken pledges, unexpiated sins and unescapable mistakes, but Heaven has still one halo left for him: 'He done his duty as he seen it,' writ all over in letters of living light.

"Hats off to William Howard Taft!

"Long may he live to show what an ex-president ought to be. Nature herself may stand uncovered and exclaim:

"'Behold, a man!'"

Henry Watterson

TWO BIG SUPPLY MEASURES FAIL

Senator Fall Talks Indian Appropriation to Death.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL VETOED

HOUSE REPASSES IT, BUT SENATE REFUSES.

President Taft's Objection Was Due to the Fact That a Provision in the Bill Prevented the Prosecution of Combinations of Producers of Farm Products—Also Exempted Labor Unions From Suit Under Anti-trust Law—Cabinet Appointments to Senate Today.

Washington, March 4.—Two of the great annual appropriation bills necessary to the maintenance of the federal government failed of passage today, when the Sixty-second Congress wound up its fairs.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, holding the floor through the closing hours of the session, talked the Indian Appropriation Bill to death, with its $12,000,000 for the support of the Indian service, while President Taft wrote his veto on the $115,000,000 bill to take care of the "sundry civil expenses" of the government.

The House repassed the Sundry Civil Bill over the veto, but when it reached the Senate, Senator Poindexter objected to any appropriation for the Washington police force unless an investigation had been made of the riotous scenes attending the suffrage parade Monday, and the Senate did not get to a vote on the bill.

Mr. Taft vetoed the Sundry Civil Bill because of its provisions exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Anti-trust law. Most of the appropriation would not take effect until July 1, however, and the new Congress will be able to prepare appropriation measures by that time.

The provision to which Mr. Taft objected provided that no funds sould be spent in prosecution of organizations or individuals for entering into any "combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor" or for the prosecution of "producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products." This, he declared, was "class legislation of the most vicious sort," and that it would undoubtedly be held unconstitutional by the courts. Referring to the farmers' clause, President Taft said:

"At a time when there is widespread complaint of the high cost of living, it certainly would be an anomoly to put on the statute books of the United States an act in effect preventing the prosecution of combinations of producers of farm products for the purpose of artificially controlling prices."

The special session of the Senate, which Vice President Marshall called to order today, immediately after the Sixty-second Congress adjourned, will assemble again at noon tomorrow to receive and act upon President Wilson's cabinet appointments.

CREATES LABOR DEPARTMENT

Taft's Reason Why He Hesitated to Veto It.

Washington, March 4.—One of the first acts of President Taft upon reaching the Capitol was to sign the bill creating the Department of Labor and adding another member to the Cabinet.

In signing the bill the President left with Congress a memoriam, expressing the conviction that nine departments are enough to conduct the government. He said:

"I sign this bill with considerable hesitation, not because I dissent from the purpose of Congress to create a Department of Labor, but because I think nine departments are enough for the proper administration of the government, and because I think that no new department ought to be created without a reorganization of all departments in the government and a redistribution of the bureaus between them. The distribution of bureaus between the existing departments is far from being economical or logical, and if there is one thing that is needed in the present situation it is a reorganization of our government on business principles and with a view to economy in the administration of the regular governmental machinery.

"I forbear, however, to veto this bill, because my motive in doing so would be misunderstood. There is no provision in the bill itself for a recommendation by the head of the new department as to the reorganization of bureaus that may itself lead to a general reorganization, which is so much to be desired."

AND BRYAN'S GOT A JOB

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 4.—Don't talk about your thunderbolt that drops
from clear blue skies,
That's quite a tawdry commonplace, an everyday surprise.
Just wait and gather breath to gasp; for here's a piece of news
That's jolted half the whiskers off of Justice Charles E. Hughes; that's
staggered C. F. Murphy; that has turned Joe Bailey pale.
And made a lot of Senators forget their Archbold mail,
That's stopped Bill Sulzer's talking with a short and shuddery jerk;
You've heard it? What? You ain't? Great Scott, Bill Bryan's gone to work.
That's right, he sure has gone to work; the capital's a throb. With shouts
that sound through every street:
Bill Bryan's got a job. No more he flits from stump to stump, and
hands out vibrant chat,
About the way they ran things on the dear old yellow Platte.
But with his fountain pen in hand he writes to foreign kings.
All sorts of notes and protocols and diplomatic things.
And all the wondering payroll fleet their public duties shirk,
And murmur, "Gee" just go and see,
Bill Bryan's gone to work.
Until Bill shed his platform clothes and took up his new cares,
The people hereabouts discussed their little own affairs.
But now the State Department's filled with many a curious throng
Who say "yes, sir, he's right in there,"
The white cypress along.
"I saw him sign a note," says one, another says just now
I saw him dictate letters and the sweat poured from his brow.
"Too bad, he's got no time to talk; the dear old days are past,"
"Alack aday,"
William J.
Has got to show at last.

DEMOCRATS CAUCUS TODAY

Fight Expected in Senate, But the House Has No Contest.

Washington, March 4.—Control of Congress in both branches today passed into the hands of Democracy. Tomorrow the Democratic members of the Senate and House will assemble in separate caucuses to plan the organization of the two houses and to map out the policies for the extra session that is to assemble under President Wilson's call, April 1.

Democratic senators tonight faced the caucus gathering with expectations of a struggle of some moment over the control of the Senate organization. The Progressive Democratic forces apparently were in full control of the situation, so far as the selection of a Senate leader was concerned, but the plans to change seniority rules in the filling of the committees on which the newer senators demanded full representation, threatened to embroil the Democrats in a hard fight.

The House Democratic leaders were prepared to take into tomorrow's caucus of representatives a comprehensive plan for the organization of that body for the work of tariff revision. The chief work of the House caucus promises to be the selection of the Ways and Means Committee members, who will begin at once the preparation of the tariff bills. No contest is expected in the House caucus over the selection of House officers.

EXERCISES "POCKET VETO"

Taft Expresses Disapproval of the Seamen's Servitude Bill.

Washington, March 4.—Although President Taft exercised the "pocket veto" in expressing disapproval of the Seamen's Servitude Bill, he left with Congress a short memorandum giving his views of the measure. The memorandum says:

"This bill is so important and conflicts in its operation with the treaty obligations of the United States and in its possible friction with the commerce of foreign countries, that in the short time that I have had since it has been presented to me, I do not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of allowing it to become a law."

The bill was designed to improve conditions of labor and living in the American merchant marine and to abolish involuntary servitude of seamen.

LAST ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The Indian Appropriation Bill failed of passage, Senator Fall talking it to death.

President Taft vetoed the Sundry Civil Bill. The House repassed at, but the Senate failed to act upon it.

With only a short recess both Houses were in session all night.

The General Deficiency Bill was finally agreed to and passed.

President Taft signed the measure creating the Department of Labor.

Former Speaker Cannon was given a nonpartisan ovation when he was called to preside over the House a short time before it was adjourned.

The Senate will meet today to receive the Cabinet appointments of President Wilson.

WHY HE SIGNED BILL

Taft Would Have Preferred to Veto Public Buildings Measure.

Washington, March 4.—Despite the fact that he signed the Public Buildings Bill today President Taft sent to Congress with it a memorandum stating that he would like to have withheld his signature. Because of many projects in it he held to be meritorious, he added, he had decided to approve it.

"There are in this bill items aggregating, perhaps, half a million dollars that ought not to be in it, authorizing the construction of public buildings in towns too small to justify them," said the President, "and on that ground for the purpose of giving emphasis to my views on the subject, I should like to withhold signature from the bill. But the bill contains authorizations for improvements so important in the development—and I say the unduly delayed development—of the city of Washington that I cannot bring myself to defeat such worthy projects.

"The bill in itself contains restrictions upon future appropriations of a similar kind that may tend to prevent the vicious 'pork barrel' feature of bills of this character."

CONSENT TO DISSOLUTION

Coal Tar Trust Suit Filed by Federal Government.

New York, March 4.—The defendants in the government suit filed yesterday against the so-called Coal Tar Trust today consented to a decree of dissolution being entered against them in the United States District Court. The decree was signed by Judge Holt. It enjoins the operations of the American Coal Products Company and the Barrett Manufacturing Company, the principal defendants, and dissolves certain of the subsidiaries of the combination.

The decree explains that the defendants have in their answer denied the violation of law charged in the government petition, but, so as to prevent serious loss to their business and credit consequent upon long and expensive litigation to test the legality of their organization, have decided not to oppose the entry of the decree requiring them to reform their organization and business methods.

Declaring that the defendants are and have been engaged in an unlawful agreement and combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, the decree grants the injunction prayed for by the government, reforms the contracts complained of, and orders the dissolution of the subsidiaries specified. It also orders that compliaance with its terms pertaining to the reformation of contracts, the sale of stock and dissolution of the companies be completed within six months.

Three Governors in Three Days.

Trenton, N. J., March 4.—New Jersey has had three governors in as many days. President Fielder, of the State Senate, was sworn in and succeeded President-elect Wilson on Saturday. Leon R. Taylor, of Monmouth county, Speaker of House, was sworn in yesterday as acting governor, so that Governor Fielder could officially represent the state at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington today.

TAFT'S GOOD-BY TO PUBLIC LIFE

Smiling and Happy As He Boards Train for Augusta.

HUNDREDS BID GODSPEED

WILL RETURN TO NEW HAVEN ABOUT MARCH 27.

Augusta, Ga., Will Entertain Private Citizen Taft for Three Weeks—Thousands Forgot the Inaugural Parade to Pay Their Last Tribute of Applause to the Retiring Chief Executive as He Left for the South—Up Until Early Morning.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 4.—William H. Taft, public servant since he was 21, said farewell to public life today and became a citizen of the republic that he has served over the seas and throughout the world for so many years that he has almost forgotten when he enlisted. His goodby was a smile. A handshake for the members of his cabinet; a courtly bow to the women friends who braved the inauguration discomforts to bid him and Mrs. Taft godspeed in the Union Station; a wave of the hand and another smile for the people who stood in the train shed and watched his train pull slowly out for the South.

The last that Washington saw of the twenty-sixth president was the dim outline of a big, smiling figure in a frock coat, with hair a little awry, standing on the rear platform of a private car as it was swallowed in the curling smoke of the tunnel that leads under the city to Dixie. His last glimpse of the city where four years ago he became chief executive and today a private citizen by the people's will was from the platform of his car across the broad Potomac, to where the Washington monument lifted its gray, pointed peak to the gray sky. Tomorrow he expects to be in Georgia to rest and play as the guest of the city of Augusta for three weeks.

SHOWS NO BITTERNESS.

On March 27 he plans to go North again to New Haven to settle down under the elms of Yale to the peace and quiet of life as professor of law. He left with no bitterness in his heart, he told friends, but only with thankfulness that he had been given the opportunity to serve.
der the elements of Yale to the peace

Absorbed as it was in the inauguration pageant, Washington did not forget the man, the retiring president. Although he was hurried in one of the White House cars from the back of the White House down through the Mall and over back streets, hundreds of those on the sidewalks who recognized him cheered lustily. He was forced to break through the line of march in front of the capitol to get to the Union Station, and the massed thousands forgot the parade for a moment to pay their last tribute of applause.

At the station most of the members of the Taft cabinet and their wives, and several close friends of Mrs. Taft were waiting. Miss Helen wept gently as the farewells were said and the eyes of some of the others were far from dry. With all the ceremony that has attended his departure on other occasions, the roped, wide passageway across the broad concourse, the scores of station police, the Secret Service men and his former aid, Major Thomas L. Rhoads, with his spurs clicking on the stone, Mr. Taft marched through a cheering throng to his train.

TO PEDESTRIAN LIFE.

He stood for a few moments by the side of his car, shook hands once more with his friends and then stepped aboard.

"I am now retiring to a pedestrian life," he said.

This had been a busy day for Mr. Taft. Although he was up until 3 o'clock this morning, he slept only four hours and was at his study desk again to wind up the business of his administration. He worked, with only a few minutes for breakfast, until Mr. Wilson started from his hotel to the White House. He spent an hour in the President's room in the Senate side of the capitol signing bills, vetoing others and, in between times, talking with Mr. Wilson and with senators and representatives who paid their last call.

At the White House luncheon the President sat and chatted for 10 minutes with Mrs. Wilson. He left by the south door and his last view of the mansion came as his automobile shot down through the Mall.

A very pretty incident occurred at Union Station. As the Taft party passed through the roped-off eastern end of the great station concourse Miss Helen Taft caught a glimpse of three bright-countenanced, frankly-faced little girls leaning against the ropes. They were scarcely taller than the ropes against which they leaned, very modest little girls, wearing knit Tam o' Shanter caps. They were children whom Miss Helen Taft had been teaching at Noel House in South Washington and belonged to the Camp of Fire Girls of America. There are nine in the class, and three of them were in one group at the station. Miss Taft shook hands with the little ones, kissed each on the cheek and told them to be good to the new teacher of the class. Miss Taft added with a smile that she would call at Noel House to see them whenever she returned to Washington.

Abel F. Long, the chauffeur who drove the car which took Mr. Taft from the Boardman house near Dupont Circle to the White House four years ago, the morning of his inaugural, was also the very same chauffeur who drove him from the White House to the station this afternoon. The president did not leave on a special train. But he did have a special car for himself and his party, which was attached to the first section of a train that is speeding southward tonight in two sections.

PRAISE FOR BOY SCOUTS

Little Fellows Did Noble Work Along Line of March.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 4.—Scattered all along the line of march were little squads of Boy Scouts armed with staffs and first aid outfits. And the beautiful dash which the little fellows threw into their work was the admiration of everybody. In every case of fatigue prostration, or of minor accidents they instantly surrounded the victim with their staves, keeping back the crowd till aid came in the form of an ambulance. And whenever a woman grew faint they were ready with support or a cup of water, always cheerful and efficient, although toward night many small feet were hardly able to drag the pavement, so weary were they.

PARENTS' GRAVE DECORATED

Tribute Paid to President Wilson at Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., March 4.—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. Dr. Joseph Wilson, president Wilson's father, taught in a theological seminary here from 1870 to 1874. He died at Princeton and his body was brought here for burial. Mrs. Wilson's death preceded that of her husband several years.

BUYS REVIEWING STAND

J. L. Parsons Acquires Bay Window Used by Wilson.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, March 4.—The bay window in the court of honor from which President Wilson reviewed the parade was purchased today before the new executive took the oath of office by James L. Parsons, of this city. The buyer announced his intention of converting it into a float and exhibiting it around the country.

Sixty Years of Wedded Bliss.

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 4.—Three score years of wedded life in the same house is the record of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Patterson, of Rohrsburg, Columbia county, who yesterday celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. The old couple started housekeeping the day they were married and have never moved. Both are in good health.

SIDELIGHTS ON INAUGURATION

Secret Service Men Were Much In Evidence.

VISITS FEARED FROM CRANKS

ONLY THOSE HAVING BUSINESS ADMITTED TO WHITE HOUSE.

Officers Who Guarded Roosevelt and Taft Retained by President Wilson—Courteous Invitation Extended by Outgoing Executive to Bryan Is Accepted—Flowers for the Vice President—Horse of Cavalryman Tries to Put His Forefeet in Wilson's Carriage.

Washington, March 4.—The White House today was guarded probably as it never was guarded before, because of the great crowds in the National Capital and the fear that cranks might seize upon the dying hours of the Taft administration to pay annoying visits. Chief Flynn, of the Secret Service force, early today drew around the White House grounds a cordon of guards who stopped sightseers at the gates and subjected to a close scrutiny all those who finally were passed within. None but those who actually had business at the White House or the executive office were permitted to pass.

At the suggestion of President-elect Wilson, no federal or state troops were thrown around the historic mansion, but its protection was left entirely in the hands of the secret service force. The incoming President went directly to the reviewing stand from the White House grounds without being compelled to expose himself to the crowd.

It was declared today that the secret service men who had served both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft would be retained by President Wilson. These are James Sloan, L. C. Wheeler and R. L. Jarvis, who have traveled thousands of miles in the role of protectors of chief executives and who have experienced many thrilling adventures in that capacity.

When President Taft and Mr. Wilson approached the President's room in the capitol Mr. Taft turned to the President-elect and said:

"Well, Mr. President, here's your room."

The two men passed inside, and as they did so Mr. Taft spied 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."

"Well, I'm still President," returned Mr. Taft, "and I invite you in." Mr. Bryan entered.

When Mr. Marshall entered his room he found an immense bouquet of American Beauty roses on his desk sent by the Indiana Democratic Club.

One startling incident took place in the march back to the White House. A cavalryman's horse reared toward the President's carriage and at one time it looked as if he would plant his forefeet in it. A dozen troopers frantically rushed to grasp the bridle, while President Wilson calmly leaned out of his carriage and patted the frightened horse on the neck.

Travel In Comfort

When you travel, be comfortable.

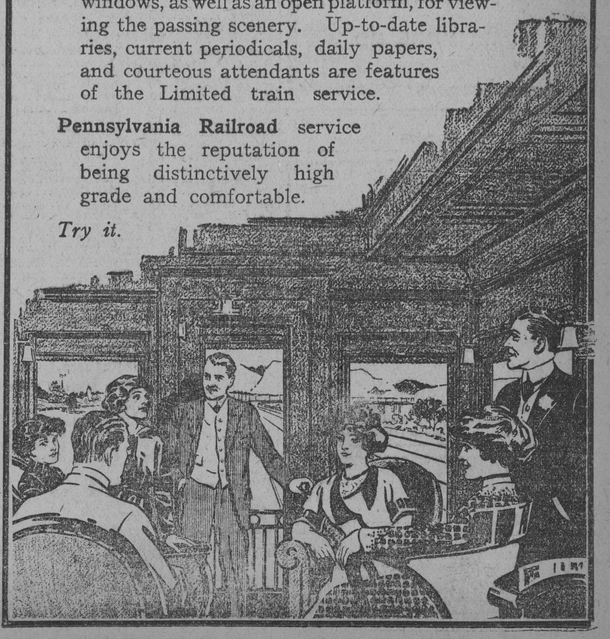
The tracks and trains of the **Pennsylvania Railroad** are built for comfort.

The roadbed is rock-ballasted and evenly graded; and the rails are solid steel. The cars, both Pullmans and coaches, are all-steel, heavy and easy riding. The through express trains have parlor smoking or club cars with moveable easy chairs, and a la carte dining service that is unexcelled. All sleeping cars are the last word in appointments; the coaches are cheerful, commodious and restful.

Limited trains, like the **Broadway Limited** to and from Chicago, the **24-Hour St. Louis, The Pennsylvania Limited, Congressional Limited,** and **Chicago Limited** have Pullman observation cars on the rear with moveable armchairs and large windows, as well as an open platform, for viewing the passing scenery. Up-to-date libraries, current periodicals, daily papers, and courteous attendants are features of the Limited train service.

Pennsylvania Railroad service enjoys the reputation of being distinctively high grade and comfortable.

Try it.



©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4150_1_215-0119